

THE HUNT MUSEUM
PROVENANCE RESEARCH
PROJECT
FINAL REPORT

JULY 2010

VIRGINIA TEEHAN

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SECTION 1: CONTEXTS

Background

1.1 The objectives of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project, Phase 1, (May 2005 – June 2006) were set down by the Royal Irish Academy Hunt Museum Evaluation Group (RIAHMEG). This group was established in May 2005 to investigate allegations made by the Wiesenthal Centre Paris into the provenance of the Hunt Collection. The RIAHMEG completed their work in 2006 and published their final report entitled The Hunt Museum Evaluation Group Final Report to The Royal Irish Academy June 2006. Contained

in this report are the results of Phase 1 of the provenance research work carried out during 2005-6 (i.e. the online publication of the full catalogue of the Hunt Collection and Archive as managed by the Hunt Museum) and the report also outlines the results of the initial research. The Hunt Museum Evaluation Group Final Report to The Royal Irish Academy June 2006 is published on the archived press pages on the Hunt Museum website: www.huntmuseum.com.

1.2 In September 2006, an international expert, Dr. Lynn H. Nicholas, was requested by the Royal Irish Academy to evaluate the work completed by the RIAHMEG. The Nicholas Report was published in September 2007. A copy of the Nicholas Report is published on the Hunt Museum's archived press pages: www.huntmuseum.com.

1.3 In January 2008, the Hunt Museum was requested by the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism to pursue the recommendations contained in the Nicholas Report; the results of this work are outlined in this report. This is the second distinct phase of the work of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project. The work was initiated in February 2008 and completed in May 2010.

1.4 The results of the work to date of Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project are contained in this report. As stated, the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project,

following a request from the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism, concentrated on the pursuit of the recommendations contained in the Nicholas Report. It must be recorded here that the research undertaken and all results included in this Report are in the first instance, as a result of the recommendations in the Lynn Nicholas Report. All other research and results are to be considered additional research that was executed as a result of the publication of the The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report, written by Erin Gibbons published by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, in December 2008. The significant additional areas of research are viewed as continuing research for the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project and as part of continuing provenance research work, and best museum practice.

1.5 Provenance research is an emerging area of scholarship and is one of the consequences of international investigations that were initiated in the 1990s into the restitution of business and financial assets of Holocaust victims. An important publication is the book written by Lynn H. Nicholas, *The Rape of Europa: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in The Third Reich and the Second World War*¹

. This book was one of the catalysts for recognising the extent of the theft of art and heritage objects by the Nazi regime. By the mid 1990s, Holocaust-related art losses became an issue of global concern. In response, a consensus on non-binding principles entitled *The Washington Principles* was agreed at the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, Washington, DC, December 3, 1998.²

1.6 International governments and institutions developed policies and procedures to deal with Holocaust-related losses of cultural objects. These include Resolution 1205 of the Council of Europe of November 1999,³

and the Final Declaration of the 2000 Vilnius International

Forum on Holocaust era Assets.

⁴

Countries have now established claim processes, restitution

¹ Lynn H. Nicholas *The Rape of Europa: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in the Third Reich and the Second World War* Knopf, 1994. This book won the National Book Critics Circle Award and was developed into a documentary film in 2007.

² http://www.state.gov/www/regions/eur/981203_heac_art_princ.html

³ <http://assembly.coe.int>

⁴ <http://holocasteraassets.eu>

procedures and other legislative and practical matters, all of which have enabled the return of many Nazi-looted artworks and heritage objects.

1.7 There are a number of factors which have resulted in an increasing awareness of spoliation. For example, recognition by international governments of spoliation issues and their legal and moral responsibilities as a result of recent international declarations. Also, the expiration of legal archival closure periods and the consequent release of classified files by both the US and European governments.

1.8 Emerging technology, for example, advanced non-invasive imaging methods and its application in the accurate dating and identification of objects, paintings and antiquities, serves to facilitate the validation processes.

1.9 Provenance research is a specialist area of work and requires not only an understanding of twentieth-century world history but also knowledge of art history, law, government policies and most importantly, a detailed understanding of the movement of works of art and archival collections, both public and private during the twentieth century. The necessity for provenance research work has resulted in a select international community of professionals. Placed within this environment, the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project has adhered to professional international standards in the conduct of this research and has benefitted greatly from the support of internationally based colleagues and scholars. Underpinning the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project is the philosophy that every attempt must be made to pursue the relevant paths of enquiry and to publish the findings.

1.10 The Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project actively sought to engage with the international museum community, especially those working in the area of provenance research through the presentation of papers at international conferences and attendance at

international professional meetings. These tenets have been vital in sustaining the project. In June 2009, Virginia Teehan, Director, The Hunt Museum was invited to participate as a member of the Irish government delegation, chaired by Irish Ambassador to the Czech Republic Donal Hamill, in The Holocaust Era Assets Conference organized by the Government

of the Czech Republic during their Presidency of the EU. The Holocaust Era Assets Conference was held in Prague and Terezin from 26-30 June 2009. The outcome of the Conference was the Terezin Declaration which was endorsed by the 46 participating governments on 30 June 2009. A Joint Declaration of the European Commission and the Czech EU Presidency was signed on 29 June 2009. The Director of the Hunt Museum attended the conference as a member of the Irish government delegation.

Report scope and content

1.11 The objective of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project 2008 - 2010 was to pursue the recommendations contained in the Nicholas Report (2007). The Nicholas Report made the following recommendations:

- Locate and review the files related to the circumstances surrounding the losses at the Collection Point, Schloss Celle, a repository used for storage of objects after World War II.
- Attempt to locate and review the records of the dealer Alexander von Frey.
- Review Irish Government archives to see if there is any relevant information in their collections.
- Notify specialists working in area of looting of Holocaust Era assets of any possible findings and ask them to place links to the Hunt Museum on their websites.

This report details the research results of this work. In addition, a section of this report deals with related significant provenance research issues. A Summary and Recommendations for Further Work is also included. There are five appendices attached to this report.

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1.12 The report is structured as follows:

Section 1: Contexts

Section 2: Schloss Celle

Section 3: Alexander von Frey

Section 4: Review of Irish Government Archives

Section 5: Significant Related Provenance Research Issues

Section 6: Summary and Recommendations

Project Management

1.13 The Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project was co-ordinated, managed and implemented by Virginia Teehan from May 2005 until March 2010. The Chairman and Board of the Hunt Museum Ltd. ratified all decisions relating to initiation and work of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project. Upon the recommendation of Nancy Yeide,⁵

(Head of Curatorial Records, National Gallery, Washington, DC, and external adviser to the RIAHMEG), an Expert Spoliation Research Adviser, Marina Mixon, was engaged by the Hunt Museum to advise and provide research guidance on methodology to the project. This extended guidance and research was crucial to the Hunt Museum Project. The Expert Spoliation Adviser was engaged from February 2008 and continued working with the Project until March 2010. Her professional profile is contained in Appendix 1. Additional research work was carried out by Margaret Lantry, Information Management Consultant and Researcher. Margaret Lantry was engaged from July – September 2009. Her professional profile is contained in Appendix 1.

5 Yeide, Nancy H., Akinsha Konstantin, Walsh Amy, AAM Guide to Provenance Research, American Association of Museums, 2001. Yeide is also author of Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Hermann Goering Collection, Laurel Publishing, 2009

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SECTION 2: SCHLOSS CELLE

Contexts

2.1 The Schloss at Celle, which is located in Lower Saxony, Germany, was originally Prussian State property. Following the creation, in January 1935, by the Nazi Party of the new 'Reich Administration of Justice Law' the Schloss became Reich property. At the end of the War, the buildings were occupied by DPs but were later handed over by the Town Major of Celle to MFA&A [Museum, Fine Arts and Archives] Officers to store museum collections being moved from the mines and at this time the Schloss become an Allied Zonal Repository⁶

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2.2 Research indicates that many of the objects stored at Schloss Celle were from the departments in the Berliner Staatliche Museen as well as other library and archive collections. These items were brought to the Schönebeck salt mine, near Magdeburg and to Grasleben in Helmstedt in 1944 and 1945; the latter move was in anticipation of the occupation by the Russian Army in 1945. Eventually the historical collections from Schwerin (Mecklenburg) were transported from Grasleben to Celle as well as various collections from Schönebeck and other places⁷

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2.3 During 1945, the American forces requested the provincial conservator in Brunswick, Dr. Seeleke, to prepare a programme of protection for the Berlin museum objects. During the period 1945 – 1946 thousands of boxes of objects, art works and

archives were transferred from the mines to Schloss Celle. This work, initiated by the US Army, was continued under the direction of British MFA&A Officers; Webb, Norris, Eden, Charles and Harbord. The storage and listing of the collections was established and

6National Archives, UK: Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personal Administration, Maintenance and Organization Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) FO1065/184

7Pretzell Lothar Das Kunstgutlager Schloss Celle 1945 bis 1958, Hanover: Graphische Kunstanstalt. pg.10.

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a photographic studio was set up. During the period May 1946 to September 1947 a series of exhibitions were organised which presented important parts of the stored collections⁸

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2.4 In 1947, it was established that valuable museum objects were missing from the repository. As a result investigations⁹ were held by the Control Commission for Germany (British Element) into the losses. These detailed investigations also embraced the following areas: the Responsibility for the Schloss; Custodianship and Control; Internal disputes affecting efficient control; Missing valuable treasures from the collections; Irregular payments; Security measures; Contents of the Schloss Celle; Financing Schloss Celle and Work of Preservation.

2.5 Lynn Nicholas, in her Report, refers to a letter dated November 4, 1940/1, contained in the Hunt Military File held at the Irish Military Archives from John Hunt to R.A. Masters, Esq. This makes reference to business dealings with Felix Harbord, an interior designer and dealer who worked both in England and Ireland before and after the war. Harbord, was posted as a Monuments and Fine Arts Officer at Schloss Celle for a short period (May-October, 1945). Lynn Nicholas recommended that the records of this investigation and the records of the Collecting Point should be examined.

2.6 Research for information on the former Monuments and Fine Arts Officer, Felix Harbord was a high priority for this project. Detailed research commenced at the UK National Archives in February 2008. Full details of the research findings for this strand of research were published in November 2008 in a report entitled The Hunt Museum

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Ibid, pg. 12

9 National Archives, UK: Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personal

Administration, Maintenance and Organization Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other

Series) FO1065/184 (See Report into the Administration of Schloss Celle contained in this file).

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Provenance Research Project, Interim Report. This report is available on the archived press pages of the Hunt Museum website: www.huntmuseum.com.

Summary of the research: Schloss Celle

2.7 The UK National Archives at Kew houses source material relating to the circumstances of the losses at Schloss Celle. This material was identified, located and surveyed by Virginia Teehan. This process resulted in the locating of a series of files - records of the UK Foreign Office investigations into the losses at Schloss Celle. It should be noted here that in 2009 further checks were made with the UK National Archives to confirm that files concerning Felix Harbord can be accessed by the public and that there are no confidential or closed files on the subject of Felix Harbord. The UK National Archives has confirmed that all files with information relating to Felix Harbord are open to the public. It was confirmed that the Hunt Museum had satisfied itself that it had consulted all extant sources.

2.8 As stated, on the recommendation of Nancy Yeide,¹⁰ (Head of Curatorial Records, National Gallery, Washington, DC, and external adviser to the RIAHMEG), an Expert Spoliation Research Adviser, Marina Mixon, was engaged by the Hunt Museum to examine the files held at the UK National Archives. Ms Mixon continued to advise and provide research guidance on methodology to the project. This extended guidance and research was crucial to the Hunt Museum Project. The Expert Spoliation Adviser was engaged from February 2008 and continued working with the Project until March 2010. Her professional profile is contained in Appendix 1.

2.9 Marina Mixon consulted the series of files held at the UK National Archives and made detailed descriptive summaries of the contents of the files as well as copies of relevant files. The summary contents and copies of the files are available for consultation

¹⁰ Yeide, Nancy H., Akinsha Konstantin, Walsh Amy, AAM Guide to Provenance Research, American Association of Museums, 2001. Yeide is also author of Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Hermann Goering Collection, Laurel Publishing, 2009

at the Hunt Museum, under the terms and conditions of the Hunt Museum Archives Access Policies.

2.10 Photographic searches were undertaken by Ms. Mixon to attempt to locate images of the items missing from Schloss Celle. This research resulted in a number of photographic images being located.

2.11 The research established that the losses at Schloss Celle correspond to objects, which were in the ownership of German museums before the war. It is important to note that the research undertaken has revealed and confirmed that the lost items do not appear in any way to be Holocaust related.

2.12 A report on the investigation into the losses states that 'Police enquiries have not implicated any British Officials in any losses which may have occurred'. The report went on to list the officers who were interviewed as part of their enquiries and states that the Police 'did not interview Messrs. Webb, Harbord, Markham and Eden. Webb left in July 1946, Harbord and Markham by August 1945...' ¹¹ Research indicates that the losses took place between 1946 and 1947, after Harbord had left Schloss Celle. In none of the statements, files or records consulted, does it state that Felix Harbord was connected with the losses from Schloss Celle.

2.13 Contained in the records which were consulted at the UK National Archives, is a letter from J.F. Nicholls, Monuments Fine Arts & Archives to The Secretary, Schloss Celle Committee, Property Control, Finance Branch, August 7, 1948, Subject: Checking of Antik Abteilung, Schloss Celle, Final Report. Appended to this letter are inventories of

11 Document entitled 'Chief, Establishment and Organization' contained in: Foreign Office: Political Departments:
General Correspondence from 1906 – 1966, FO371/85559. Investigations concerning losses from Schloss Celle
Foreign Office: Political Departments: General Correspondence from 1906 – 1966 GERMAN (C): German
Education (CD) (185). 1950.

the losses from Schloss Celle.¹² These lists have been examined and cross-referenced with items contained in the Hunt Museum and as a result it appears that none of the items contained in the inventory of losses from Schloss Celle match those administered by the Hunt Museum.

2.14 On the advice of Marina Mixon research was initiated to locate relevant information and documents possibly held at the Warburg Institute. The research was coordinated and reported on by the Expert Spoliation Adviser to the Hunt Museum. This research established that the publications housed at the Warburg Institute, University of London, proved to be very significant for the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project. This second phase of research led to an important discovery of the publication by Lothar Pretzell, *Das Kunstgutlager Schloss Celle 1945 bis 1958*¹³ which clarifies details of the management and administration of Schloss Celle as an art repository. This publication clarified that these losses were gold antiquities from the collection contained in the Antiquarium, the German museum that pre-dated World War II, now part of the National Gallery, Berlin.

2.15 In the third phase of research, as part of the due diligence, communication was made with the Official German Lost Art Internet Database, Koordinierungsstelle Magdeburg¹⁴

which established that the losses from the Antiquarium are not as yet published on their website. However, it was established that the Foundation of Prussian Heritage has published a catalogue in print of their war-time losses (sculpture, vases, ivories, gems and golden jewellery) – *Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Dokumentation der Verluste, Antikensammlung, Band V.1*. A copy of this catalogue was purchased by the Hunt Museum and an exercise in cross-referencing the catalogue with the catalogue of the Hunt

¹² Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Finance Division: Records FO 1046/155.

¹³ Lothar Pretzell, *Das Kunstgutlager Schloss Celle 1945 bis 1958*, Hannover: Graphische Kunstanstalt, 1959.

¹⁴ See the website: lostart.de

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Collection was undertaken. There is no evidence of any overlap between both lists and any items contained with the Hunt Collection as managed by the Hunt Museum.

2.16 Communication was made with Dr. Andreas Scholl, Director, Staatliche Museen Berlin/Antikensammlung in order to further research the losses from Schloss Celle. This communication remains ongoing.

The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report – Felix Harbord

2.17 In December 2008, the Centre Simon Wiesenthal, Paris, forwarded a report entitled the The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report to An Taoiseach, Brian Cowen TD. This report was written by Erin Gibbons.

2.18 On receipt of The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report, the Hunt Museum recommended in a letter to the Irish government (17th December 2008) that the report be acknowledged by the recipients. The Hunt Museum formally acknowledged the publication of The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report in a letter addressed to Dr. Shimon Samuels, Director for International Relations, Simon Wiesenthal Centre, on 17th April 2009. Upon receipt of The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report, an overall assessment was made of the report by the Hunt Museum with support from the Spoliation Research Adviser, and as a result necessary and immediate research commenced.

2.19 The report suggests a link between Felix Harbord, the Bute family and a chandelier which appears to have been salvaged by Harbord at the end of World War II. This chandelier now hangs in the residence of the First Minister, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland. This raised concerns for the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project, given that Felix Harbord's activities form part of the Project's brief. Accordingly, the allegation was investigated and contact was made with the Marquis of Bute and Andrew McLean, Curator and Archivist to the Bute estate. Following a review of the

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relevant sections from The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report, Andrew Mc Lean prepared a report. Details of this report are set out below.¹⁵

2.20 McLean states¹⁶

:

“The chandelier in Bute House in Edinburgh is used by Gibbons to suggest a possible link to the Bute family with items looted from Germany at the end of the Second World War. This suggestion is based upon the unquestioning use of a quote from a guidebook to Bute House in Edinburgh which has unfortunately revealed some inaccuracies. One such example is Gibbons' belief that the chandelier was put into 'Bute House' by the 4th Marchioness of Bute as asserted on pages 84-85 of the Gibbons report. It is worth quoting this in full from Erin Gibbons' Report:

'One of Harbord's Scottish clients also had an Irish connection. Augusta Crichton-Stuart, Marchioness of Bute was the daughter of Sir Alan Henry Bellingham, of Castlebellingham, Co. Louth. She died in 1947 and Bute House, her residence at no. 6, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, is now the official residence of the First Minister of Scotland. According to the Bute House Guidebook one of the main attractions in the Drawing Room is a continental glass chandelier, which is: 'one of the three spectacular Bute family pieces.¹⁷

McLean quotes the following from the Gibbons Report:
'The guidebook to Bute House further informs the reader: 'The chandelier has a fascinating history: during the war, Felix Harbord, the interior decorator who helped Lady Bute with the arrangement [sic] her family homes, was serving in the Forces and was charged with repatriating works of art. One day he came upon this chandelier abandoned in one of the streets of Cleves and had it packed in empty munitions boxes, which he addressed to No. 6 Charlotte Square. With the help of Edinburgh antiques dealers, Lady Bute traced suitable replacements for the missing pieces of glass and successfully assembled and installed the light fitting in the Drawing Room of Bute House. She always ensured, however, that the Drawing Room curtains were left open at night, so that passers-by could share her enjoyment in the chandelier's unexpected arrival' ¹⁸

Mc Lean again quotes from the Gibbons Report as follows:

15 Andrew McLean, Comments on the Sections of Erin Gibbons' The Hunt Controversy – A Shadow Report as they relate to the Bute Family. Received 27.2.2009.

16 Ibid, page 1.

17 The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report, p.84

18 Ibid. p.84.

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'A number of matters arise from the chandelier affair. In this instance, Harbord had established a means of removing, from Germany, an unprovenanced artwork by placing it in an empty munitions box and addressing it to a client in Scotland. Provenance researchers will undoubtedly be interested to establish whether the chandelier is the only object that Harbord removed from Germany in this way, or whether there were others. Further research is required to try to establish the origins of the chandelier in question. It may be an object looted from the British Collecting Point at Schloss Celle, or it may be an object looted from legitimate German ownership" 19

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2.21 It must be noted that in light of the statement from the Bute House Guidebook that 'Felix Harbord, the interior decorator who helped Lady Bute with the arrangement [six] her family homes, was serving in the Forces and was charged with repatriating works of art', that he was at that time a member of the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Division, British Control Division and was responsible for, or 'in charge', of identifying, locating and repatriating missing works of art. There is no evidence in the files consulted at the UK National Archives or the files consulted at the Warburg Institute that relates to this chandelier or others.

2.22 The Hunt Museum has contacted the Marquis of Bute and Andrew McLean, Archivist and Curator to the Bute Estate and the National Trust for Scotland to research the provenance of the chandelier in question.

