



TROUBLES PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

selection with copyrights

LAYOUT EXAMPLE:

PHOTOGRAPHER - contact	Information about the <u>photographer</u> and the <u>collection</u> .
Title (Photographer, date) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">Photograph</div>	Information about the <u>photograph</u> .

Germund SJÖVALL - germundsjovall@gmail.com	<p>Germund Sjövall came from Sweden in 1970 at the age of 22. He travelled to the cities of Dublin, Newry, Armagh, Dungannon, Strabane, Derry and Belfast, mainly by hitchhiking. With a <i>Leica</i>, he documented local communities during the <i>Troubles</i> and floods, capturing not only the protests but also their daily lives.</p> <p>These photographs were donated to the museum by the photographer.</p>
Untitled 1 (Germund Sjövall, 1970) 	/
Untitled 2 (Germund Sjövall, 1970) 	/

Untitled 3 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



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Untitled 4 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



/

Untitled 5 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



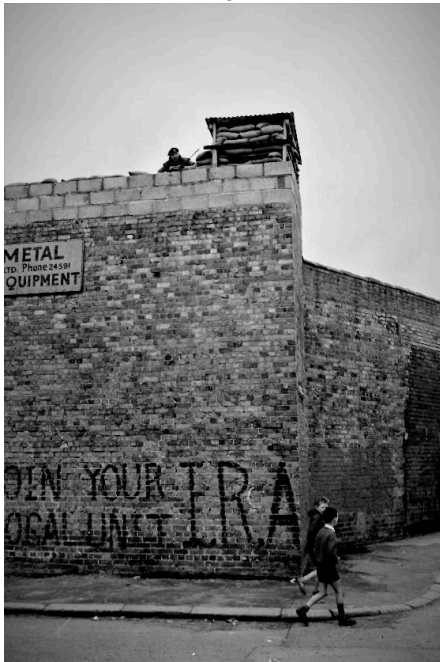
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Untitled 6 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)

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Untitled 7 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



Untitled 8 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



Untitled 9 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



Untitled 10 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



Untitled 11 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



Untitled 12 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



Untitled 13 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)

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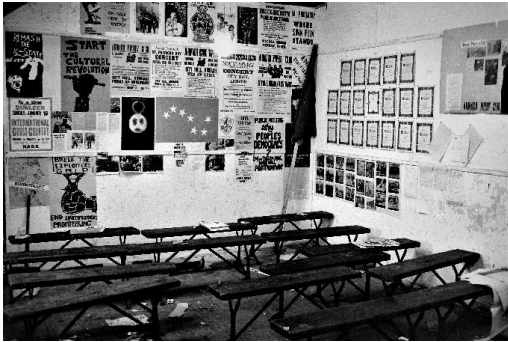
This photograph was taken in Belfast, close to Falls Road.

/

This photograph was taken in West Belfast.



Untitled 14 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



This photograph was taken in a revolutionary headquarters.

Untitled 15 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



This photograph was taken in a revolutionary headquarters.

Untitled 16 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)

This photograph was taken in New Lodge, a working-class neighbourhood built in the 1950s.



Untitled 17 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



A small demonstration.

Untitled 18 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



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Untitled 19 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)

Probably Eamonn McCann, a Catholic activist, at a protest.



Untitled 20 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