2.23 Andrew McLean's Report states that this section of the Gibbons Report contains some inaccuracies. These inaccuracies are dealt with by McLean in his Report as follows:

– "Lady Bute did not reside at number 6 Charlotte Square (now the official residence of the First Minister of Scotland). In the 1940s Bute House was not the same building as what we know today as Bute House. The Bute family resided at number 5 Charlotte Square and this was then called Bute House. The current Bute House, now the official residence of the

19 Ibid. p. 85.

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the 1940s number 6 was occupied by Lady Bute's daughter Lady Jean Bertie."

– "The Bute House guidebook has been used unquestioningly and as such the numerous errors from it have been repeated in the report. It is unfortunate that Gibbons appears to have made no attempt to confirm the accuracy of the statements made within the guidebook or to contact the Bute archives for historical accuracy."

– "The guidebook's author has also mistakenly misquoted information concerning the chandelier provided by Lady Jean Bertie's son the late Fra Andrew Bertie, Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, on his visit to Bute House on 7 November 1989. This information is contained in a framed text presented by him to Bute House on the occasion of that visit (when it was the official residence of the Secretary of State for Scotland). In this he recalls: 'When in Cleves [Harbord and another, unnamed, officer] found the chandelier abandoned in the street and so they packed it into ammunition boxes and sent it to my mother in Charlotte Square...'20

McLean in his Report states:

"The following should be noted: the 4th Marchioness of Bute plays no part in this story; the information was provided in 1989 some forty-four years after the end of the war so the accuracy of the story must be questioned (indeed Andrew Bertie's brother, Peregrine, recalls the story also but believes that the chandelier was found in the streets of Cologne not Cleves²¹); there was clearly no belief by the Bertie family that this was a looted piece and there is absolutely no evidence to suggest that it was – indeed there is nothing to refute the one constant in the story that it was 'abandoned' in the street. Whatever the story the Bertie family received the chandelier in good faith and have been happy to tell its story – a story which has, since 1989, taken a prominent place in the most prestigious

20 Information provided by Ian Gow, Head Curator, The National Trust for Scotland (current owners of Bute House).

21 Email communication referenced in McLean Report, Peregrine Bertie to Andrew McLean, 5 February 2009: "I

was always told that Felix found it in the street in Cologne, not Cleves, and certainly sent it to my mother. There is no question that he stole it as he was an honourable man and if he had not saved it, it would surely have been destroyed."

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government-occupied property in Scotland (i.e. there has been no attempt to hide the origins of the chandelier)"²²

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2.24 McLean in his Report draws attention to flaws in the references in the Gibbons

Report to associations between John Hunt and Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart and the seemingly irrelevant information concerning the sale of land by the executors of Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart in the 1950s (Gibbons Report, pages 85-86). The Gibbons Report states:

“Harbord’s action in sending the chandelier to Bute House clearly indicates that he had an excellent relationship with Lady Bute. Lady Bute was the wife of John Crichton-Stuart, 4th Marquess of Bute, whose brother Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart was killed during the First World War. Lord Ninian’s widow, Ismay, later married Captain Archibald Ramsay, the founder of the Right Club of which Prince Turka Galitzine was a prominent member. Ramsay was conservative MP for South Midlothian and Peebles since 1931. He was arrested on 22nd

May 1940 under Regulation 18B and detained at Brixton prison. Lord Calum Crichton-Stuart, younger brother of the 4th Marquess was a supporter of Ramsay and also engaged in

extreme right-wing politics. He is described as follows by Richard Griffiths:

‘Lord Calum Crichton-Stuart (Warden), the younger brother of the 4th Marquess of Bute,

was brother-in-law to Mrs Ramsay (whose first husband had been Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, killed in the war). The Unionist MP for Northwich since 1922, Crichton-Stuart,

too, had served with the Scots Guards in the war. A Roman Catholic, he shared many of Ramsay’s views about the anti-Christian dangers of the Communist threat, and was prepared to join questionable bodies, as is shown by his association with the Earl of Glasgow in the Christian Defence Movement²³.”

22 Andrew McLean, ‘Comments on the Sections in the Erin Gibbons’ The Hunt Controversy – A Shadow Report as they relate to the Bute Family’, pps 2-3.

23 Ibid p.86.

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2.25 McLean states, “firstly and importantly, it is worth noting that Gibbons incorrectly gives Lord Colum’s name as Calum and Lord Ninian’s surname as Stewart instead of Stuart”.

2.26 McLean also states “The author has clearly copied selected information from the book by Richard Griffiths, *Patriotism Perverted*. Captain Ramsay, the Right Club and British Anti-Semitism, 1939-40 (London, 1998, page 150)” 24. McLean continues to say:

“The information on Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, insinuating links with extremist views, has been taken, without due consideration of the context of the chapter (in which the information

appears) from Griffiths' book. However, if one reads the book it will be noted that at no stage does Griffiths accuse Lord Colum of anti-Semitic views. In the case of Lord Colum – who was a fellow Conservative MP to Ramsay and was the brother-in-law to Ramsay's wife, Ismay, through her first marriage to the late Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart – it is clear that his membership of the Christian Defence League was not because he was an anti-Semite but because he was anti-Bolshevik, neither a crime then or now. A deeply religious man he feared the rise of Communism which he saw as a threat to Christianity. Indeed there appears to be absolutely no evidence that he possessed any anti-Semitic views and he had certainly been brought up to be religiously tolerant. Indeed his father, the 3rd Marquess of Bute, who like him was a strong Roman Catholic, had always been respectful of other religions, especially the Jewish faith, and had secured the admission of Jewish students to St Andrews University during his time as Rector there in the 1890s, gifted land for the building of a synagogue in Cardiff, and left a considerable sum in his will to the Jewish Rabbi of Scotland for the benefit of Jewish students at St Andrews. Indeed after his death in 1900 "The Jewish Chronicle" noted in an obituary to him:

The Jews, never too rich in friends, have this week sustained an irreparable loss in the death of the Marquess of Bute, the generous donor of the "Chief Rabbi's Presentation"...To us Jews also he was a great friend, showing his friendliness in various ways²⁵

24 Communication from Andrew McLean in 'Comments on the Sections of Erin Gibbons' The Hunt Controversy – A Shadow Report as they relate to the Bute Family', p.3.

25 The Jewish Chronicle, 12 October 1900, as quoted in McLean p.4.

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This was the environment in which Lord Colum had been brought up in and it has been said, by those who knew him, that he was, of all the 3rd Marquess' children, most like his father in all respects ²⁶."

The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report: The Gort-Hunt letter

2.27 McLean concludes by commenting on the associations between the Crichton-Stuart family and the Hunts. He draws attention to the reference made by Gibbons to a

letter from Lord Gort to John Hunt and used by Gibbons to demonstrate links between the Crichton-Stuart family and the Hunts. McLean states that this 'is a complete red herring and the accompanying footnote (152) which attempts to link the Bute family to Bunratty Castle

almost seven hundred years before the Hunts became involved with it is not only extremely tenuous

but completely irrelevant. The passage which appears in the Gibbons Report is outlined below.

“A connection with the Crichton-Stuart family is to be found in the archives of the Hunt Museum. This is in the form of a letter written by Lord Gort on 17th December 1956 in which he informs John Hunt, Senior, that he has arranged the purchase from the executors of ‘Lord Ninian Stewart [of] 90 acres of cut off timber land adjoining our park for £700.’ The letter is contained in the Bunratty Castle, Co. Clare file but may relate to land purchased elsewhere. At the time of the sale Ninian Stewart’s widow Ismay was still living although her second husband Captain Ramsay was by then deceased. John Hunt assisted Lord Gort to renovate Bunratty Castle, near Limerick, during the 1950s”²⁷

2.28 McLean continues:

“The land being purchased from the executors was in England not Ireland and was not being purchased by Hunt or for him. Lord Gort merely refers to his purchase of this land as a piece of gossip in the passing. The use of a short extract from this letter in the context in which Gibbons has used it is highly misleading. Indeed if the author had looked at the letter properly she

26 Mc Lean, p.4.

27 Gibbons, p. 86

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would have found that it is quite clear that Gort is purchasing land for himself and as the letter was being written from Hamsterley Hall in County Durham it would surely be an obvious question to ask whether Gort owned lands in the north east of England. Indeed, a simple bit of research would reveal that Gort did own lands in County Durham and that these adjoined lands belonging to the executors of Lord Ninian. As he states in his letter it is land that his grandfather had tried to acquire as far back as the nineteenth century. In short this is a straightforward business transaction between Gort and the executors of Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart with no connection whatsoever to the Hunts”²⁸

Section 2: Summary

2.29 This phase of work established that the losses at Schloss Celle are not related to confiscated or family collections and that the lost items do not in any way appear to be Holocaust related. The missing objects stored at Schloss Celle were in the ownership of The Antikensammlung, before the war.

2.30 Secondly, the records of the police investigations established that nothing 'came to light incriminating any British official'²⁹. Hence the allegation of Harbord's involvement in the losses appears to be unproven. It should also be noted that Harbord was stationed in Schloss Celle in 1945. The report went on to list the officers who were interviewed as part of their enquiries and states that the Police 'did not interview Messrs. Webb, Harbord, Markham and Eden. Webb left in July 1946, Harbord and Markham by August 1945...'³⁰ Research indicates that the losses took place between 1946 and 1947, after Harbord had left Schloss Celle. In none of the statements, files or records consulted does it state that Felix Harbord was connected with the losses from Schloss Celle. The question of the

28 McLean, p.5.

29 Extract from Hansard, 11th May 1949 – Loss of German Treasures contained in Foreign Office: Control Commission for

Germany (British Element), Personal Administration, Maintenance and Organization Branches and predecessors:

Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) FO1065/193

30 Document entitled 'Chief, Establishment and Organization' contained in: Foreign Office: Political Departments:

General Correspondence from 1906 – 1966, FO371/85559. Investigations concerning losses from Schloss Celle

Foreign Office: Political Departments: General Correspondence from 1906 – 1966 GERMAN (C): German

Education (CD) (185). 1950

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missing items was never solved, and enquiries were made with both German and British personnel. The investigation highlighted many issues including security measures and the difficulties involved with the movement of works of art in war torn countries.

2.31 An inventory of the lost items was appended to a letter, contained in the UK National Archives, from JF Nicholls, MFA&A to The Secretary, Schloss Celle Committee, Property Control, Finance Branch, August 7, 1948; Subject: Checking of

Antik Abteilung, Schloss Celle, Final Report.³¹ The inventory was examined and cross-referenced with items contained in the Hunt Museum and as a result none of the items

contained in the inventory of losses from Schloss Celle match those administered by the Hunt Museum.

2.32 Publications housed at The Warburg Institute, University of London, proved to be

very significant for the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project and led to a particular discovery of a publication by Lothar Pretzell, *Das Kunstgutlager Schloss Celle 1945 bis 1958*. This publication clarified that the losses were gold antiquities from the Collection contained in the Antiquarium, a German museum that pre-dated World War II, now part of The National Gallery of Berlin.

2.33 Communication was made with the Official German Lost Art Internet Database, Koordinierungsstelle Magdeburg and this established that the losses from the Antiquarium have not been published on their website. However, it was established that the Foundation of Prussian Heritage has published a catalogue in print of their war-time losses (sculpture, vases, ivories, gems and golden jewellery);. *Staatliche Museen zu Berlin* (editor), *Dokumentation der Verluste, Antikensammlung, Band V.1*. A copy of this catalogue was purchased by the Hunt Museum and an exercise in cross-referencing the catalogue

31 Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Finance Division: Records FO 1046/155.

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with the catalogue of the Hunt Collection was undertaken. There is no evidence of any overlap between both lists.

2.34 In summary, the research demonstrated that there was no evidence to confirm that Felix Harbord was associated with the losses from Schloss Celle. Research also indicates that there is no overlap between any item in the Hunt Collection and the objects which were lost at the Schloss Celle repository.

2.35 Research into the links made between Felix Harbord and the Bute family and a chandelier which hangs in the residence of the First Minister of Scotland, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh as outlined in *The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report*, by Erin Gibbons, resulted in communication with the Marquis of Bute and Andrew McLean, Curator and Archivist, to the Bute estate, the Isle of Bute, Scotland.

2.36 Andrew McLean clarified that the allegations made in *The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report* were based upon information published in an informal guidebook to Bute House, Edinburgh, which unfortunately contains many inaccuracies. It is clear that this source is unreliable and given the seriousness of the allegations it is regrettable that Erin Gibbons did not check the accuracy of the information or consult the Bute archives which are available for public consultation.

2.37 As to the chandelier, the origins of the piece are unclear. It is possible that the chandelier may have been found in Cologne not Cleves. It is clear however, that the Bertie family (the chandelier was acquired by Lady Jean Bertie - Lady Bute's daughter) have no belief that this was a looted piece. There is no evidence to suggest that it was, the only constant in the story being that it was 'abandoned' in a street. The correspondence with the Marquis of Bute confirmed that the Bertie family received the chandelier in good faith and has been happy to tell its story – a story which has, since 1989, occupied a

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prominent place in the most prestigious government-occupied property in Scotland. There have never been any attempts to hide the origins of the chandelier.

2.38 The Hunt Museum made contact with the National Trust for Scotland, the owners of Bute House, to communicate with them the information on the origins and movement of the chandelier. The Hunt Museum suggested that the National Trust for Scotland include the relevant information on provenance on the website of the National Trust for Scotland's art collection.

2.39 This research highlighted a number of flaws in references contained in The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report to associations drawn between John Hunt, Lord Gort and the executors of the estate of Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart concerning the sale of land in the 1950s. It is clear that this is a straightforward business transaction between Lord Gort and the executors of the estate of Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart and pertaining to adjoining lands in Co. Durham and has no connection to Hunt and Gort's work at Bunratty.

2.40 Finally, the implication in The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report that Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart may have held anti-semitic views is misleading. This view, which appears to be based on the misrepresentation of information published in the book by Richard Griffiths, *Patriotism Perverted*. Captain Ramsey, the Right Club and British Anti-Semitism, 1939-40, does not reflect the contentions put forward by Griffiths in his book. Examinations of the wider contexts demonstrate clearly that Griffiths makes no suggestion that Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart held anti-semitic views. Details of the close associations between the Bute family, most notably Lord Colum's father, the 3rd Marquis of Bute and the Jewish community in Britain demonstrate a relationship based on mutual respect and trust. This is contrary to the tone underlying this section of The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report.

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2.41 The Hunt Museum is grateful to the Marquis of Bute and the Curator and Archivist to the Bute Estate for their generous contribution to the research which has provided research results contained in this report.

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SECTION 3: ALEXANDER VON FREY

Contexts

3.1 The basis for the allegation of that John and Gertrude Hunt were trading with Nazi dealers was a wartime intelligence file on the Hunts held in the Irish Military Archives, Cathal Brugha Barracks, Rathmines, Dublin³². The file contains three letters to John and Gertrude Hunt from the art dealer Alexander von Frey, who is known to have been involved in the trading of confiscated art during World War II, and several other documents. Most of the Hunt file consists of three letters to the Hunts from Alexander von Frey, a dealer then living in Lucerne, Switzerland, and his wife. They are dated 4 April, 1944, 1 January, 1945 and 13 November, 1946 respectively. There is no mention in these letters of any item within the Hunt Museum Collection.

3.2 Post war Allied records show³³ that von Frey was indeed in contact with many other dealers who traded with the Nazis and was involved in at least one Nazi exchange with the ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg für die Besetzten Gebiete³⁴) in which three paintings looted

from Jewish collections were transferred to Switzerland from France and fed into the Swiss art trade. (The paintings were recovered after the war.) Von Frey was interrogated by American Intelligence Officer, Office of Strategic Service officer, James Plaut on January 5, 1946. There is no mention of the Hunts in these interrogation records. During the interrogation he expressed the desire to procure a visa to the United States “in order to reopen business

32 Irish Military Archive File: G2/4371

33 National Archives and Records Administration, Washington DC. as quoted by Lynn Nicholas in footnote 4 of Nicholas

Report: RG 239/ Boxes 74-84a 350/77/2/06-07. Records of the Commission relating to the ALIU of the OSS. This

includes CIRs #1 Activity of the ERR in France; CIR # 3 The Goering Collection: CIR#4 Hitler's Museum and Library;

Boxes 84-84a 350/77/2/07 DIRs on Lohse, Hofer, Muhlmann, Bornheim, Haberstock, Schiedlausky etc.; MFAA report

on S/Ldr Cooper's visit to Switzerland, 22 March, 1945.

34 An organization established by the Nazi government mandated to seize confiscated art collections and other objects.

connections with the New York art trade.” Plaut recommended strongly that no visa be granted. Despite this, von Frey managed to get to the US in 1948 where he remained until his death in 1951.

3.3 Lynn Nicholas in her Report states that ‘von Frey’s records would be of interest if they can be located’. She also states, ‘Several American museums mention him in their provenances, which would indicate that he continued to do business there. None of the provenances I have seen contain links to the Hunts, however this connection could be explored further’ 35

3.4 Research to discover the possible existence of an archive relating to the dealing activities of Alexander von Frey, and museum provenances have been explored further, conducted with the guidance from the Spoliation Research Adviser. The results from this phase of work arise from the excellent co-operation provided by professional colleagues in Britain, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, France and the USA.

Research Findings

3.5 The research findings indicate that while there is information relating to Alexander von Frey’s personal wartime activities, regrettably, there appears to be no evidence of the existence of his business or dealership archive as yet. As suggested by Lynn Nicholas, a dealership archive could potentially provide information about those with whom von Frey had business dealings. Such a resource would be central to the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project.

3.6 In an effort to try to locate a von Frey archive, contact was made with international spoliation research experts including Germany, France, Austria, UK, Switzerland and the USA. Contact was made with Swiss historian and provenance researcher, Esther Tisa Francini, author 35 Lynn Nicholas, Report on the Final Report to the Royal Irish Academy by the Hunt Museum Evaluation Group, pg. 19

of the publication, *Fluchtgut - Raubgut. Der Transfer von Kulturgütern in und über die Schweiz 1933-*

1945 und die Frage der Restitution.

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To date, it was confirmed that it is unlikely that there is an

Alexander von Frey dealership archive in existence.

3.7 Research was undertaken in Germany with museum contacts, research experts and German researchers. Contact was made with the German State Archives, Das Bundesarchiv, Potsdamer Straße 156075 Koblenz, seeking information on the possible existence of a von Frey archive. The reply is as follows: "Die zu Ihrer Fragestellung ermittelten Aktenbände aus der Überlieferung der Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut (Aktenbestand B 323) müssten durch Sie selbst oder in

Ihrem Auftrag durch Dritte durchgesehen werden". ["The documents/volumes from the 'Ueberlieferung der Treuhandverwaltung von Kulturgut' (inventory: B 323) have been located"]. It is recommended that in the next stage of research that resources are made available

so that this necessary research continues and becomes part of the continuing provenance research for the Hunt Museum.

3.8 Further research was carried out into the most likely archival sources in local, regional and federal government repositories in Switzerland as part of the work to locate papers relating to Alexander von Frey. Given that von Frey lived in Switzerland from 1939 until 1947, it was considered imperative that extant Swiss archives be checked.

3.9 Enquiries were made with the State Archives, Lucerne, and it was confirmed that the only information available on Alexander von Frey comprised a resident's registration form. A scanned copy of the registration form was obtained by the Hunt Museum. A copy of this document can be viewed at the Hunt Museum.

36 Tisa Francini, Esther; Heuss, Anja; Kreis, Georg *Fluchtgut - Raubgut. Der Transfer von Kulturgütern in und über die Schweiz 1933-1945 und die Frage der Restitution* (Unabhängige Expertenkommission Schweiz - Zweiter Weltkrieg - Commission Indépendante d'Experts Suisse - Seconde Guerre Mondiale; Bd. 1), Zürich 2001.

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3.10 The following is the response which was received from the State Archives Lucerne:

“Alexander Von Frey lived in Lucerne. The resident's registration office (Einwohnerkontrolle) of the city of Lucerne had registered him with his wife under the Name "Frey de Stamora". His profession was historian (Historiker) the profession of his wife Erika was just that she was his spouse (Gattin). His nationality was Hungarian (Ungarn) - there was a strong German minority in Hungaria (sic) since the 17th century until 1945! He came to Switzerland (Eingereist am) August 3rd 1939, but lived the first two years in Zurich (Kommt von). In 1941, September the 16th, he settled in Lucerne (in Luzern seit) and one day later was registered (Angemeldet am). He left Lucerne (Abgemeldet am) at December 29th 1947 to "U.S.A." The Purpose of his stay (Zweck des Aufenthaltes) in Lucerne was "Kur" (cure). I don't know, if he really had chosen Lucerne only as a health resort during 6 years? He resided in the Haldenstrasse 47 which was in fact the Hotel Eden. Not one of the most prestigious hotels in town, but good standard.”

3.11 Contact was made with the Kanton Luzern, Staatarchiv, (City Archives) Lucerne. The following research results were received:

“A search of our databases (electronic and on paper) does not show any entries of a name "Alexander von Frey". In connection with the Fischer Gallery, an auction house based in Lucerne, AvF appears to be a casual trader and collector, that is, he was directly involved in the trade of stolen artworks. Together with Theodor Fischer and the industrialist Emil Buhrle he faced restitution charges in July 1947 (the court documents can be found in the Swiss Federal Archives in Berne).”³⁷

3.12 Communication was made on 6th November 2009 with Dr. Fischer, Galerie Fischer, Haldenstrasse 19, 6006 Lucerne, Switzerland, asking if there were any possible documents

37 As outlined in Tisa Francini, Esther, et al., Fluchtgut - Raubgut: der Transfer von Kulturgütern in und über die Schweiz 1933-1945 und die Frage der Restitution. Zürich: Chronos, 2001

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relating to Alexander von Frey and his wife. In this communication an enquiry was made as to whether the Fischer Galerie had copies of correspondence relating to Alexander von Frey and

John and Gertrude Hunt. A response to this communication has not as yet been received.

3.13 Contact was made with the Consultant to the Collections, The Emil Bührle Foundation, Zurich, to seek advice as to the whereabouts of a von Frey archive. They confirmed that they were not aware of a von Frey archive in an international repository. This communication assisted the Hunt Museum with further research in Switzerland.

3.14 As part of the research to locate documents relating to a possible Alexander von Frey archive in Switzerland communication and contact was made with Stadtarchiv Zürich (Archives of the City of Zurich) and Staatsarchiv Zürich (Archives of the Canton of Zurich) seeking information about the possible existence of an Alexander von Frey archive. The research undertaken in Zurich archives has not as yet revealed an archive relating to Alexander von Frey.

3.15 Arising from the information received from the City Archives, Lucerne, (see 3.8 above) communication was made with the Swiss Federal Archives in Berne to locate details of the case against von Frey. A response was received from the Federal Suisse's AFS, Département Fédéral de l'intérieur, Berne, Switzerland and files were identified in the archives concerning Alexander von Frey.³⁸

3.16 Copies of the files were immediately acquired by the Hunt Museum. The files span the period December 1945 – December 1948. They comprise correspondence between Alexander von Frey, Haldenstrasse, 27, Luzern and Department des Innern, Sektion für Rechtswesen und Private Vermögensinteressen im Ausland [Swiss Department of Internal Affairs, Section for 38 File reference numbers: E4264 1988/2: vol. 853, file P 62'194; and E2001 E 1967/113: vol. 429, file B.52.30.4.01.

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legal matters and private property interests in foreign countries] as well as Politisches Department [Political Department] and others including Dr. Huggler, Curator at the Museum of Art and Berne and Alfred Lindon [possibly Linden or Lindenbaum].

3.17 The Hunt Museum ordered files and consulted the documents which contain the following information. The files comprise correspondence regarding von Frey's possible role in the investigations established immediately after World War II by the Swiss Department of Internal Affairs into objects unlawfully taken from German occupied countries and brought into Switzerland. It was initially suggested by the Swiss authorities that von Frey had two paintings in his possession which were illegally taken from Albert Lindon [or possibly Linden or Lindenbaum] Paris.³⁹

These works were: Picasso Femmes aux courses and Renoir Portrait d'une jeune fille. Von Frey stated in response to the initial letter from the Swiss authorities that he was the owner of a Renoir painting; however as to the Picasso: "Das andere von Ihnen erwähnte Bild

Picasso: Femmes aux courses befindet sich nicht in meinem Besitz und war nie mein Eigentum. Ich hab

wahrscheinlich dasselbe einmal im Auftrag eines Schweizer Sammlers begutachtet". ["The other picture

mentioned by you: Picasso: Femmes aux courses is not in my possession and was never my property. I probably examined it once on the instruction of a Swiss collector"]⁴⁰. In the same letter von Frey stated that on 15th October 1945, he had been visited by a Mr. Cooper who showed him a list of supposedly stolen works of art. The list contained Picasso Appel Still-life and Pissarro Landscape as well as the Renoir already mentioned. Von Frey confirmed that both the Picasso and Pissarro (from Cooper's list) were once his property, but were no longer in his possession. He stated that he gave away the Picasso in a trade and he gave the Pissarro to an art

enthusiast as a repayment for a loan.

39 12.11.1945 Letter from Daenker, An das Eidgenössische Politische to Alexander von Frey, E2001 E 1967 133: 429.

40 17.11.1945 Letter from von Frey to An das Eidgenössische Politische Department, E2001 E 1967 113: 429.

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3.18 Von Frey agreed, in this letter, to deposit the Renoir with the Museum of Art in Berne, as suggested by the Swiss Department of Internal Affairs, until the origin of the painting was clarified. He further stated that he acquired the Renoir and the other paintings in accordance with the law and in good faith and in circumstances that gave no reason for suspicion. In conclusion, von Frey outlined that he had lost a large part of his own collection which had been stored in Paris during the German occupation. Furthermore, he claimed that he recently lost another part of his collection after the withdrawal of the Germans. He claimed that this was taken from his apartment in Lucerne.⁴¹

3.19 From the correspondence it appears that von Frey co-operated with the investigation. Regrettably, the file indicates that the matter of the true ownership of the painting was never fully resolved. Lindon appears to have had limited information on the validation details of the missing Renoir painting (e.g. he could not supply information on the detail of the subject; the size of the painting or the position of the signature) and von Frey claimed that the painting which he deposited with the Museum in Berne did not accurately correspond with the description provided by Lindon. This information is recorded by the investigators (internal

memo on the file compiled by Swiss Political Department for G.H. Selous, Counsellor British Legation, Commercial Secretariat, Berne 13.6.1947).⁴² Von Frey also claimed that the validation details for the Renoir painting were unclear. This is outlined in a letter to Dr. Huggler, Curator, Museum of Art, Berne, from von Frey.⁴³ It appears from the file that the validation of the painting was inconclusive. Equally it appears from the file that the investigation of the ownership of the Renoir painting remained inconclusive. There is no evidence from the

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Note à l'intention de Monsieur le Conseiller de Légation KAPPELER. Original reference on Memo r.B.52.20.4.1

(Lindon). KS.

⁴³ Letter from Alexander von Frey to Dr. Huggler, Museum of Art, Berne, 25.5.1947 E 4262 1988/2: vol, 853, file P 62'194.

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file that von Frey recovered the painting from the Museum of Art in Berne. The last items of correspondence on the file relating to the Renoir are dated July 1947. Von Frey and his wife Erika Martha left Switzerland for USA in December 1947.⁴⁴ Von Frey died in 1951. There is no mention of John and Gertrude Hunt in these papers, nor any mention of any item within the Hunt Museum Collection. There is also no evidence in these papers, of an archive relating to Alexander von Frey.

Additional European and American based research

3.20 As part of the research to locate documents relating to any possible Alexander von Frey archive in France immediate communication and contact was made with the French Government Ministry dealing with the restitution and Holocaust issues: Commission Pour L'Indemnisation des Victimes de Spoliations Intervvenues du fait des Legislations Antisemites en Viguer

Pendant L'Occupation to assist with locating relevant information or documents that could possibly exist in French archives relating to the possible existence of an Alexander von Frey archive. As part of initial research in French archives, a response was received stating that they were not familiar with von Frey papers but that they would assist with the enquiry. Leading on from this, research enquiries have been made at the Archives Nationales and the Foreign Ministry Archives. The research undertaken in French archives has not as yet revealed an archive relating to Alexander von Frey.

3.21 Research for a von Frey archive continued in the US by making contact with Head of Curatorial Records, National Gallery of Art, Washington DC who obtained research results by locating a document at the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

This document is a Memorandum dated January 6th 1946 to Mr. Harry Conover, Economic

44 Tisa Francini, Esther, et al. *Fluchtgut - Raubgut: der Transfer von Kulturgütern in und über die Schweiz 1933 - 1945 und die Frage der Restitution*. Zürich: Chronos, 2001.

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Counselor, US Legation, Bern, from Lieutenant Commander J.S. Plaut, U.S.N.R., Director, Art Looting Investigation Unit, S.S.U., War Department regarding the US Investigation of Looted Art in Switzerland⁴⁵. The report covers the investigation into the activities of a number of individuals living in Switzerland. The report includes information on Alexander von Frey and does not mention the Hunts nor any item within the Hunt Museum Collection. A copy of this report can be viewed at the Hunt Museum.

3.22 Searches were made with leading national institutions including the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Museum of Fine Arts Boston; The Getty Institute and The Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC. These searches did not reveal any results for a von Frey archive or indeed any published provenance information on artworks with any connection to von Frey as managed by these institutions.

3.23 A search was made of the Getty Provenance Index, The Getty Institute, which yielded one result as outlined below.⁴⁶

Gerardi Jasper, *Still Life with Fruit and Lobster*
Los Angeles, CA, Los Angeles County Museum of Art
55.79 [deaccessioned]
canvas
1926 -
Provenance: Frey (bought at Scully sale)

45 National Archives and Records Administration NND/750168

46 www.getty.museum/research/conducting_research/provenance_index

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3.24 Another available known reference to von Frey was in the context of provenance entries for individual objects which are also listed below. It was established that the Joslyn Museum in Omaha, Nebraska, has a painting with a von Frey provenance:

Veronese, Venus with a Mirror (Venus at Her Toilette), mid-1580s

161.3 x 120.7 cm (65 x 49 in.)

Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha

42.4

Provenance: By 1648, owned jointly by the Bevilacqua and Muselli families, Verona; mid-seventeenth century, ownership passed in full to the Bevilacqua family, Palazzo Bevilacqua, Modena; 1805, sold by Bevilacqua to Richard Pryor, London; February 6, 1810, Pryor sale, Christie's, London, lot 3, bought in. Thomas Lawrence (b. 1769–d. 1830), London; May 15, 1830, posthumous Lawrence sale, Christie's, London, lot 114, to Wood. By 1929, Alexander von Frey (b. 1882–d. 1951), Paris. By 1938, Jacob Hirsch, New York; 1942, sold by Hirsch to the Joslyn Art Museum.⁴⁷ The information about Frey's ownership comes from Detlev von Hadeln, "Veronese's Venus at Her Toilet," *Burlington Magazine* 312 (March, 1929) and Stephan Poglayen-Neuwall, "Veronese oder Tizian?" *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* 1929/30. By the time the painting was published in the *Art Bulletin*, in 1934 (again by Poglayen-Neuwall, "Titian's Pictures of the Toilet of Venus and their Copies") it was said to be formerly in the Frey collection, thus presumably it had left his possession by then.⁴⁸

3.25 At the Cleveland Museum of Art there is a drawing with a von Frey provenance: Michelangelo Buonarroti (Italian, 1475 - 1564),

⁴⁷ As published in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, exhibition catalogue *Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese: Rivals in Renaissance*

Venice, MFA, Boston, 2009.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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Study for the Nude Youth over the Prophet Daniel

Former title: Studies for the Sistine Ceiling: Ignudo

Alternate title: Studies for the Sistine Chapel Ceiling: The Nude Figure next to the Prophet Daniel

Alternate title: Figure Studies

Former title: Five Sketches of Feet; Two Bust-Length Sketches of Men

1940.⁴⁶⁵ Gift in memory of Henry G. Dalton by his nephews George S. Kendrick and Harry D. Kendrick

Provenance: Pierre Jean Mariette (Lugt 1852, lower left, in black ink); [his sale, Paris, 15 November 1775-30 January 1776, lot 236: "Quarante feuilles de différentes Études de compositions, Tombeaux, Figures & Têtes"]. Bürckel family, Vienna; [possibly Prof. Heinrich Bürckel sale, Vienna, 9-10 December 1869]. Dr. Alexander de Frey, Temesvar, Romania; [his sale, Galerie Jean Charpentier, Paris, 12-14 June 1933, no. 7,

pl. II (as school of Michelangelo)]. [Wildenstein & Co., Inc., New York]; Henry G. Dalton, Cleveland; by descent to his nephews George S. and Harry D. Kendrick, Cleveland.⁴⁹

Section 3: Summary

3.26 The Hunt Museum sought to identify the possible whereabouts of an archive which could contain information about the dealing activities of Alexander von Frey. All relevant known and likely international archival repositories which may contain information about the business activities of von Frey were consulted.

49 See CMA provenance research pages: www.clevelandart.org.

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3.27 Communication was made with international research experts to ascertain if they were aware of a von Frey archive, including France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Britain, The Netherlands and American sources.

3.28 Research was undertaken for this part of the project by consulting with the Art Loss Register and the following UK archives: British Library, UK National Archives, Imperial War Museum Library and Archive, Warburg Institute, the National Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum and The Tate Library and Archive. This research revealed that there are files in the UK National Archives which contain papers relating to Alexander von Frey and his dealing activities during World War II. These files have previously been viewed by the Spoliation Research Adviser; however, none of the files held at the UK National Archives contain his dealership archive. Such a resource, if it exists, would be central to concluding this phase of the research project.

3.29 As part of the research to locate documents relating to any possible Alexander von Frey archive in Switzerland communication and contact was made with Stadtarchiv Zürich (Archives of the City of Zurich) and Staatsarchiv Zürich (Archives of the Canton of Zurich) seeking information about the possible existence of an Alexander von Frey archive. The research undertaken in Zurich archives has not as yet revealed an archive relating to Alexander von Frey.

3.30 Further research in Switzerland confirmed that Alexander von Frey was officially registered as living with his wife Erika in the city of Lucerne under the name Frey de Stamora. His profession was historian and his nationality was Hungarian. He went to Switzerland on August 3rd 1939 but lived the first two years in Zurich, he then settled in Lucerne on 16th September 1941. He left Lucerne on 29th December 1947 to go to the USA. When in Lucerne he lived at Haldenstrasse 47 which was the Hotel Eden.

3.31 Communication was made with the Swiss Federal Archives in Berne and document and files were ordered and viewed.

3.32 These files comprise correspondence between Alexander von Frey and Department des Innern, Sektion für Rechtswesen und Private Vermögensinteressen im Ausland [Swiss Department of Internal Affairs, Section for Legal Matters and Private Property Interests in Foreign Countries] as well as Politisches Department [Political Department] and individuals including Dr. Huggler, Curator at the Museum of Art, Berne, and a claimant, Alfred Lindon [possibly Linden or Lindenbaum].

3.33 The subject matter of the claim is two paintings which Alfred Lindon (resident in France) alleges were taken from him illegally. Von Frey confirmed that he had been the owner of a Renoir painting, however, he had not owned the Picasso mentioned although he probably once had examined it on the instruction of a Swiss collector.

3.34 The business of the enquiry appears to have been mainly conducted in the summer of 1947. Von Frey left Switzerland for the USA in December 1947. Alexander von Frey died in 1951. There is no mention of John and Gertrude Hunt in these papers, nor any mention of any item within the Hunt Museum Collection. There is also no evidence in these papers, of an archive relating to Alexander von Frey.

3.35 Enquiries were made about the possible existence of a von Frey archive with professional colleagues and with major cultural institutions in the USA, including the National Gallery of Art, Washington DC; The Getty Institute; the Smithsonian Institute, Washington

DC; and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts. The existence of an Alexander von Frey archive has not yet been revealed.

3.36 Searches were made for references to von Frey in individual provenance research projects administered by US cultural institutions. This research yielded results for The Getty Institute (1 entry); The Joslyn Museum, Omaha, Nebraska (1 entry) and The Cleveland Museum of Art (1 entry). There is no connection between these entries and any object in the Hunt Collection or with John and Gertrude Hunt.

3.37 Enquires were made with the Bundesarchiv, Koblenz, Germany about the existence of a von Frey archive. A relevant reference was identified in the Bundesarchiv holdings. It is recommended that in the next stage of research that resources are made available so that this necessary research continues as part of the continuation of the Hunt Museum Project.

3.38 As part of the research to locate documents relating to any possible Alexander von Frey archive in France immediate communication and contact was made with the French Government Ministry dealing with the restitution and Holocaust issues: Commission Pour L'Indemnisation des Victimes de Spoliations Intervvenues du fait des Legislations Antisemites en Viguer

Pendant L'Occupation seeking information about the possible existence of an Alexander von Frey

archive. Leading on from this , contact was made with the Archive Nationales and the Foreign Office Archives The research undertaken in French archives has not as yet revealed an archive relating to Alexander von Frey.

3.39 This phase of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project placed emphasis on researching Alexander von Frey. It is strongly recommended that this element of the work is continued as part of the research of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project.

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3.40 No evidence was found in the files consulted to date that there is any item in the Hunt collection with a documented von Frey provenance, or that there is any evidence to date of any item in the Hunt Museum Collection having been subject to spoliation during the WWII period.

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SECTION 4: REVIEW OF IRISH GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Contexts: Archival Survey

4.1 As recommended in the Nicholas Report, a comprehensive search in Irish government archives was conducted. These archives are mainly located at the National Archives of Ireland, Bishop St., Dublin. The completion of this work was supported by Margaret Lantry, Information Management Consultant. A profile of Margaret Lantry is attached in Appendix 1.

4.2 In the first instance, a detailed survey of Irish Government Departmental Record Series was conducted. Following this survey, it was established that it was necessary to:

- evaluate all departmental record series to ascertain if there are any files contained in these series which mention John and Gertrude Hunt;
- identify any other relevant series of official Irish records which may relate to the overall aims and objectives of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project.

4.3 Establishing the contents of departmental record series (e.g. the files generated by each individual government department) and files contained within these series requires detailed examinations of the finding aids (both online and physical bound volumes) compiled by the National Archives of Ireland (NAI). Accordingly, a methodology was established to identify if any relevant files exist. This methodology sought to:

- identify and record the relevant online and manual finding aids available in NAI reading room;
- extensively query the online database;
- examine the relevant manual finding aids;
- list in detail the departmental records series of possible interest.

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4.4 The established time period of the survey was 1939 – 1979. The statutory thirty year closure period precluded an examination of post-1979 files. It should be noted that John and Gertrude Hunt came to Ireland in 1939. All departmental record series from 1939 – 1979 were surveyed and the relevant files contained within these series were consulted. Any references to files which fell within the thirty year closure period were recorded for future review.

Survey results

4.5 Appendix 3 of this report provides a full list of the departmental record series which were examined as part of this process. Also included in Appendix 3 is a detailed list of the finding aids which were consulted.

Analysis

4.6 Following a detailed analysis of finding aids at NAI and upon the advice of the senior professional staff at NAI, an assessment was made of relevant material administered by NAI. A detailed evaluation of the contents of the files generated by government departments revealed that there are very few records relating to John and Gertrude Hunt. Information on the Craggaunowen Project⁵⁰ and Bunratty Castle, Co. Clare was also sought as part of this process.

Those files which were identified as being relevant were all individually requested and examined.

⁵⁰ Craggaunowen is an attempt to recreate aspects of Ireland's past with the restoration and reconstruction's of earlier

forms of dwelling houses, farmsteads, hunting sites and early Christian eras. The concept was the idea of John Hunt who bought the land at Craggaunowen, near Quin, County Clare, restored the castle and began the construction of a modern museum display, including the reconstructed Crannog and Ringfort. He eventually gave the complex, with his hope for its future development, to the Irish people.

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4.7 It should be noted that, unfortunately, due to restrictions set down by some government departments, some files are not publicly available, such as those of the Revenue Commissioners and the Office of Public Works. As stated, a full outline of the analysis of the NAI findings and results of this work is included in Appendix 3.

4.8 One file relating to the Craggaunowen Project was found at NAI. This file was examined and a full transcription of the file is included in Appendix 4 of this report. This file, which spans the period 1973-1977, includes correspondence between John Hunt and Erskine Childers, President of Ireland, whereby John Hunt is seeking the President's support for the Craggaunowen Project which was then in its final stages of completion.

4.9 As a result of the queries about the Hunts' status as Irish citizens, it is confirmed that John Hunt was a British subject by birth. It is unclear from official Irish records when John Hunt was granted naturalisation or received Irish citizenship.⁵¹ A search of Iris Oifigiúil for the period 1938 to 1947⁵² yielded no evidence showing that John Hunt was naturalised during this period. On the 1977 grant of probate of his estate, his domicile is entered as being the Republic of Ireland and his origin as Irish.⁵³ In 1947, in response to a Dáil question, Gertrude Hunt is stated as being the wife of an Irish citizen (see note 71 below).

⁵¹ The question is whether John Hunt needed to formally apply for citizenship? See Irish Military Archive file G2/4371 for references to John Hunt's supposed Irish citizenship. It is not stated in this correspondence or file on what basis these assessments were made.

⁵² Except for a gap in the National Library of Ireland holdings, number 57 of 1946.

⁵³ The form may have been completed by his solicitor, J.G. Connor of Clare Street, Dublin.

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4.10 In summary, the online and manual finding aids at The National Archives of Ireland were extensively searched. In addition, more than 50 files were physically examined. It appears that there is little information on the official Irish records relating to John and Gertrude Hunt.

Additional information: Brief Biographical Profiles of John and Gertrude Hunt

4.11 In addition to the review of the Irish Government archives, the Hunt Museum consulted the available official Irish and UK records were consulted and brief biographical profiles of John and Gertrude Hunt were compiled.

John Hunt

4.12 John (Jack) Hunt was born on May 28 1900.⁵⁴ A John Durell Hunt was born in 1900 at Watford.⁵⁵ John D. Hunt married Gertrud maiden name Hartmann at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, in 1933.⁵⁶

4.13 John Hunt's father and grandfather were architects.⁵⁷ His mother was Effie Jane Sherry.⁵⁸ The children in the family were John Durrell, Hugh Sachervell and three girls: Joyce, Rosalie and Ella (and/or Greta in John Hunt's will).⁵⁹

It is known from advertisements in contemporary newspapers, for example The Times, that John Hunt had a fine art business which was located in Bury Street, London. It is also recorded in newspapers that John Hunt was

54 According to the Passport Application Form Record Card at the National Archives of Ireland: MFA/ Passport Office.

The application forms no longer survive.

55 General Register Office (England), vol. 3a, page 723. According to UK 1911 Census, John Durell Hunt was living at 18

Essex Road, Watford, Herts., aged 10. This census was taken on Sunday, April 2 1911.

56 General Register Office (England), vol. 1a, page 1250.

57 See RIBA Directory for father/son architects surnamed 'Hunt'. One of these, John Hunt (1870-1929), was living in Watford in 1905.

58 Effie Jane Hunt is recorded in the UK 1911 Census, aged 42. The household form does not record the name of her

husband and it is signed by her; it is possible that Mr Hunt was absent on that night.

59 All recorded in the UK 1911 Census. The head of household is recorded simply as "Mr Hunt".

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It is also documented that, just before they left England, John and Gertrude Hunt were living at Poyle Manor, Colnbrook, near Slough, Buckinghamshire – as it was reported in *The Times* that in August 1938 there had been a theft at their home in Buckinghamshire.⁶¹ In 1945 John Hunt was awarded a Master of Arts by University College Cork for a thesis which was supervised by staff at the Department of Archaeology.⁶² This connection may have arisen through John Hunt's connection with Seán P. Ó Riordáin (Professor of Archaeology, University College, Cork 1936 – 1943) who excavated at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick from 1934 until the late 1940s. John Hunt lived at Lough Gur from 1939.

4.14 John Hunt was appointed to the Arts Council of Ireland in September 1962. He remained as a member of the Arts Council until 1973.⁶³ He was also a member of the National

60 For instance, *The Times*, Friday 28/7/1939, p19: Christie's sale of arms, armour and works of art from the collection of the late Mr Clarence H. Mackay of Long Island, New York. Mr John Hunt, a London dealer, gave £309 10s for the hilt of a civic sword, presumably of the City of Coventry. See for further information: 'The City of Coventry: Seals, arms, insignia, plate, and officers', *A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 8: The City of Coventry and Borough of Warwick (VCH)*, ed. W.B. Stephens (1969), pp. 415-416. The hilt of a sword, believed to be the 'old' sword (which existed in 1384), was recovered from a rubbish tip in Whitechapel, London, in 1897. It was then acquired by Sir Guy Laking (see Sir G. F. Laking, *Record of European Armour and Arms through seven centuries (1920-22)*, vol. 2, pp. 321-2 and fig. 698), and it was sold in 1920 to C.H. Mackay who in turn sold it at Christie's auction to John Hunt, of Bury Street, London, S.W.1, in 1939. It is now in the Burrell Collection at Pollok Country Park, Glasgow; Object Accession No. 2.83.

61 *The Times*, Saturday 20/8/1938, p12 "Theft of Antiques. Manor Raided in Owner's Absence". Mr John Hunt, Poyle Manor, Colnbrook, near Slough, Buckinghamshire. Mr Hunt was abroad at the time that sixteen antique dog collars dating to the 17th century and some silver-gilt plates were stolen.

62 John Hunt *Medieval armour in Ireland as exemplified on existing effigial monuments*, MA thesis 1945, Department of Archaeology, UCC.

63 He was first appointed as a co-opted member to fill the vacancy on the Council left by the resignation of Sir Chester Beatty in 1962. See *Debates of Dáil Éireann*, vol. 199 (30 January, 1963), Committee on Finance, Vote 13—An Chomhairle

Ealaíon. John Hunt's membership ceased at the end of 1973: a new council came into being on 1/1/1974, see NAI

2006/133/538 An Chomhairle Ealaíon: annual report and accounts (June-October 1976).

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Monuments Advisory Council⁶⁴ and a committee member of the Friends of the National Collection.⁶⁵ He also served as vice-president of the Thomond Archaeological Society.

4.15 John Hunt died on January 19, 1976 at St. Joseph's, Raheny, Dublin, and was buried at St Fintan's cemetery, Sutton.⁶⁶ As recorded in official files, The Taoiseach, Liam Cosgrave, phoned his widow to offer his condolences on his death.⁶⁷ A search of the calendar of wills was made at the NAI; a grant of probate for his estate in Ireland was issued on September 23, 1977.⁶⁸ The Hunt Museum obtained a copy of the grant of probate. In the 1977 grant of probate for John Hunt's estate, a gift was made to the National Gallery of Art, Dublin of items which had been already on loan there. There are a total of 39 objects; these are detailed on the NGI website.⁶⁹

Gertrude Hunt

4.16 Gertrude Francisca Charlotte Paula (also known as Putzel/Putzl) Hartmann was born in Mannheim, Germany, on February 8, 1903.⁷⁰ Originally a German citizen, she was granted a certificate of naturalisation on February 1, 1947, after eight years' residency in the Irish Free State,⁷¹ under Section 8, sub-section 5 of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1935. John

64 Ibid

65 Irish Times, Thursday, 6/2/1997, page 12, "Success of the Hunts".

66 Death notice, The Irish Times Tuesday 20/1/1976.

67 NAI, 2006/133/134 – "Deepest sympathy on your sad loss": to Mrs Gertrude Hunt from Liam Cosgrave: message by

phone on 20/1/1976 (1.30 pm). "T. represented by A.D.C. Lt Col S Daly at removal of remains today 20/1/76". File

includes cutting from The Irish Times Tuesday 20/1/1976; death notice: "removal from hospital this Tuesday evening at

4.30 pm to St Fintan's Church, Sutton. Funeral on Wednesday after 3pm Mass to St Fintan's Cemetery, Sutton; also an

article "Archaeologist and historian dies aged 76".

68 NAI, P.O. 2826.

69 www.nationalgallery.ie

70 Entry in CRO, company number 47884: The Hunt Museums Trust Ltd.

71 Iris Oifigiúil, 18/2/1947. Address was Lough Gur, Holy Cross, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. Irish Independent 19/2/1947

“New citizens”: Gertrude Francisca Charlotte Hunt. See also Debates of Dáil Éireann, volume 108 - 22 October, 1947,
Written Answer by Mr Boland. - Issue of Naturalisation Papers. List giving particulars of the aliens to whom certificates of

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and Gertrude Hunt were married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London in 1933.⁷² Gertrude Hunt died on Wednesday, March 22, 1995 at Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin, aged 92.⁷³ Probate was taken out in 2004.⁷⁴

4.17 During the war, the correspondence of John and Gertrude Hunt was monitored by Irish Military Intelligence.⁷⁵ The reason that surveillance was conducted was due to Gertrude Hunt's nationality which, as a result, also attracted attention to her husband. At this time all Germans living in Ireland were monitored by both Irish Military Intelligence, and Irish based US and UK intelligence services.

Professional Lives

4.18 Upon moving to Ireland in 1939, John Hunt was first based at 21 Molesworth Street, Dublin.⁷⁶ At the same time, the couple developed strong links to an archaeological dig at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick and during 1939 moved from Dublin to Lough Gur. Seán Ó Riordáin, Professor of Archaeology, UCC, had begun an excavation programme on the archaeological sites there in 1934. He made the first reconstruction of a Neolithic house. This prototype helped in the later reconstruction of the Hunts' experimental centre at Craggaunowen, Co. Clare, which was opened to the public in 1975.⁷⁷ The management of the Craggaunowen site

naturalisation were granted from January 1 1946 to October 20 1947, including address at time of naturalisation and date

of entry into Ireland. Gertrude Hunt's name is marked with * indicating that she is a wife of an Irish citizen. See Appendix

4, 361/81-361/81/6 for an example of the status of a German woman marrying an Irish citizen.

⁷² General Register Office (England), vol. 1a, page 1250.

⁷³ Irish Times Thursday 23/3/1995, death notice, page 23; article, page 5.

⁷⁴ Probate Office, Dublin.

⁷⁵ File G2/4371, Irish Military Archive, Cathal Brugha Barracks, Dublin.

⁷⁶ Thom's Directory of Ireland, 1939.

⁷⁷ NAI, 2007/125/53 [U 6757]. Craggaunowen Museum Project, County Clare: request for patronage by President, includes correspondence referring to donation of material by John Hunt. 1973-1977.

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was vested in a company - the Craggaunowen Project Limited.⁷⁸ John Hunt supported and guided Lord Gort in one of the most ambitious historical reconstruction projects of twentieth century Ireland - the restoration of Bunratty Castle, Co Clare. Lord Gort purchased the castle and lands in 1953 and in 1959, the restoration was completed when it was opened to the public.⁷⁹ In advising Lord Gort on the refurbishment of the castle, John Hunt shared his knowledge of the medieval period to ensure the historical accuracy of the project.⁸⁰

4.19 In 1956 the Hunts moved from Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, to Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin. This large house gave them room to display their collection and almost 10 acres of grounds also permitted the exhibition of objects suitable for the outdoors.

4.20 John and Gertrude Hunt retained their international profile in the world of fine arts and antiquities while living in Ireland. In Ireland they worked as advisers on a number of significant projects, including the restoration of the medieval castle at Bunratty, Co. Clare and the innovative Craggaunowen Project as outlined above. It is recorded in the official records that they engaged in smaller scale projects, for example, Gertrude was suggested as an interior design adviser for the airport at Foynes, Co. Limerick in March 1944.⁸¹

However, the proposal

was rejected on the advice of Military Intelligence as Gertrude Hunt was German.⁸²

⁷⁸ Company number 47884, incorporated 10/6/1974. This was renamed The Hunt Museums Trust Limited on 27/4/1992.

⁷⁹ See Bernard Share, *Bunratty. Rebirth of a Castle* (Dingle: Brandon Books, 1995).

⁸⁰ See Appendix 5 for John Hunt's publications. NAI, 338/786. Bunratty Castle. 1961: file clipping from *The Irish Press*

31/3-1/4/1961 "Bunratty Restored". Two photographs show before and after views of the castle. Reports on article by

L.G.J. Ramsey "Bunratty Restored" in *Connoisseur Magazine* March 1961. Ramsey, according to the *Irish Press*, "pays tribute

to the enterprise and patriotism of Lord Gort, to the co-operation of the Board of Works, and specifically the National

Monument Department, and to the taste of Mr. John Hunt the curator who directed the refurnishing of this great feudal home."

⁸¹ The request came from Brendan O'Regan. O'Regan was Chairman of Shannon Development from 1959-1978 and also

later served as a director of The Hunt Museum Trust Ltd (company number 47884).
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4.21 Gertrude Hunt continued working nationally and internationally in fine arts and antiques after her husband's death. She acted as consultant to the sale of the contents of Moyglare House, Maynooth, Co. Meath (property of Dr and Mrs W.G. Fegan).⁸³

4.22 John and Gertrude Hunt had a deeply held philosophy that the public should be able to explore the past through direct engagement with art and heritage objects. This philosophy underscored their decision to donate their unique collection of fine art and antiquities to The Hunt Museums Trust Ltd. for the benefit of the people of Ireland. After John Hunt's death, Gertrude continued with this aspiration through her work and through a directorship of The Hunt Museums Trust Limited. The Hunt Collection is owned by The Hunt Museum's Trust and is displayed in the Hunt Museum, Limerick. A small number of objects from the Hunt Collection are displayed in Craggaunowen, Co. Clare.

Achievements of Dr. Brendan O'Regan, Clare Museum Exhibition, Spring, 2007. See also Bernard Share, Bunratty. Rebirth of a Castle (Dingle: Brandon Books, 1995) 95-96.

⁸² Irish Military Intelligence archive G2/4371. However, there is a cross-reference to File X/0379.

⁸³ Advertisement in The Times, Tuesday, 30/11/1976, page 11: Sotheby's in association with Keane, Mahony, Smith; Hunt was consultant with Mrs Mary Boydell. The representative of Sotheby's in Ireland was the Earl of Mount Charles, Slane Castle, Slane, Co Meath.

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SECTION 5: SIGNIFICANT RELATED PROVENANCE RESARCH ISSUES

UK Cultural Property Advice website: Hunt Provenances

5.1 One of the recommendations made in the Lynn Nicholas Report was to establish if there is a possible existence of a von Frey archive. Lynn Nicholas states in her report that, "several American museums mention him in their provenances, which would indicate that he continued to do business

there. None of the provenances I have seen contain links to the Hunts; however this could be explored further.”⁸⁴

5.2 As outlined previously in this report, the Hunt Museum pursued research in US and UK museums for provenance information. As part of this process, searches were made by consulting the UK Cultural Property Advice website⁸⁵ which is the central portal for recording provenance information on objects from the 1933 to 1945 period. The results for objects held in UK institutions with Hunt provenances are as follows: the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (2); the Courtauld Institute, London (2); the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (4); Glasgow Museums (The Burrell Collection) (24); and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (3). Details of the provenance can be seen online at the website.

5.3 Specific attention is drawn to a tapestry with a Hunt provenance held at the Glasgow Museum’s (Burrell Collection) collection published on the Cultural Property Advice website.

⁸⁴ L. Nicholas, Report on the Final Report to the Royal Irish Academy by the Hunt Museum Evaluation Group, June 2006, p23.

⁸⁵ The website (www.culturalpropertyadvice.gov.uk) Cultural Property Advice was commissioned by the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council, UK (MLA), with funding from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport in July 2005.

Hopkins Van Mil carried out a wide consultation with potential users of the site and developed content for it based on the resultant discussions. Museum Documentation Association (MDA) project managed the publication of the site which was launched in February 2007.

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This item is of particular relevance because it has been revealed that it may be related to a known confiscated collection. The entry from the website for this object reads as follows:

The Visitation

reference: 46.45.

Private Collection in Frankfurt-am-Main; Budge Collection, Hamburg; acquired by Burrell from John Hunt on or before 8 August 1938.

Question: Did Hunt acquire this directly from Budge Collection? If so, when? If not, from whom and when?

5.4 As a result of this discovery, the Hunt Museum conducted research into the Budge collection and the circumstances of the sales. Important archival documents were located and

viewed as part of the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project. The Emma Budge Collection⁸⁶ is a very complicated and problematic collection and does appear to have been a confiscated collection. Part of the Emma Budge Collection was due to be sold at Paul Graupe auction house in Berlin, September 27-29, 1937 but the sale appears to have been postponed to October 4-6 1937. Further dates were December 6-7, 1937.

5.5 Research and co-operation with experts from the international museum community indicate that the Budge family heirs have been actively researching the whereabouts of their collection as a result of the dispersal of the Emma Budge Collection.

86 “Emma Budge, born Emma Ranette Lazarus (1852-1937), daughter of a Jewish merchant from Hamburg and an American citizen since her marriage to the naturalised American Henry Budge. In 1937 her heirs were violently prevented from taking up their inheritance and the Budge's Hamburg family home and art collection were confiscated by the National Socialists. After the collection was catalogued at the Berlin Museum of Decorative Arts, it was put up for auction by Berlin art dealer Paul Graupe on 4-6 October and 6-7 December 1937 at the behest of the art dealer H.W. Lange.” Details from Provenance Research pages on Staatliches Museum Schwerin (Schwerin State Museum). Formerly called the Mecklenburgisches Landesmuseum (Mecklenburg Provincial Museum). See www.museum-schwerin.de.

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5.6 As part of this research, The Hunt Museum researched, located and obtained a copy of an original annotated auction catalogue for the sales that were held at Paul Graupe, Berlin, with ascribed purchasers. This copy of the original sale catalogue reveals that a “J. Rosenbaum” was the purchaser of the tapestry The Visitation at the Graupe sale, not John Hunt as published on the Cultural Property Advice website. This information was communicated by registered letter to the Director of Museums and Galleries, Glasgow on November 11, 2009. Furthermore, in this letter, it was strongly recommended that the Museum and Galleries, Glasgow should update the relevant entry on the Cultural Property Advice website with this recent research result as appropriate. This information has not as yet been published on the Cultural Property Website. It is recommended that this information be shared immediately with the Simon Wiesenthal Centre and the family heirs in order to assist them with their research for items lost from their

collection.

Auction House Research

5.7 The Hunt Museum, as part of the research, considered researching auction house records as a high priority. The Hunt Museum submitted enquiries on vendors and purchasers to both Christie's and Sotheby's on items purchased at their auction houses. This research was undertaken with the co-operation from the Senior Vice President, Sotheby's New York and Worldwide Head of the Restitution Department and the International Director of Restitution, Christie's. Confirmation was received from both Sotheby's and Christie's that there do not appear to be any suspicious names or problematic circumstances with any of the items in question. It is recommended that research results obtained from the auction houses, regarding the ownership history of objects bought by John and Gertrude Hunt are promptly published on the relevant pages of the Hunt Museum website, with confirmation from Christie's and Sotheby's.

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International loan request issued by National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC

5.8 The National Gallery of Art, Washington DC, issued an invitation to the Hunt Museum in December 2008, to include the Rearing Bronze Horse (MG 037) in an international research project examining Renaissance bronzes. The research project was set up to investigate the way bronze sculpture was made and was part of the background research for an exhibition – The Budapest Horse: A Leonardo da Vinci Puzzle – which was held at the NGA from July to August 2009.

5.9 It was the Museum's intention to participate in this international research project. There was unclear provenance information about the requested item prior to 1966. In 1966 the Hunts bought this bronze at Sotheby's. The description in the auction catalogue stated that it was possibly a cast from a model by Leonardo da Vinci⁸⁷

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5.10 Given the many legal precedents for ownership claims being made against objects when on international loan, the Museum was concerned that provenance research and the correct due diligence procedures were adhered to.

5.11 In line with emerging international professional best practice, enquires were made through the international provenance research community about the history of the object. Communication was made with the Head of Restitution, Sotheby's, New York, to establish if there was any further information available from Sotheby's which could be made available at this time. It was confirmed by Sotheby's that the item was sold by a Belgian vendor and

significantly , Sotheby's confirmed that the vendor does not raise concerns. Due to the fact that 87 Sotheby's sale catalogue, 5th December 1966

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Sotheby's enter into confidentiality agreements with vendors, they are not at liberty to disclose the name of a vendor for at least fifty years from the date of sale.

5.12 The Hunt Museum checked this item against the Art Loss Register database⁸⁸. A certificate of clearance was obtained by the Hunt Museum.

5.13 All legal procedures were observed including immunity against seizure procedures with the support of the US State Department. This research highlights the importance of shared knowledge for researching the provenance of works of art for individual lenders and for the international museum community for international loans.

5.14 The technical work carried out at the NGA, Washington, DC added greatly to the provenance history of the object. Conservators identified that a comparative analysis indicated that differences in alloy and facture from the other Renaissance horses demonstrated that the Limerick horse was "unquestionably more recent" than the other horses in the study. From this research it was confirmed that the horse may have been manufactured in the late 19th century.

5.15 This work demonstrates that provenance research and the use of technology proves that it assists in establishing accurate ownership history for any museum involved in international loan procedures.

88 The Art Loss Register is one of the world's largest private database of lost and stolen art, antiques and collectables. See www.artloss.com.

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SECTION 6: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Provenance research is an emerging area of scholarship and is one of the consequences of international investigations that were initiated in the 1990s into the restitution of business and financial assets of Holocaust victims. An important publication is the book written by Lynn H.

Nicholas, The Rape of Europa: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in The Third Reich and the Second World

War⁸⁹ which is one of the catalysts for recognising the extent of the theft of art and heritage objects by the Nazi regime. By the mid 1990s, Holocaust-related art losses became an issue of global concern. In response, a consensus on non-binding principles entitled The Washington Principles was agreed at the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, Washington, DC, December 3, 1998.

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6.2 The Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project was initiated in May 2005 by the Royal Irish Academy Hunt Museum Evaluation Group. This group was established following allegations made by the Centre Simon Wiesenthal that objects contained in the Hunt Collection may have been looted during World War II. Furthermore, the Centre Simon Wiesenthal made allegations about the business dealings of John and Gertrude Hunt and suggested that they knowingly dealt in looted objects.

6.3 In June 2006, The Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project published research findings of this initial phase of work in a report entitled The Hunt Museum Evaluation Group Final Report to The Royal Irish Academy June 2006. This report is published on the archived press pages on the Hunt Museum website: www.huntmuseum.com.

89 Lynn H. Nicholas The Rape of Europa: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in the Third Reich and the Second World War Knopf, 1994.

This book won the National Book Critics Circle Award and was developed into a documentary film in 2007.

90 http://www.state.gov/www/regions/eur/981203_heac_art_princ.html

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6.4 In 2006, an international expert, Dr. Lynn H. Nicholas was requested by the Royal Irish Academy to evaluate the work completed by the RIAHMEG. The Nicholas Report was published in September 2007. This report is published on The Hunt Museum's archived press pages: www.huntmuseum.com.

6.5 The Hunt Museum was requested by the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism to pursue the recommendations made in the Nicholas Report. The Nicholas Report made the following recommendations:

- Locate and review the files related to the circumstances surrounding the losses at the Collection Point, Schloss Celle, a repository used for storage of objects after World

War II.

- Attempt to locate and review the records of the dealer Alexander von Frey.
- Review Irish Government archives to see if there is any relevant information in their collections.
- Notify specialists working in area of looting of Holocaust Era assets of any possible findings and ask them to place links to the Hunt Museum on their websites.

The results of this work are outlined in this report as well as additional information of Significant Related Provenance Research Issues. The Report is structured as follows:

Section 1: Contexts

Section 2: Schloss Celle

Section 3: Alexander von Frey

Section 4: Review of Irish Government archives

Section 5: Significant Related Provenance Research Issues

Section 6: Summary and Recommendations

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6.6 Safeguarding the integrity of the Hunt Collection and the spirit underpinning the generosity of the Hunt Family in donating this Collection for the benefit of the people of Ireland has been a guiding principal supporting the research so far. Seeking to preserve this philosophy is central to the work of this project.

6.7 The Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project has made important progress and significant achievements, within the context of available resources, in realising the objectives set down by the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism in pursuing the recommendations made in the Nicholas Report. There is a requirement for additional resources to be made available in order for this vital research which is central to professional best practice to be continued.

6.8 Given that the Museum has, completed the recommendations outlined in the Nicholas Report, it is recommended that in line with professional best practice, that the Board of the Hunt Museum devises a Provenance Research Strategy which establishes clear direction, objectives and priorities for future work as well as a detailed Resource Plan.

6.9 It is recommended that select items from the Hunt Collection are referred to the Art Loss Register for checking against their databases. The ALR has one of the world's largest private databases of lost and stolen art, antiques and collectables. It is used by museums internationally as well as legal firms and private individuals to clarify ownership histories of objects. This process should be one of the next steps in evaluating the priorities for future work.

6.10 The Hunt Museum, as part of the research, considered researching auction house records as a high priority. The Hunt Museum submitted enquiries on vendors and purchasers to both Christie's and Sotheby's on items purchased at their auction houses. This research was

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undertaken with the co-operation from the Senior Vice President, Sotheby's New York and Worldwide Head of the Restitution Department and the International Director of Restitution, Christie's. Confirmation was received from both Sotheby's and Christie's that there do not appear to be any suspicious names or problematic circumstances with any of the items in question. It is recommended that research results obtained from the auction houses, regarding the ownership history of objects bought by John and Gertrude Hunt are promptly published on the relevant pages of the Hunt Museum website, with confirmation from Christie's and Sotheby's. This research should be shared with the Simon Wiesenthal Centre and placed in the public domain as an immediate action.

6.11 It is recommended that the information provided by the Hunt Museum to Glasgow Museums and Galleries be updated on the UK Cultural Property Advice website. By publishing the information, these results can then be shared with international databases for research, and heirs searching their potentially lost collections.

6.12 It is recommended that the auction houses (all are listed on the relevant Provenance Research pages on the Hunt Museum website) from which John and Gertrude Hunt are known to have purchased objects are contacted as continuing research and that support is sought from them in order to provide further ownership history. It is recommended that the results of this research are published on the relevant pages of the Hunt Museum website and that the next stage of research for items purchased from European and US auction houses are pursued.

6.13 It is recommended that the archival collections of state bodies are continued to be reviewed for relevant holdings. Such agencies include: The National Museum of Ireland, The National Gallery of Ireland, The Arts Council of Ireland, Shannon Heritage Ltd. It is also recommended that the Office of Public Works is contacted directly to ascertain if access may be

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arranged to their archival collections. It is recommended that the research results from this work are appropriately published.

6.14 It is recommended that the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Projects informs the international provenance research community if any archives relevant to Alexander von Frey become known. The discovery of extant archival material relating to von Frey continues to be of high priority for the Hunt Museum.

6.15 It is strongly recommended that the Hunt Museum Provenance Research Project continues to pursue research, as detailed in Section 3, of this report as a continuing part of provenance research at the Hunt Museum.

6.16 It is recommended that the research and results received should be shared and communicated with the Simon Wiesenthal Centre and the international research community in order to assist any potential claimant families in the search for their art losses.

6.17 The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report was published in December 2008. It is recommended that The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report is, in the first instance, continued to be comprehensively evaluated for all references that are germane to the Hunt Collection as managed by the Hunt Museum Ltd. It is further recommended that allegations contained in this report about the origins and ownership history of the Hunt Collection are continued to be researched. In this context, it should be noted that a review has been conducted of the section of The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report which deals with Felix Harbord. The findings are published in Section 2 of this document. It is recommended that the review of The Hunt Controversy: A Shadow Report, once research is complete, and the information is compiled, that it should be published and placed on the public record.

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APPENDIX 1: PROFESSIONAL PROFILES

Profile: Marina Mixon

Ms. Mixon is a Senior Research Specialist who was part of the panel of UK Museums who were responsible for the development, documentation and coordination of the provenance research programme, which was undertaken in UK national museums and galleries for the 1933-1945 period. Ms. Mixon was the Spoliation Research Adviser to the United Kingdom's non-national museums and advised major UK museums on the methodology for provenance research for all acquisitions made by UK museums from 1933 to the present day.

Ms. Mixon was a member of the Spoliation Working Group, Chaired by Sir Nicholas Serota that included the British Museum, National Gallery, Victoria & Albert Museum, Tate and other UK museums. She provides support to research for claims submitted to museums, which are subsequently referred to the UK Government's Spoliation Advisory Panel, chaired by Sir David Hirst. She attended committee meetings of the Spoliation Working Group and the Neuberger Committee chaired by Sir David Neuberger.

In 2004, Ms. Mixon presented Spoliation Research in Museums and Galleries in the United Kingdom at the American Association of Museums International Provenance Research Colloquium in Washington, D.C. In addition, she published "Spoliation Research in Museums and Galleries in the United Kingdom" in *Vitalizing Memory: International Perspectives on Provenance Research* on behalf of the American Association of Museums in 2005. She has also conducted research by examining and researching the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives series of records at the UK National Archives.

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From 2000 to 2001, Ms. Mixon was the Spoliation Researcher for the British Library. Prior to 2000, Ms. Mixon held various research and curatorial roles at the British Library, The Society of Antiquaries and The National Trust.

Ms. Mixon has worked for and continues to work for the international museum community and for Jewish claimant families in researching their art losses.

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Profile: Margaret Lantry

Margaret Lantry is a freelance researcher and information management consultant. A professional librarian, she has conducted research for a wide variety of business and historical projects and she has extensive knowledge of Irish and UK library and archive resources. Her consultancy work has included work for the National Museum of Ireland, the National Roads Authority, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the City and County Councils of Cork, University College Cork, as well as private clients.

Recently, she listed and catalogued the Blarney Castle Estate archive, one of the largest private family archives in Ireland and was instrumental in securing its donation to the Cork City & County Archives. Her current projects include listing and cataloguing the archive at the Ursuline Convent, Blackrock, Cork (which dates from the early eighteenth century) and conducting detailed legal research for a private client.

In 2005 she created the online catalogue for The Hunt Museum. More recently, she advised the Hunt Museums Trust Ltd on best practice in the inventory of their collection.

Professionally, her focus is on the systematic and correct management of information and its analysis. She utilises her research expertise, knowledge of sources, legal training and IT skills in her work to provide a unique service to her clients. She has been a Senior Research Associate at the Faculty of History, University of Cambridge; Managing Editor at the Royal Irish Academy; and held various project positions in University College Cork.

She is editor of the Journal of the Cork Historical & Archaeological Society and has published articles on historical subjects.

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APPENDIX 2: List of Files consulted at the UK National Archives

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/184

Property Control Section: brief history of Schloss Celle. Property Control Section: brief history of Schloss Celle Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and Date: 1947.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/186

Property Control Section: losses at Schloss Celle. Property Control Section: losses at Schloss Celle

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors:
Date range: 1947 - 1949.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/193

Central Secretariat, Berlin: losses at Schloss Celle. Central Secretariat, Berlin: losses at Schloss Celle Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Date range: 1948 - 1949. Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany, Lower Saxony Region: Records FO 1010/58 Zonal Fine Arts Repository: Schloss Celle. Zonal Fine Arts Repository: Schloss Celle Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany, Lower Saxony Region: Records MILITARY GOVERNMENT the National Archives, Date: 1948.

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Economic and Industrial Planning Staff and Control Office for Germany and Austria and Successor: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Military Sections and Headquarters Secretariat: Registered Files (HQ and other series) FO 1032/2024 Schloss Celle: losses. Schloss Celle: losses Economic and Industrial Planning Staff and Control Office for Germany and Austria and Successor: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Military Sections and Headquarters Secretariat: Registered Date: 1949. Foreign Office: Political Departments: General Correspondence from 1906-1966 FO 371/85559 Investigations concerning losses from Schloss Celle. Investigations concerning losses from Schloss Celle Foreign Office: Political Departments: General Correspondence from 1906-1966 GERMAN (C): German Education (CD) (185) The National Archives, Kew Date: 1950. Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/191 and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National Archives, Kew Date range: 1947 - 1949. Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/183 Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National Archives, Kew

Date range: 1948 - 1950.

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Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/190
Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National
Archives,
Kew

Date range: 1949 - 1950.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/182
Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National Archives, Kew
Date: 1949.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/192
Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National
Archives,
Kew

Date range: 1945 - 1949.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/181
Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National Archives, Kew
Date: 1949.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/194

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Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The
National Archives, Kew Date: 1949.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files

(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/178

Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National Archives, Kew Date range: 1948

-

1950.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/185

Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and
other

Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National Archives, Kew

Date range: 1948 - 1949.

Control Office for Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany
(British Element), Finance Division: Records FO 1046/155

Proceedings of the Schloss Celle Administrative Committee (Zonal Fine Arts Repository).

Proceedings

of the Schloss Celle Administrative Committee (Zonal Fine Arts Repository) Control Office for
Germany and Austria and Foreign Office: Control Commission

Date range: 1948 - 1949.

Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/188

Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository, Schloss Celle The National
Archives,

Kew

Date: 1947.

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Foreign Office: Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Personnel
Administration, Maintenance, and Organisation Branches and predecessors: Registered Files
(HQ, CAO and other Series) FO 1065/180

Predecessors: Registered Files (HQ, CAO and other Series) Zonal Fine Arts Repository,
Schloss Celle

The National Archives, Kew Date: 1949.

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APPENDIX 3: NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF IRELAND SURVEY RESULTS

The finding aids at NAI

Online catalogue

The online database on the NAI website was queried with the following search terms. The entire online database was searched with no narrowing to specific department series.

Search term Result

“John Hunt” Office of the Secretary of the President

Ref. No.: NA 2007/125/53 [Original ref. U6757]

Description: Craggaunowen museum project, County Clare.

Date range: 1973-1977

“Craggaunowen” Same result as above

“Jack Hunt” 0 results

“Gertrude Hunt” 0 results

“Gur” 5 results, no entries relating to Lough Gur in 20th century

“Gort” 44 results, no entries relating to ‘Lord Gort’

“Bunratty” 102 results, mostly from Famine period

Microfilms

MFS 08 Dept of Foreign Affairs, files relating to Irish-German trade relations

MFS 54/1 Dr Kurt Ticher, Research papers, K1 to K84, 16mm film

MFS 54/2 Dr Kurt Ticher, Research papers, K85 to K156, 16mm film

MFA 051/001-00249 Thom’s Directories, 1844-1958

MFA 061/001-111 DFA Passport Application Forms Record Cards (1948-1970)

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Department series

Department of the Taoiseach

Possibly for citizenship applications

Possibly for Foynes Flying Boat Station/Rineanna/Shannon

Online finding aids

- General Registered files, 1975+

- Private Office files, 1932-mid 1970s

- Department of the Taoiseach 2008 releases

Search for “naturalisation”

22/10/1947; Cabinet s8608; File: Naturalisation, Issue of Certificate, General File; Type: Dail Question.

1/5/1947; CABINET S8608; TYPE: DAIL QUESTION

Physical finding aids

- Files S 1-S 5003, vol. 1
- Files S 5006-S 8006, vol. 2 [listed S 5004-S 7925]
- Files S 8007-S 10997, vol. 3
- Files S 11002-S 12986, vol. 4 [listed S 11002-S 12986]
- Files S 12993-S 20754, vol. 5
- Index to vols. 1-5
- 'S' Series, vol. 6, S 98-S 11065
- 'S' Series, index vols. 6-7 & Supplementary List & Index thereto
- 'S' Series, vol. 7, S 11066-S 17188
- Private Office, 1933-1971 [144pp]
- Government & Cabinet Minutes, 1922-1969
- 1992, 1993, 1994 [indexed] & 1995 releases

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- 1996 [157pp], 1997 [126pp] & 1998 [90pp] releases
- 1999 [124pp], 2000 [110pp] & 2001 [113pp] releases
- 2002 [76pp], 2003 [119pp] & 2004 [149pp] releases
- 2005 [136pp], 2006 [127pp] & 2007 [c100pp] releases
- 2008 release [795 records]
- 2009 release [766 records]

Finding aids examined

Files of possible interest are listed; files that were individually examined are summarised underneath the file number and name.

General Registered files

2005/151/184 [S 16768 R]. Deaths of persons other than heads of state and church dignitaries – Jan-Aug 1975

2005/151/185 [S 16768 S]. Deaths of persons other than heads of state and church dignitaries – Sep-Dec 1975

2005/151/194. [S 16978 A]. Shannon Free Airport Development Company Ltd. [SFADCO] Annual report & accounts. Oct-Nov 1975

Index to vols. 1-5

S 9 428 A Aer Lingus Teoranta and Aer Rianta Teoranta: reports and accounts. 1947-50.

12/1/1948-25/7/1950

S 9 239 A Aer Rianta Teo., Aer Lingus Teo., and Aerlinte Eireann Teo.: appointment of

chairman and directors 22/9/1936-2/1/1939

S 12 418 Aerodromes acquisition of sites during Emergency, 14-20/5/1941

S 8 238 Air Services, transatlantic: discussions, 1935. 7/11/1935-1/4/1936

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S 13 820 A Transatlantic Air Services establishment: Air Navigation Act, 1946 12/2-

21/12/1946

S 13 820 B/1 Transatlantic Air Services establishment: Air Navigation Bill, 1949 4/3/1948-

15/2/1951

S 13 063 Shannon Airport: pay of workers, Office of Public Works 18-19/12/1942

S 8 814 A Shannon Airport: Shannon transatlantic air services 24/4/1936-23/2/1939

S 8 814 B Shannon Airport: See S 8 343A/2

S 8 814 B/1 Shannon Airport: defensive measures 23/11/1939-21/1/1944

S 8 814 B/2 Shannon Airport 29/1/1945-14/1/1948 + S 9 403

S 4 633 National monuments and antiquities: protection and prohibition of export 22/9/1925-

30/3/1927

S 6 005/15 Publication of a volume illustrating early Christian art in Ireland, 2/6-10/12/1931

S 2 532 Lane Pictures: miscellaneous resolutions 16/7/1926-21/3/1927

S 13 682 A Works of art, acquisition by State 15/5/1945-13/11/1946

S 13 682 B Works of art, acquisition by State 18/3/1948-10/5/1949

S 10 928 A Works of art, documents etc.; protection in time of war 17/10/1938-17/6/1941

S 10 928 B Rare books and manuscripts; same 6-9/4/1945

S 14 002 A Irish citizenship: Government observations on provisions in draft British Nationality

Bill regarding persons born in Ireland 16/1-25/10/1947

S 14 452 Citizenship: rights in Ireland for British, Australian, South African, Southern

Rhodesian and New Zealand nationals 1/1/1949-29/6/1950

Citizens of United Kingdom and Colonies (Irish Citizenship Rights) Order, 1949 (SI no.

1 of 1949): under Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1935 (no 13 of 1935); "Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies shall, subject to law, enjoy in Ireland similar rights and

privileges to those enjoyed by Irish citizens in the United Kingdom and Colonies by virtue of the British Nationality Act, 1948.” [this SI came into effect 1/1/1949]. Under the British

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Nationality Act 1948, Irish citizens are recognised as such and not as British subjects but enjoying the same rights as before, i.e. as British subjects. See Irish Press 1/1/1949. The SI confers similar rights and privileges to those enjoyed by Irish citizens under the legislation enacted in UK but not the rights and privileges of Irish citizens.

S 15 679 International Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict 8-9/4/1954

S 13 693 A Documents and Pictures (Regulations of Export) Act, 1945 19/6/1945-9/11/1946
S 5903/4 Pier and Harbour Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1932 (Foynes) 23/6-

4/11/1932

S 2 531A Charlemont House: proposal to convert it into Municipal Art Gallery 8/8/1925-
27/7/1930

S 14 559 A (+ Annex) Condition of arts in Ireland: report of Professor Thomas A. Bodkin;
Annex: Comments on Bodkin report by Department of Education, National
Museum, National Gallery, National College of Art 16/8/1948-2/4/1951

S 2 236 A-C1 Government accommodation: proposed new building including question of
additional accommodation for National Museum, Library and Gallery of Ireland
1933-1954

S 3 655 A National Gallery of Ireland: appointment of governors and guardians 14/1/1924-
14/4/1944

S 3 655 B National Gallery of Ireland: appointment of governors and guardians 14/7/1944-
25/2/1947

S 3 655 C/1 National Gallery of Ireland: appointment of governors and guardians 14/6/1948-
30/3/1951

S 3 655 C/2 National Gallery of Ireland: appointment of governors and guardians 21/2/1952-6/5/1954

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S 6 222A National Gallery of Ireland: proposed reorganisation + S 7306 19/11/1928-4/7/1935

S 4 938 A National Museum and Botanic Gardens: Board of Visitors 1/4/1926-8/2/1944
S 4 938 B National Museum and Botanic Gardens: Board of Visitors 21/12/1945-2/1/1946
S 4 938 C National Museum and Botanic Gardens: Board of Visitors 12/5/1948-16/3/1951
S 4 938 D National Museum and Botanic Gardens: Board of Visitors 9-16/2/1954
S 5 392 National Museum of Ireland: Committee of Inquiry, 1928 24/3/1927-15/5/1929
S 6 631A Appointment of Dr Adolf Mahr as Director 14/7/1934-25/7/1938
S 6 631B Retention and retirement of Dr Adolf Mahr as Director 20/8/1945-29/5/1951
S 6 815A-C/1 National Museum of Ireland and Botanic Gardens: annual report of Board of

Visitors 1929-1950

S 8 819 A Shannon Airport: labour dispute 25/4/1936-26/2/1947

'S' Series, index vols. 6-7

S 11512 B Control of aliens 3-11/7/1950

S 10940 Archaeological excavations: reports 13/8/1934-31/3/1940

Various reports of excavations being done around the country. Includes copy report by Dr Adolf Mahr, Keeper of Irish Antiquities, National Museum, Dublin, on Lough Gur, Co Limerick, dated 10/8/1934, about funding of the excavation and personnel (suggests a mix of Harvard University Archaeological Mission led by Dr Hugh O'Neill Hencken and local people in order to spread knowledge of how to do digs). Another report 13/8/1934 says that Hencken was not impressed with Lough Gur ("it will take time to choose a site here and not this year at any rate") and they are anxious to excavate a crannóg. File includes offprint of summary of lecture by Dr A. Mahr 'The origin of the crannóg type of settlement' Proceedings of the First International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, London, August 1-6 1932. No mention of John Hunt in this file.

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S 6794 National monuments and archaeology: co-ordination of State activities 2/7/1934-6/8/1935

S 13913 Archaeology in Ireland 29/8/1935-16/4/1957

Mostly about excavations at Tara. Gives lists of licences issued to Dr Seán P. O Riordáin: 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951 Lough Gur, Limerick (out of a total of 17 1942-1951);

S 13913 B Archaeology in Ireland (contd.): referred to on S 13913 A but not in index??

S 3921 Otto Krautwurst: application for recognition as citizen of Irish Free State 7/7-30/8/1924

S 14002 B Irish citizenship: provision in British Nationality Act, 1948 1/6/1948-21/9/1949

S 12362 Special Criminal Court: John Hunt (no. 44/1941) 6/3/1941

Refers to John Hunt, Main Street, Athea, Co Limerick, defendant. Convicted by the Special Criminal Court on March 6, 1941. Offences of Conspiracy and Arson on December 14, 1940 to set fire to buildings situated at the Curragh (huts forming portion of an internment camp). Imprisonment for 12 months on first charge and 2 years on second charge to run concurrently from February 4 1941.

S 4938 National Museum and Botanic Gardens: appointments to Board of Visitors 14/2/1955-28/2/1956

S 5392 B National Museum: report by Dr Thomas Bodkin 30/9/1949

S 5665 National Museum: precautions against fire 22/5-6/9/1924

S 10938 National Museum: Augusta Bender Memorial Room 10/10/1933-28/8/1934

S 10940 Archaeological excavations: reports 13/8/1934-31/3/1940

S 9720 A National Gallery: appointment of Governor and Guardians 23/1/1924-9/11/1937

S 11532 A Historical documents: records of presentation to National Museum 29/6/1939-23/12/1952

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S 15130 A National Museum, National Library and National Gallery: items presented by Taoiseach 10/12/1947-13/6/1959

S 3054 Carl Wiese: application for naturalisation as British subject 15/5-12/6/1923

S 10564 Certificates of naturalisation: Erskine H. Childers, Robert A. Childers, Mary A. Childers 9/3/1938-13/5/1953

File includes an example Application Form for a certificate of naturalisation and explanation of the procedure. This file is about the process of naturalisation of the Childers family (wife and sons of Erskine Childers senior who was a British subject).

S 4954 Irish Free State passports: irregularity in issue 13/2/1925-15/5/1926

S 4957 Passports: League of Nations Conference 1926 22/4-2/7/1926

S 11133 A/B Passenger traffic: passports and permits 2/9/1947-30/10/1952

S 9551 British subjects: statutory and other privileges in Irish Free State 2/2/1937-29/1/1949
Refers to Citizens of United Kingdom and Colonies (Irish Citizenship Rights) Order, 1949 (SI no. 1 of 1949), its effect on some private legislation (e.g. Trinity College statutes) and includes extract from Dáil debates, vol. 113 no. 3, cols. 382-383, date 24/11/1948.

S 8223 British passports: period of validity 8/10/1923-12/4/1924

Extension by British government of period of validity of passports from 2 years (renewable for 4 further periods of 2 years each) to 5 years and renewable for such further period as holder may wish and issuing authority be prepared to grant provided total validity shall not exceed 10 years from original date of issue. Foreign Office circular dated March 21 1924.

S 3039 Issue of passports to Rev. Michael O'Flanagan and S.T. O'Kelly 28/4-4/5/1925

S 9690 Passports: issue in respect of the Vatican 29/5-June 1931

S 9692 Passports: issue in respect of Germany and France 1/4-29/10/1930

S 8814 C Shannon Airport 20/10/1949-25/11/1959

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S 16577 A Shannon Free Airport Development Company [SFADCO]: appointment of directors 9/1/1959-19/10/1960

S 16622 A Shannon Free Airport Development Company Act 1959 16/12/1958-9/12/1959

Private Office, 1933-1971

97/9/ 95 [RA 556/39] Harvard University: research work in Ireland 1932-1943

97/9/ 129 [RA 268/40] National Gallery of Ireland: miscellaneous correspondence 1933-1949

97/9/ 689 [RA 88/46] ARCHAEOLOGY IN IRELAND 1945-46

'S' Series, supplementary list & index

S 13833 National Museum: organisation and staffing, 10/1945-23/4/1960

1992, 1993, 1994 releases & indexes

Searched indexes under Bunratty, Craggaunowen, Hunt: 0 results

S 15226 C/2/61 The Arts Council: Annual Report and Accounts (Apr 1961-Jan 1962)

S 14922 E/62 Arts Council (Dec 1962)

S 15073 C/62 Arts Council: appointment of members (Aug-Sept 1962)

S 15226 C/62 Arts Council: annual report and accounts (Apr 1962-Apr 196?)

S 15226 D/63 An Chomhairle Ealaíon/Arts Council: report and accounts (Jun-Nov 1963)

1995 RELEASE

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S 15073C/95 An Chomhairle Ealaíon (The Arts Council): director and members (Feb 1963-Dec 1964)

File mostly concerned with the remuneration of the director, Rev. Donal O'Sullivan SJ.

S 15226 D/95 An Chomhairle Ealaíon (The Arts Council): report and accounts, 1963-64 (Jun-Oct 1964)

1996 RELEASE

DT3 / 96/6/243 [S 16978 A] Shannon Free Airport Development Company Limited:
annual report and accounts 1964-65 08/1965

1997 (mostly mid 1960s) [126pp] & 1998 (mostly late 1960s) [90pp] releases

1999 (mostly 1960s) [124pp], 2000 (mostly 1960s) [110pp] & 2001 (mostly 1970s) [113pp] releases

99/1/222 [formerly S 15073 C] An Chomhairle Ealaíon: appointment of director and ordinary members (Oct 1966-[Oct] 1969)

Oifig an Taoisigh. Memo for the Government. An Chomhairle Ealaíon: Vacancy in Membership, dated April 11 1967: present membership: Rev. Donal O'Sullivan SJ (Director), Christopher S. Andrews DeconSc, John Hunt MA, The Earl of Rosse, Michael Scott FRIAI and James J. Sweeney (ordinary members), Prof Brian Boydell MusD, R.R. Figgis, Sir Basil Goulding Bart, Conor A. Maguire SC LLD, Terence de Vere White (co-opted members). Ordinary members appointed by Govt every five years and hold office until their successor is appointed, Arts Act 1951.

Roinn an Taoisigh. Government Minutes 8.11.66, item 3: An Chomhairle Ealaíon: appointment of Ordinary Members: Seán Ó Fiach (John Hunt M.A.) appointed as one of 6 ordinary members; the term of office to begin on November 9 1966 and extend to the date in 1971 on which the Government next appoint the six Ordinary Members of the Council. His address on the file is given as Drumleck, Baily, Howth, Dublin.

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Mr Hunt was appointed to fill a vacancy which occurred among the Ordinary Members in September 1962.

Sheet (undated) lists "Attendances of present Members of An Chomhairle Ealaíon at Meetings of the Council held since 27th November 1961". Mr John Hunt, Ordinary

Member, attended 61% of meetings of which it was possible for him to attend given the date of his appointment or co-option. Out of 12 members, 7 members attended more meetings than he did.

2001/6/33 [formerly S 6815 C/2] National Museum of Science and Art and Botanic Gardens: report of Board of Visitors, 1951-1975/6 (Feb-Nov 1970)

Does not list members of the Board of Visitors. File includes reports.

2001/6/141 [formerly S 15073 D] An Chomhairle Ealaíon: appointment of Director and ordinary members (June-Oct 1970)

2001/6/148 [formerly S 15226 E] An Chomhairle Ealaíon: annual report and accounts (June 1970-March 1971)

2001/6/232 [formerly S 16978 A] Shannon Free Airport Development Co.: report and accounts 1959-1977 (Oct-Nov 1970)

2001/6/435 [formerly S 18439] An Chomhairle Ealaíon: publications by (Oct-Nov 1969)

2002 [76pp], 2003 [119pp] & 2004 [149pp] releases

2002/8/193 [formerly S 15073 D] An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: appointment of Director and ordinary members (Apr-Dec 1971)

The only member remunerated is the director. A list of attendances of members at meetings during period November 9 1966 and October 14 1971, John Hunt attended at 53% of meetings (i.e. 26 out of 49). John Hunt co-opted in September 11 1962 and reappointed in 1966. Ordinary members were reappointed on December 7 1971 on the understanding that when/if the Council is reorganised they will resign even if this is

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technically before their term of office expires. Letter on file from John Hunt dated December 10 1971 accepting the appointment and the understanding under which it is made.

2002/8/197 [formerly S 15226 E] An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: annual report and accounts (Jun-Oct 1971)

2003/16/197 [formerly S 15226 F] An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: annual report and accounts (Jun-Sept 1972)

2004/21/183 [formerly S 15073 D] An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: appointment of Director and ordinary members (Jan 1972-Dec 1973)

2004/21/193 [formerly S 15226 F] An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: annual report and accounts (Jun-Jul 1973)

2004/22/9 [formerly RA 11/72] An Chomhairle Ealaíon (The Arts Council): exhibitions (1971-73)

2005 [136pp], 2006 [127pp] & 2007 [c100pp] releases

2005/7/157 [formerly S 15226 F] An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: annual report

and accounts (Jun 1974)

2005/7/426 [formerly S 19097] Arts Council: advisory committees (Dec 1973-Feb 1974)

2005/151/140 [formerly S 15226 F] An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: annual report and accounts (Jun-Jul 1975)

2006/133/134 Deaths of persons other than heads of state and church dignitaries: messages of sympathy and representation at funerals (Sep 1975-Mar 1976)

Deepest sympathy on your sad loss: to Mrs Gertrude Hunt from Liam Cosgrave: message by phone on 20/1/1976 (1.30 pm). "T. represented by A.D.C. Lt Col S Daly at removal of remains today 20/1/76". Cutting from The Irish Times Tuesday 20/1/1976; death notice: removal from hospital this Tuesday evening at 4.30 pm to St Fintan's

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Church, Sutton. Funeral on Wednesday after 3pm Mass to St Fintan's cemetery, Sutton. Also article "Archaeologist and historian dies aged 76". Author of Figure Sculpture on Irish Tombs 1200-1600 (1973); consultant on medieval and early art to Sotheby's of London for some years; former member of Arts Council, member of NMAC, vice-pres Thomond Archaeological Society; awarded MA by UCC for a thesis on medieval Irish armoury. Contributor to Antiquaries Journal, The Connoisseur, Pantheon, Merian. Survived by wife and 2 children.

2006/133/538 An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: annual report and accounts (Jun-Oct 1976)

John Hunt is listed as a member in the 1973 annual report (1/4/72-31/3/73) but not in 1974 (which covered period 1/4/74-31/12/74). 1974 report says that council appointed 1/1/1974.

2006/133/640 An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: brief for the Public Accounts Committee on the appropriation accounts, April-December 1974 [Nov 1976]

2008 release [795 records]

2007/116/252 Deaths of prominent persons other than heads of state and churchmen (Jan 1970-Mar 1978)

2007/116/462 An Chomhairle Ealaíon [The Arts Council]: annual report and accounts (Nov 1977)

2009 release [766 records]

DT3/ 2008/148/156 [S 16978A] Shannon Free Airport Development Company Limited: annual report and accounts 09/1978

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Department of Foreign Affairs
(formerly the Department of External Affairs)

The Hunts were non-nationals during their early years in Ireland. John Hunt, born in London, was a British subject. Gertrude Hartmann, born in Mannheim, Germany, was a German citizen. It is possible that her nationality changed on her marriage to a British subject.

Online finding aids

- 1993-2002 releases
- Secretary's Office
- Secretary's Office 2007 releases
- Early Series 3 files (unedited)
- Pre-100 Series files (unedited)
- 100 Series files (unedited)
- 200 Series files (unedited)
- 300 Series files (unedited)
- 400 Series files (unedited)

Physical finding aids

- General Files: League of Nations, Propaganda, Passports: early series 1 & 2, 1919-c.1945
- Permanent Rep to EEC & UN; League of Nations; Council of Europe; Common Market; Market Advisory Committee; Irish News Agency
- Letter Books; Passport Applications; Secretary's Office: 'S', 'A', & 'PS' series; Legation Confidential Reports
- Pre-100 Series, part 1; part 2
- 100 Series
- 200 Series

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- 300 Series, part 1; part 2; part 3; part 4; part 5; part 6
- 400 Series, part 1; part 2; part 3
- Annual Releases 1992 & 1993 Part 1
- Annual Releases 1993 Part 2 & 1994
- Annual Releases 1995-2002
- Annual Releases 2003
- 2004 Release: Secretary's Office & General HQ Series
- 2005 Release
- 2006 Release

- 2007 Release
- Central Registry & Secretary's Office, 2008 Release
- 2009 Release
- Embassies B-H, L-N, P-W
- 2004 Release: Embassies
- 2005 Release: Embassies (Part 1)
- 2005 Release: Embassies (Part 2)
- 2006 Release: Embassies
- 2007 Release: Embassies
- Embassies, 2008 Release
- Embassies, 2009 Release
- Passport Application Form Record Cards (on microfilm) – 1948-1953, 1954-59, 1960-65, 1966-69, 1970: films MFA 061/001-111

Finding aids examined

Files of possible interest are listed; files that were individually examined are summarised underneath the file number and name.

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Letter books; passport applications; Secretary's Office etc.
MFA/ Passport Office – Index Cards to Passport Applications (to 1947 incl.)

HUNT, John. [Date of birth] 28.5.1900. [Address] Loughgur, Holycross, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick [and] 6, Lr Pembroke St., Dublin. (scanned cards included below). The reference "LONDON 30.8.39" could mean that an application was made at the Irish embassy in London. These cards are stamped 'CANCELLED' with a number 115659; not all cards are so marked. Is the number P.P.70578 referring to 'Pass Port'; is the number C6040 a passport number? There is no more information at the National Archives: the application forms were destroyed sometime in the past.

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MFA/ Passport Office – No results for list printed (in finding aid) for the years 1948-1953, 1954-1959 or 1960-1965.

PP/ Passport Office files 1923-1931

P12/.14(I). Confidential reports from London 1940-1942

219/84. Confidential reports from London 1941-1942
P12/14(ii). Confidential reports from London 1943-1947
[no reports 1933-1939]

100 Series – 1930s – early 1940s, 2020 records
101 Consular Section Files, mainly Citizenship Matters (all files restricted)
101/330. Citizenship application of Mr Edward J.A. Hunt. Oct 1938-Nov 1938.
This is Edward J.A. Hunt M.D., 37 Strada Gnio, Valetta, Malta and c/o Mrs K. Haugh,
31 Northumberland Road, Dublin. Under Section 2, para (b) ss.1 of Irish Nationality

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and Citizenship (Amendment) Act 1937 he is registered. His father was possibly Irish as his baptismal certificate was sent. Process dealt with by Dept of External Affairs and then Minister recommended to Justice that this be processed; then Justice recommends to External Affairs that under the Act registration be granted.

Finding aids also examined:
102, 108, 110, 112, 136, 139, 142, 143, 145

200 Series – late 1930s – 1940s, 4360 records
202 (part 1)/1-1006 Visa & Travel Facilities
202/011. Procedure regarding passport facilities for British subjects resident in Ireland. Jan 1936
Applications (2) by British subjects for passports. Internal letter from H.A. Wilson, Passport Office, 16 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, to Assistant Secretary, [DFA], dated June 5 1936: "Applicant in this case would appear to be a British subject and as I understand that the issue of Saorstát Passports to British subjects (now temporarily or permanently resident here) is to be discontinued, I should be glad to receive from you, for my information in dealing with future applications of this description, advice on the following points:-" [gives 2 alternatives: 1) apply via Garda Síochána in usual manner and forwarded via the Dept to the High Commissioner, London, with a recommendation for him to procure a passport from the British authorities, with fee of 15/- being payable for a British passport [Answer: Yes S.M. 5/6/36] or 2) Should the applicant be refunded the fee of 12/6 and be instructed to apply for passports direct to Chief Passport Officer London? Other letter from Officer i/c Passport Office, Dept External Affairs, Dublin, dated January 17 1939: enquiring as to the practice is to be continued: facilities in respect of British passports held by British subjects resident in Ireland 1) renewal and

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endorsement; 2) amendment of particulars regarding date and place of birth on production of birth certificate; 3) amendment of passports issued to women in their maiden name to that of their married name on production of copy marriage certificate, or in the case of application for amendment prior to the marriage taking place, on production of a letter from the officiating clergyman. No answer on file to this request.

202/142A. Decisions regarding applications for passports & permits. Jan 1940

202/171. Applications to take employment in Ireland: German nationals. Jan 1939

202/253. Procedure regarding passport applications for persons abroad who are not holders of Irish passports. Jan 1939

Letter from Légation d'Irlande, Rome, dated May 12 1939 to the Secretary, Dept External Affairs, Dublin, about procedure in connection with applicants for passports who are not bearers of Irish passports. 1) Article 3 citizens who are possessed of British passports and 2) whose right to be deemed natural-born citizens is conditional on registration. Refers to "Memorandum on the Irish Nationality Laws" issued by the Department (page 4 para. 2). No answer on file except a memo on the fees.

202/293. List of countries whose nationals require visas for entry into Ireland. Jan 1936

Great Britain has booklet "Passport and Visa Regulations" setting out countries in respect of which visas are required and the amount of fees charged (April 1937); this should be used for present convenience by the Legation for information and guidance until further notice (3/11/1937). Includes letter from Dublin to the High Commissioner for Ireland, London, that "it has been agreed between the Government of Saorstát Éireann and the Government of the United Kingdom that in the case of a visa for Saorstát Éireann granted by a Saorstát official abroad, or a visa for the United Kingdom issued by a British official abroad, such visa is valid for the purpose of entry to the other country either directly or indirectly during the period of the validity of the visa, provided that the holder lands in the first instance in the country of the visa granting authority." (5/11/1935)

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202./340. Transfer to Ireland of M. O'Donnell from England. Jan 1939

202/372. H. Besley England – enquiry regarding residence in Éire. Jan 1939

202/391. Application for residence permits (papers transferred to 403/1019). Jan 1939

202/427. Miscellaneous enquiries regarding passports & visas. Jan 1939

202/448. Application from persons in Great Britain for Irish passports and permits. Jan 1939

e.g application by Esther Keogh, September 1939, to get a travel permit to go from England to Ireland. File also includes requests for passports. Letter of September 9 1939 says that up to and incl. September 16 1939 women and children will be allowed to

leave England for Ireland without a permit or any other document. Another letter September 9 1939, under British regulations, children under 16 years of age do not require a travel permit or any form of travel document to leave GB for Ireland. It appears that people were 'caught' in England when restrictions on movements were made. Applications for passports from Irish nationals resident in England should be addressed to the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 33-37 Regent Street, London SW1. Applications for travel permits should be made to the same office 202/464. Lists of visas granted at Irish Legation – Berlin. Jan 1939
 202/473. Instructions to High Commissioner London & Passport Office Liverpool re: issue of travel permits. Jan 1939
 Citizens travelling from UK to Ireland appeared to need to obtain both an Irish Travel Permit and a British Exit Visa.
 202/474. Control of (enemy) aliens in UK during war 1939. Jan 1939
 Under Aliens Order made which will be in force on the outbreak of war: approved ports – London, Folkestone, Newhaven, Southampton, Falmouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Fishguard, Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, Belfast, Larne, Stranraer, Glasgow, Hull, Tyne ports, and land air stations – Ellesmere harbour, Bristol (Whitchurch), Liverpool (Speke), Perth, Shoreham; water air stations – Pembroke dock and Poole harbour. Visas required

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for all nationalities landing in UK. System of exit permits will be instituted. Non-enemy aliens will be required to register and may not move further than 5 miles from their address without a permit and if absent from address for continuous period exceeding 2 weeks will have to notify change in writing. Control of Aliens, Landing and Embarkation Cards, order made on August 24 1939. Restriction on Landing and Embarkation, order made on September 1 1939. File includes Home Office memos etc. on examination of cases of Germans and Austrians (to determine whether refugees or enemies), locations of tribunals, establishment of internment camps, rules for running of the camps etc.

202/483. Return of German citizens to Germany. Jan 1939
 202.487. Enquiries regarding permit facilities for UK. Jan 1939
 202.505. Application for travel permit (papers transferred to 201/1713B). Jan 1939
 202.506. Miscellaneous enquiries regarding travel permits. Jan 1939
 202.522. Issue of Irish passports in exceptional circumstances. Jan 1939
 202.552. British exit permits enquiries regarding Jan 1939 [sic: Oct 1939-Dec 1940]
 Contains letters from people enquiring and applying for exit visas and travel permits. Also correspondence between civil servants on same. Incl. letter from J.P. Dowdall, Dowdall, O'Mahoney (sic) & Co., Limited. British exit visas could only be obtained from a British Passport or Permit Office; however, the Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland in Regent Street can make arrangements with the British

office to issue the visa without delay.

202.558. Miscellaneous enquiries by persons desirous of taking permanent residence in Ireland. Jan 1939

Queries from 2 people who are considering becoming residents of Ireland. One is a British subject. The reply January 25, 1940 from Secretary, Dept. of External Affairs, is that "In Irish law there is nothing to prevent a person who is a British subject coming to this

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country to reside permanently. Such a person, however, if not an Irish citizen, would be required by

the Police authorities to register upon the expiration of thirty days' residence in the country."

With

regard to the importation of personal and household effects by persons proposing to come to reside

permanently in this country the regulations provide that articles in the possession of those persons

which were bought or acquired for substantial use outside Ireland and not primarily in view of the

contemplated transfer of residence thereto, may be admitted without payment of duty." But notification should be made so as to complete the necessary formalities. File includes Notice by the Revenue Commissioners (no. 153) dated April 1938: Transfer of Residence, under Finance Act 1936, s.17.

202.568. Travel permit. Jan 1939

202.573. New passport regulations promulgated by British Government. Jan 1939

New passport regulations – promulgated by British Government to meet exigencies of situation in Europe Oct 1939-May 1943. "... under the provisions of Defence Regulations, 1939, British subjects are prohibited from entering enemy territory without permission of a Secretary of State or of the Admiralty or of a person authorised to grant such permission in respect

of British subjects or British-protected persons outside of the United Kingdom." (from Foreign Office Circular dated September 12 1939). Draft Press Notice lists the ports of exit from UK and regulations regarding requirements for exit permits. "For journeys between Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man, passports will not be obligatory. British subjects not in possession of passports may obtain Travel Permit Cards, if they

are granted Exit Permits to proceed to one of these destinations." (published in The Times, September 4 1939). Apparently (letter from M H E[], High Commissioner for Ireland, 33-37 Regent Street, London SW1, to the Secretary, Dept External Affairs, Dublin, dated October 3, 1939), at the outbreak of war all existing British passports were cancelled. Also includes circular despatch C. no. 119 dated December 13, 1939

enclosing circular (dated November 27, 1939) from the Foreign Office regarding

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endorsement of British passports; the validity of all these were cancelled on existing British passports i.e. phrase something like 'valid for all countries in Europe', and further endorsement will be required before they are available for travel; where these endorsements are come across in UK or abroad, the instruction is to cancel these and replace with specific names of countries where the holder is legitimately travelling. Also circular despatch C. No. 120, instructions to refrain from granting without reference British passports to British subjects who in addition possess enemy nationality (December 13, 1939).

202.576. Enquiry regarding permanent residence in Ireland of German-born individuals. Jan 1939

202.578. Complaints regarding delay in issue of travel permits at London office. Jan 1939

202.587. Issue of travel permits to foreign born wives of Irish nationals. Jan 1939

202.589. Issue of notes of identity in lieu of travel permits. (No date)

202.676. Restricted. Anonymous letters regarding issue of travel documents to persons 1939-1945

202.677. Restricted. Verification of particulars supplied by applicants for travel permits, exit permits & letters of recommendations etc. 1939-1940

202/678A. List of British subjects resident in Ireland. 1943-1945

Typed lists "Return of British subjects (under and over 16 years of age) who are resident and registered under the above Order)" on various dates. Ordered by Garda Síochána division (County name) and district (), under Emergency Powers (No. II) Order, 1939. The districts in Limerick of Adare, Bruff, Newcastle West, and Limerick City; and Dublin Metropolitan Area and Dublin-Wicklow (Howth) also examined. No surname 'Hunt' in these districts. Appears to be a form of census dated 11/6/1943.

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202/867. Issue of 'documentary passport' to British businessmen travelling within British Empire in order to facilitate the examination of documents etc. by censorships (May 1940)

Circular despatch C No. 52, dated May 11, 1940, from Downing Street. Outlines difficulty of some British businessmen when travelling within "the British Commonwealth" and suggestion that a "documentary passport" be issued to certain very few men. Often the time taken to scrutinise their documents can exceed the time they are abroad and can

happen more than once on one trip thus requests Government of Eire whether they could object to this. Internal letter dated May 23, 1940, to Controller of Censorship from F.H. Boland, Secretary, Department, asking about this: handwritten note "No action necessary as documents not scrutinised here."

202 (part 2)/1007-1825 Visa & Travel Facilities

229 Transmission by DFA of letters, parcels, etc.

235 Files relating to functions, celebrations, delegations at home and abroad

238 Educational, cultural co-operation

241 Irish Army personnel on courses abroad, etc.

242 Authentication and legalisation of documents

245 Files relating to proceedings for recovery of debts, etc.

248 Files on allowances etc. payable by Great Britain to Irish citizens

249 Difficulties in allowances, claims and pensions payable by Great Britain to Irish citizens

300 Series, late 1940s-early 1960s. 21181 records

335 Protocol Division files

338 Cultural Matters

338/21. Appeal for funds for archaeological excavation in Ireland. 1945

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338/65. List of Art and Antique Dealers in other countries. 1946-1947

338/5. Sites of Archaeological importance which are sited on land affected by Public Works Development. Feb 1945-Dec 1953

338/786. Bunratty Castle. 1961

File contains only one item: clipping from The Irish Press 31/3-1/4/1961 "Bunratty Restored". Two photographs show before and after views of the castle. Reports on article by L.G.J. Ramsey "Bunratty Restored" in Connoisseur Magazine March 1961.

Ramsey, according to the Irish Press, "pays tribute to the enterprise and patriotism of Lord Gort, to the co-operation of the Board of Works, and specifically the National Monument Department, and to the taste of Mr. John Hunt the curator who directed the refurnishing of this great feudal home."

338/815. Irish Country House Owners. 1961

338/845. Design Consultants for Print, Industry and Commerce – offer of services.

Document from Giles Talbot Kelly (Director, 16 Dawson Street, Dublin), Group 3 Ltd, Design Consultants for Print, Industry and Commerce, dated March 26, 1962, setting out the services that the firm provides and costs.

339 Consular Files

344 Consular Division files

345 Consular Division files

345 Part 3. Consular Section Files 1944-1961

345/216. Irish companies in England. Undated

348 Trade with Belgium, France and Portugal

348/7 Trade between Ireland and USA

348/7/231. Markets in the USA for Irish Antiques. 1949-1957

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348/7/274. Export to the USA of Ecclesiastical Art Metal Work. 1949-1968

348/7/281. Export of Silver and Silverware to the USA. 1950-1953

348/275/A. Import Licensing Facilities for Irish Goods entering British Colonies. 1951-1953

348/7/544. Mr Pierce – import of Antique Art. 1963.

349 Trade & other related files

350 Travel Facilities Files

350/18/. Restricted. British Suspect Index (for Visa Purposes). 1939-1959.

350/18/A. Restricted. British Suspect Index List – British Home Office Suspect Index – Visa Black List. 1949-1957

350/18/B. Restricted. British Suspect Index List – British Home Office Suspect Index – Visa Black List. 1942-1956

350/1/3. Mr V. Hunt, travel to USA. 1946-1947

350/58. Disposal of German Passports following issue of Irish travel documents to holders. 1945

350/74/27. Ticher Ltd., Visit abroad. 1949-1950

350/76. Supply to offices abroad of Stoplist. 1940-1953

350/93. Reciprocal arrangements between Ireland and Great Britain. 1942-1957

351 Consular Division files

351/2. Applications from aliens for permission to enter Ireland from Great Britain. 1943-1947

351/5. Visa regulations during War. 1939-1945

The Aliens (Exemption) Order, 1935, includes nationals of UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India. Otherwise aliens are required to be in possession of a visa at the time of entry. Letter from High Commissioner London dated September 12,

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1939 confirms that all persons whatever their nationality, now have to be in possession of a British visa. Letter from FH Boland, Secretary, DFA, dated September 22 1939, has been decided to make possession of a passport visa obligatory for all aliens entering this country (Éire). Applicants travelling from UK to Ireland will first require a British visa – as of October 11, 1939 reciprocal visa arrangement with Great Britain terminated.

352 Consular Division Files

358 Consular Division files

360 Information Section

361 Consular Section files

361/81/ -361/81/6. Enquiry regarding Citizenship of Wives. 1938-1958.

Correspondence about status of wives of Irish citizens who have alien status; should they be included on their husband's passports? Previously they were included as a courtesy.

Ruling made that they should not. It appears from one letter, from High Commissioner for Ireland in London, that a wife who prior to her marriage to an Irish citizen was neither a citizen of Ireland nor a British subject under British law, would under British law become a British subject and accordingly be eligible for a British passport.

Depending on the native law of the wife and the husband, wives could be citizens of different states but not under law of the husband's country, eligible for a passport. On May 14, 1939 letter "it has been decided" that under the Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law 1930, "The Conference recommends that a woman who, in consequence of her marriage, has lost her previous nationality without acquiring that of her husband, should be able to [state] a passport from the State of which her husband is a national." Under some national laws, on marriage, a woman automatically loses her nationality and (in theory at least) takes on that of her husband. Under Irish law, (see letter December 4, 1954) a German woman marrying an Irishman would remain an alien until such time

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as she became a naturalised Irish citizen. An Irish passport will not be issued to anyone who is not an Irish citizen (governed by the provisions of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1935).

362 Information Section files: radio equipment, broadcasts and related matters

364 Information Section files: censorship

365 Cultural Section files

366 [Cultural Division files]

367 Philatelic Matters

372 [Consular Division files]

378 Consular Division files

378/576. J Hunt police cert. 1956-1957

File on John Hunt's regularising his position in USA where he arrived circa 1944. Now living in Chicago. Police certificate is required to state whether his offence was political or criminal. File contains police certificate stating his convictions and that the offences were committed at the internment camp. Interned on June 3, 1940. Released by order of Minister for Justice on May 25, 1944. File also contains newspaper clipping about John Baptist Alphonsus Hunt, now an American citizen.

379 Cultural Division files

381 [Letters of Identity]

386 Consular Section files

388 Consular Division files

390 Information & Press Section files

391 Information & Cultural Section files

392 Trade Section files

393 Protocol Section files

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394 International Finance & Trade Matters

395 Consular Division files

397 Consular Section files

398 Information & Cultural Section files

399 Consular Section files

400 Series, late 1960s – early 1970s, 9307 records

400D91 Legal Division files

401 Protocol Division files

402 Consular Division files

403 Consular Section files

403/10067. Ticher Ltd. visas for aliens 1949-1958

404 Consular Section files

405 Consular Section files

406 Cultural Section files

410 Consular Services files

410/Pt. Admission of Ireland of Aliens for Permanent Residence Procedure 1946-60

412 Files on the subject of international movement of people

Finding aids not examined (section headings listed here)

300 Series,

301 Protocol Files relating to the National Arms and Flag of Ireland ...

[No. 302, 303]

304 Protocol President

305 Files relating to International Organisations and Political, Economic & Information Matters

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- 306 Shipping, including trade, legal and social aspects
- 307 Legal & Trade Section Files including International Debt Collection & German War Debts
[No. 308]
- 309 Consular Division: Extradition Files
- 310 Consular Division: Repatriation Files
- 311 Consular Files, Estate Cases, authentication & related matters
- 312 Consular Section Files [estates and deportations]
- 313 Confidential Reports [from abroad including London]
- 314 Trade Section Files
- 315 [Business and Trade]
- 336 Consular Division Files – Pensions, Compensation and related Matters
- 337 Consular Division Files – Social Welfare Matters
- 340 Parliamentary Questions, Procedures and related matters
- 341 Consular Section
- 342 Consular Section Files
- 343 Consular Section Files
- 346 Consular Files
- 347 Political Division Files
- 353 Personnel Files – Accommodation
- 354 Trade Section Files
[No. 355]
- 356 Trade Section Files
- 357 Trade Section Files
- 368 Stationery
- 369 Prisoners of War and Internees
- 370 Press and Information matters, Publicity and Propaganda

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- 371 [Administrative files]
- 373 [Administrative files]
- 374 [Personnel matters]
- 375 [Conscription]
[No. 376]
- 377 [Supply of newspapers]

380 [Constitution]
382 [Fees]
383 [Tax queries]
384 [Meteorological matters]
385 [Police matters, including protection]
387 [Stationery Office matters]
396 Economic Division files

407 Trade Section files
408 Legal Division files
409 Trade Division files
411 Consular files – death abroad; transfer of remains
413 Personnel files: leave etc.
414 Press and Information
415 International Fairs & Exhibitions, Cultural & Sporting Events
416 Legal Division files
417 Council of Europe and UN, Political & Legal Division files
418 Payable Orders
419 Relief of Distress
420

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421 Departmental Financial and Banking Arrangements
422 Estimates, Administration & Establishment Matters
423 Appropriation Accounts
424 Letters of Introduction
425 Treaty Series
426 Consular Files
427 Consular Files
428 International Peace, Atomic Energy and Related matters
429 Administrative Functions
430 Accounts and Related matters
431 Personnel Section Files
432 International Division Files – Press Cuttings Agencies
433 Protocol Division
434 Visits to Ireland and Irish Visits Abroad
435 Protocol Division
436 Protocol Division
437 Protocol Division
438 Cultural Division files [including grants for cultural activities]
439 Religious Ceremonies and questions

440 United Nations

[no. 441]

442 O.D.A. Division files

[no. 443]

444 Legal Division files

[No. 446]

447 [repatriation, deportation, etc.]

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Department of Justice

(for applications for citizenship)

Online finding aids

- JUS/3/1: Central registry files (c.1924+) (1083 records)
- JUS/7/1: Committee on Evil Literature Secretary's papers
- JUS/7/2: Committee on Evil Literature collection of evidence
- JUS/7/3: Committee on Evil Literature preparation of report
- JUS/8: Crime and Security Division Registered Files (1923-1962)
- JUS/9: Crime and Security Unregistered Files (1925-1971) (15 records)
- JUS/10: Crime and Security captured documentation (1922-1933) (19 records)
- JUS/11: Crime and Security printed matter (1926-1953 records) (34 records)
- 2006 releases (c.1934+) (774 records)
- 2007 releases (655 records)
- 2009 releases (171 records)

Physical finding aids

- JUS 8/- Crime & Security Division, files JUS 8/1-1145: 'A' sub-series relate to meetings of various political organisations, especially Fine Gael and the League of Youth (1934-38); 'B' sub-series mainly press cuttings relating to various T.D.s and other people, and documents issued by the League of Youth (1934-38); 'C' sub-series consists of reports and other documentation concerning IRA activity in various counties, Cumann na mBan and the Women Prisoners' Defence League (1934-39); 'D' sub-series contains papers and press cuttings relating to a variety of organisations, including the

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Irish Labour Defence League, the Unemployed Workers' Movement, the United

Tenants League and the Women Prisoners' Defence League, Communist organisations in Ireland (1934-39); 'E' sub-series contains files relating to the payment of land annuities, especially the execution of decrees for non-payment (1934-38); 'S' sub-series includes a wide range of files including press cuttings and administrative papers in connection with a variety of organisations such as the Anti-Imperialist League, the Workers' Revolutionary Party, the Women Prisoners' Defence League, Cumann na mBan, the Irish Neutrality League and the Green Cross Fund; there are also files relating to the activities of individuals such as James Larkin (1923-62)

- Crime & Security 2009 release, records 2008/117/01-1000
- H Series, H1-H157 (c.1922-34)
- H Series, H158-H320 (c.1922-34)
- Film Censor Office, 1924-1990; Committee on Evil Literature, 1923-1927; Wartime Censorship, 1939-1946
- Prison Registers, 1798-1936, files PRIS 1/01/01-42/01
- 1994, 1995, 1996, 2001 & 2002 releases, files JUS 4/ Garda Division, Registered Files, Parliamentary Questions (c.1943-c.1974 but mostly 1960s)
- 2005, 2006 & 2007 releases, files JUS 3/ Equality and Law Reform: Civil Law Reform Division (1933-74), Corporate Services Division (1933-76), Crime I Division (1961-74), Criminal Law Reform Division (1931-77), Employment Equality Section (1973-75), Garda Administration Division (1931-80), Mutual Assistance and Extradition Division (1965-67), Prisons Policy Division (1963-73), Security and Northern Ireland Division (1934-74)
- 2008 release, files 2007/109/ Diversity and Equality Division, 2007/121/ Criminal Law Reform Division, 2007/123/ Garda Division, 2007/126/ Crime 1 Division,

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2007/127/ Civil Law Reform Division, and 2007/124/ Security and Northern Ireland Division

- 2009 release, 161 files: 2008/134/ Diversity and Equality Law Division (1973-78), 2008/147/ Civil Law Reform Division (1942-83), 2008/150/ Mutual Assistance and Extradition Division (1976), 2008/150/ Garda Division (1923-80), 2008/153/ Crime 1 Division (1959-78), 2008/154/ Security and Northern Ireland Division (1977-84), 2008/155/ Courts Policy Division (1936-81), 2008/156/ Criminal Law Reform Division (1951-87)

Finding aids examined

JUS 8/- Crime & Security Division

'B' File Sub-series "consists mainly of files containing press cuttings relating to various T.D.s and other

people, ..." Files date 1934-38. Records number JUS 8/256-309.

2008 release

Department of Education

(for relationships with National Museum of Ireland, National Gallery of Ireland)

Adolf Mahr, National Museum of Ireland, apparently had written a reference for John Hunt to be forwarded to the head of the Department of Education in Dublin.

John Hunt offered the John Ball collection to NMI.

The National Museum of Ireland and the National Gallery of Ireland have their own archives.

Online finding aids

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- National Education records

Physical finding aids

- ED 1/-8/ - 10/ - 11/

- ED 9/2-2870

- ED 9/2871-4640

- National School Registers

- Central Registry, vol. 1 Belfast & Carlow-Longford

- Central Registry, vol. 2 Louth-Wicklow; Teachers' Qualifications & Subject Files

- Central Registry, vol. 3 Teachers' Qualifications & Subject Files

- Commissioners for Intermediate Education

- An Gúm

Department of Defence

(for intelligence records)

March 1944 request that the Hunts be allowed to aid in re-decoration of restaurant at Foynes flying-boat station. [Duty archivist NAI, 29/7/09, suggested Dept. of Industry & Commerce but probably Dept. of the Taoiseach]

Online finding aids

None

Physical finding aids

- 2009 release

Finding aids examined

2009 release

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Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources
Holdings at NAI are: Fishery Harbours Division Registered Harbour Files, W Series, 1839-1980

Department of Finance
(for tax relief etc., Bunratty Castle, Craggaunowen Project, The Hunt Museum – donation to the Irish people by John and Gertrude Hunt.)

The Revenue Commissioners hold their own records.
The Office of Public Works (OPW) hold their own records.

Online finding aids

FIN 1 Early Series

FIN 3 Finance Division Series

FIN 3 Supply Division Series

FIN 6 Development Division Series

Physical finding aids

- Early Series, 1922-1924
- Establishment Files, 1925-1939
- Supply Series, 1924-1925
- Supply Series, 1926-1929
- Supply Series, 1930-1933
- Supply Series, 1934
- Supply Series, 1938-1940
- Finance 1933-1934

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- Finance 1936 & 1938

Office of Secretary to the President

Online finding aids

- Registered files, 5199 records
- Registered files – 2008 release, 149 records

Physical finding aids

- PRES 1/ Registered Files, vol. 1, (more than 4,600 files) (1920-89)
- PRES 1/ Registered Files, vol. 2; PRES 2/ Visitors' Books (6 volumes) (1938-67), PRES 3/ Register of Executed Documents (1 bound volume) (1946-60), 2006 release (1938-80), 2007 release (1938-84)
- 2008 release (1907-78)
- 2009 release, 125 files (1938-78)

Finding aids examined

PRES 1/ Registered Files (1920-1989)

PRES/1/P 1944. Citizenship 12/1940-08/1948

PRES/1/P 2516 Exhibition of historical pictures, May 1945: guest list

PRES/1/P 4133 MAILING LIST FOR ÁRAS FUNCTIONS: REQUESTS 04/1948-11/1954

PRES/1/P 4155 Pictures of historical interest: offers for sale 10/1944-07/1948

PRES/1/99/2/67 Persons whom an tUachtarán may not wish to receive 04/1968-12/1968

PRES/1/P 2149 Irish historical portraits in possession of private persons 08/1942-05/1949

PRES 2/ Visitors' Books (1938-67)

PRES 2005/ Records (1938-1980), 2006 release

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PRES 2006/ Records (1938-1984), 2007 release

2006/149/58-93 Persons received by the President (press cuttings and correspondence) 1960-1975

Registered files – 2008 release

2007/125/53 [U 6757]. Craggaunowen Museum Project, County Clare: request for patronage by President, includes correspondence referring to donation of material by John Hunt. 1973-1977. [See Appendix 3 for calendar of this file.]

Registered files – 2009 release

Finding aids not examined:

PRES 3/ Register of Executed Documents, (1946-60)

Office of the Attorney General

Online finding aids

- CSSO files – Chief State Solicitor's Office files, 1937-1963
- Flimsies files – Office of the Attorney General files, 1922-1965
- PD files – Parliamentary Draughtsman files
- SR files – Subject-related files, 1925-1971

Physical finding aids

- Parliamentary Draftsman, files Annual Releases 2000 (1922-70), 2001 (1922-70) and 2002 (1922-72)
- Registered Files, 1922-1971, files: 1992 release, 1993 release: registered files (c.1948-c.1959), Unregistered 1995 release (1922-77), Subject 2001 release (1924-70), Subject files 2002 release (1922-71), Chief State Solicitor's Office 2002 release (1937-63),

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- Unregistered 2002 release (1922-77), Parliamentary Council Registered files 2003 release (c.1921-1972), Parliamentary Council 2004 release (1970-73) and Parliamentary Council 2005 release (1956-74)
- 2006 release, files AG/2005/136/1-314 Parliamentary Council Files (1962-75) and AG/2005/77/001-315 Subject related files (1922-75)
 - 2007 release, files 2006/40/001-495 Subject related files and 2006/41/001-316 Parliamentary Council files
 - 2008 release, files 2007/29/001-313 Parliamentary Council files and 2007/28/001-629 Subject related files

Department of Industry & Commerce

(now Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment)

(Might have records relating to Gertrude Hunt's connection with Foynes Transatlantic Flying Boat Station.)

Online finding aids

- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (1146 records)

Physical finding aids

- Registered Files, 1908-90
- Emergency Files 'C' & 'D' Series and R303 Series: R3 03/1/1—R3 03/15/31
- Tourism; Aviation & Marine Communications; Radio & Broadcasting; Telecommunications Service, files TTA/ Dept. of Tourism & Transport: Tourism Division (1940-1960), Dept. of Tourism, Transport & Communications: Radio and Broadcasting Division (1907-1990), Dept. of Communications: Telecommunications Services (1920-1983)

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- 1991 & 1992 (Part 1) Releases

- 1992 (Part 2) & 1993 Releases
- 1995 & 1995 Releases
- 2000 Release, Vol. 1, Registered Files (1927-65)
- 2000 Release, Vol. 2, Registered Files (1927-65)

Finding aids examined

Tourism; Aviation & Marine Communications; Radio & Broadcasting; Telecommunications Service

TTA/ TOURISM DIVISION (1939-60)

BG/ AVIATION AND MARINE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES (1936-86)

BG 1/3/1 Monthly Reports to Airport Manager – Foynes 1943-48

State Agencies

Shannon Development

(for Bunratty Castle, Craggaunowen, Hunt Museum project)

These records are not held at the National Archives.

Aer Rianta Teoranta

(for the setting up of Shannon [Rineanna] Airport and Gertrude Hunt's involvement as interior design consultant)

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The Aer Rianta archive is not held at the National Archives.

There are 10 companies registered at the Companies Registration Office with the phrase 'Aer Rianta' in the name as follows:

Name Registered date Address

Aer Rianta International

Cuideachta Phoiblí

Theoranta (133481)

01/07/1988 Shannon Airport, Co. Clare

Aer Rianta International

(Aircraft Services) Limited

(133392)

30/06/1988. Dissolved
05/12/2003

Shannon Airport, Co. Clare

Aer Rianta' (228635) 19/12/2002 Shannon Airport, Co. Clare

Aerlinte Eireann Teoranta (Company Number 11804) was incorporated on 26/02/1947; this was apparently a commercial air carrier and had no connection with Aer Lingus other than being also (at that time) a 100% publicly owned company.⁹¹ This company has also been named:

Aer Lingus Shannon Limited, Aer Lingus Shannon Public Limited Company, Aerlinte Eireann Public Limited Company (from 31/01/1985).

Aerlinte Eireann Teoranta is now registered under the name of Santain Developments Limited with an address at Dublin Airport.

91 E. Lauterpacht, C. J. Greenwood, International Law Reports (1993), p456 fn2.

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Companies Registration Office

(for the possible Irish company set up as offshore to the UK in order to export antiques etc. according to Nicholas Shakespeare in his biography of Bruce Chatwin.⁹²)

Online finding aids

- www.cro.ie – search by business name, company name. It is not possible to search by director name here.

- www.solocheck.ie (commercial service) – search by business name, company name, director name. Irish or UK registered companies

Physical finding aids at NAI

- CRO Dissolved Companies Files. [c.1920s]-1960
search either by number or alphabetically

Online company records examined

www.cro.ie

It is not possible to search the CRO records by director name. However, it is possible to search a word of a company or business name together with an address. For example, searching for 'art' in the company/business field and 'Dublin' in the address field yielded 265 results. If the art export company/business name was registered in the 1950s or 1960s then the company number would have no more than 5 digits. Two possible companies might be 'Art Limited',

number 15757 registered on 2/7/1955 or 'Imperial Art Company Limited', number 22165 registered 21/12/1964.

www.solocheck.ie

92 Nicholas Shakespeare Bruce Chatwin (London: Harvill in association with Jonathan Cape 1999).

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Search for 'Gertrude Hunt': director of The Hunt Museums Trust Limited (originally named Craggaunowen Project Limited), company number 47884, registered 10/6/1974.

Search for 'John Hunt': 16 results, none of which included a John Hunt of the right age. However, the business name 'Art Services' owned by 'John Hunt' did appear. This business name was registered on 4/1/1981, at the address Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin and so presumably was owned by John Hunt junior.

Search for 'John Hewett': the only result is 'John Christopher Hewett', company number 113561 Pbdorm Ireland Limited, set up in 1986? Searching UK registered companies at this site produced 32 John Hewetts of various ages.

Search for the variant spelling 'John Hewitt' produced no results.

Search for 'Peter Wilson': 23 results, with directors aged from 30-74.

Office of Public Works
(for Bunratty Castle, Craggaunowen)

The OPW holds most of its own archives. The following finding aids are to files at the National Archives.

Online finding aids

- OPW 8 Pier and harbour structures
- OPW 5HC/1 Architectural drawings of Dublin buildings
- OPW 5HC/2 Architectural drawings of Phoenix Park buildings
- OPW 5HC/3 Architectural drawings of Royal Hospital, Kilmainham
- OPW 5HC/4 Architectural drawings of buildings under OPW responsibility
- OPW 5HC/6 Engineering and architectural drawings – roads, bridges, canals
- OPW 8/HOW Howth Harbour

Physical finding aids

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- Architectural Drawings, Dublin
- Architectural Drawings, except Dublin
- Piers & Harbours, part 1; part 2
- Railways
- Roads, Bridges & Canals
- Buildings
- Board of Works, 1802-1936

Probate Office

(for grants of probate for: John Hunt (1900-1976) and Gertrude Hunt (1903-1995))

Online finding aids

- The Testamentary Index from 1983

Physical finding aids

- Testamentary Index (card file)
- Calendar of Wills, 1923-1982
- 1983 Will Calendar, A-C
- 1983 Will Calendar, D-H
- 1983 Will Calendar, I-Mc
- 1983 Will Calendar, Me-Q
- 1983 Will Calendar, R-Y
- 1984 Will Calendar, A-C
- 1984 Will Calendar, D-G
- 1984 Will Calendar, H-L
- 1984 Will Calendar, M-N
- 1984 Will Calendar, O-S

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- 1984 Will Calendar, T-Z
- 1985 Will Calendar, A-C
- 1985 Will Calendar, D-H
- 1985 Will Calendar, I-M
- 1985 Will Calendar, N-R
- 1985 Will Calendar, S-Z
- Probate Office (Dublin) 1983-1986
- Probate Office (Dublin), 1986
- Probate Office (Dublin), 1987
- District Probate Offices, 1986
- District Probate Offices, 1987

- District Probate Offices, 1988

Finding aids examined

Calendar of Wills 1977 A-K

Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin; Death Jan. 19, 1976; Grant & Date of Application: P 14 Sep. 1977; Date of Grant: 23 Sept.; Grantee: Gertrude Hunt Wd; Assets: £116,915; Registry: P.O. 2826 [testamentary copy in Hunt Museum Archives]

The probate for John Hunt was granted on September 23, 1977 at the Probate Office.

4 Calendar of NAI 2007/125/53 [U 6757]

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NAI 2007/125/53 [U 6757]. Craggaunowen Museum Project, County Clare: request for patronage by President, includes correspondence referring to donation of material by John Hunt. 1973-1977.

Top sheet: File number P 6757.

Letter from John Hunt and Gertrude Hunt, Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin, to Mr Erskine Childers, President of Ireland, Áras an Uachtaráin, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, undated [1973]. Writing as joint chairmen [sic] of the Craggaunowen Establishment Council, enclosing a draft booklet [not now enclosed] which describes the main features of the project, as well as a list of members of the Council. The castle has been reconstructed, etc. with the support of Bord Fáilte and the Shannon Free Airport Development Company and the construction of the crannóg and ring-fort has begun. Planning has begun for the museum and the Council's main task for the foreseeable future will be fund-raising as this will be the most expensive part of the project. The Council needs a patron and Childers is asked to fill this role. (2 sheets)

Letter from John Hunt, Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin, to Erskine [Childers], dated December 6, [19]73. Enclosing a formal letter from Putzel and himself asking him to kindly agree to become the patron of the Museum project "which is now taking shape in Co. Clare". It is hoped to produce a booklet for circulation and having the Mr Childers' name would be most helpful. Sends kindest regards to himself and Rita. (1 sheet)

Memorandum. [To] "Uachtaráin" [from] "Rúnaí Pearsanta"; Initialled [MS], dated December 10, [19]73. Setting out four points which would/should be in place before the President lends his patronage to any organisation. Stating that Mr Hunt has been obtaining financial support from BF and SFADCO and "it would seem inappropriate that the President should now be included in the fund-raising activities." In any case Government approval would be necessary before any acceptance. Handwritten note "This project is the most [important] of its kind in relation to extending the knowledge of Celtic civilisation. Mr Hunt

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is a net [contributor]; is giving his private priceless collection of Celtic Art.” and “Ask Govt” in a circle. (1 sheet)

Typed sheet: “This project is the most important of its kind in relation to extending the knowledge

of Celtic civilisation. Mr Hunt is a net contributor; is giving his private priceless collection of Celtic

Art. Ask Government. E.C.” (1 sheet)

Carbon copy, From the Rúnaí to Rúnaí Rialtais, dated December 12, 1973. Initialled [MS]. Enclosing two copies of letter and enclosure sent to the President from John Hunt, Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin, asking him to be patron of the scheme by the name of ‘Craggaunowen Project’. The President would like advice as soon as possible. In Irish. (1 sheet)

Carbon copy. From [], Personal Secretary, to Mr John Hunt, dated December 13, 1973. The President has received the letter of December 6 1973 and enclosures regarding the Craggaunowen Project and is informing him that a reply will be sent as soon as possible. Handwritten at top “M Ó [Slatarra]”. (1 sheet)

Letter from R. Stokes, Department of the Taoiseach, Dublin 2, to the Secretary to the President, dated March 13, 1974, ref. S. 10843 F. Replying to letter of December 12, 1973. After the Department taking advice from the Office of Public Works, it is felt that it would be better for the President not to be patron of this scheme. In Irish. (1 sheet)

Memo note from MS to the President, dated March 14, 1974. Attached to the foregoing letter. (1 sheet)

Carbon copy letter from Erskine Childers to John Hunt, Esq., Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin, dated March 21, 1974. It states that where the OPW is involved the matter has to be considered in relation to recommendations by the Government. It is suggested that it would not be appropriate for me to be patron of the Craggaunowen Project. He goes on to say why this is the case, as if the President was patron of many projects then his patronage would cease to have significance. However, if it would help in the cause,

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he is prepared to give a talk on the importance of the Celtic world and outlining the work being done in County Clare. (1 sheet)

Letter from John Hunt, Drumleck, Baily, Co. Dublin, to Erskine [Childers], undated. Understands the President’s position. Apologises for not writing sooner – Putzel has

been ill for 3 weeks, she normally writes the letters for him [his writing is shaky]. The crannóg in the lake is nearly finished; the ring-fort and the museum remain to be done. Sends kindest regards to Rita. (1 sheet)

Newspaper cutting. Irish Independent 13/11/74. "Unique Co. Clare Museum Project".

Tatler's Parade by Desmond Rushe. With photograph of the crannóg.

Letter from Brendan O'Regan, Craggaunowen Project, [Establishment secretariat: Shannon Free Airport Development Co. Ltd., Co. Clare, Ireland], to Dr Patrick J. Hillary, President of Ireland, Aras an Uachtaráin, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, dated August 12, 1977. Sets out a brief history of the donation by the late Mr John Hunt, "a noted antiquarian and art historian", in December 1974 by Deed of Gift to the Irish nation of his collection of Celtic antiquities and mediaeval art objects. "The Hunt Collection is held in trust by the Craggaunowen Project and an exhibition of the collection has just been completed in a

specially designed museum" at the NIHE in Limerick. The Craggaunowen Museum was established by the Council⁹³ of the Craggaunowen Project with the aid of funds from many sources and with generous co-operation of the NIHE. The Council intends to open

93 On foot of notepaper: Establishment Council: Mrs J. Hunt (chairman); Mr P Barry, Director Mid-Western Regional Development Organisation; Mr J Boland, Chairman, Clare County Development Team; Chairman, Clare County Council; County Engineer, Clare County Council; V. Rev. J Canon Culhane, Thomond Archaeological Society; Dr P Doran, NIHE; Mr W Finlay, Deputy Governor, BOI; Dr P Harbison, Archaeologist, Bord Fáilte Éireann; Bishop M. Harty, Diocese of Killaloe; Mr P Henchy, Director, National

Library of Ireland; Mr J Hunt; Mr J McElgunn, Tours Service Manager, Shannon-Aer Rianta; Mayor of Limerick; Chairman – Mid-Western Regional Tourism Organisation; Mr B O'Regan, Chairman, Shannon Free Airport Development Co. Ltd.; Bishop E Owen,

Diocese of Killaloe; Mr P Quigley, General Manager, Shannon Free Airport Development Co. Ltd.; Rev. M Ryan, Clare Archaeological Society; Dr E Walsh – Director, NIHE; Mr J White, Director, National Gallery of Ireland; Hon. Mrs HWL Weir, An Taisce.

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the museum officially before September 11, 1977. Has been requested by the Council to invite the President to perform the official opening on a suitable date. (1 sheet)

Handwritten letter to [P. Uí Mí], dated August 15, [19]77. Initialled MÓF. Invitation to the President to open the Craggaunowen Project at the NIHE, Limerick before September 11. The writer thinks that John Hunt was from Co. Limerick and if he is the right Hunt who bought Craggaunowen 'Castle' near Sixmilebridge so that his Celtic collection could be displayed there. John Kelly, T.D., Parliamentary Under Secretary [Iar-Rúnaí Parlaiminte] opened the museum in the castle on May 5, 1975. Now the second part of the museum will be at NIHE, Limerick, with a Celtic subject matter: stones, gold, silver, timber, etc. The term at NIHE is beginning about September 15, 1977 and so that is why it is preferred that the opening would be before September 11. He finishes with: "Tabharfaidh tú faoi deara gur as Co. an Chlár go leor de Chomhaltaí na Comhairle – i ngeall ar gur i gCreagán Eoin [mhic Síoda mhic Conmara] a thosaigh sé. B'fhéidir gur chór a lua leis an Aire Oideachais má bhíonn fút glacadh leis an gcuireadh." "NO" encircled at the foot of the page. In Irish. (1 sheet)

Carbon copy letter from M. Ó Flathartaigh, Rúnaí an Uachtaráin, to Mr Brendan O'Regan, dated August 18, 1977. The President has received the invitation from the Council of the Craggaunowen Project in his letter of August 12. The writer conveys the President's thanks to the Council and lets them know that it would not be possible for him to perform the opening ceremony. In Irish. (1 sheet)

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APPENDIX 5: JOHN HUNT PUBLICATIONS

John Hunt Publications

Hunt, John. 'An unrecorded sheela-na-gig from Co. Limerick' *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 77 (1947), 158-9. Refers to object HCM 033.

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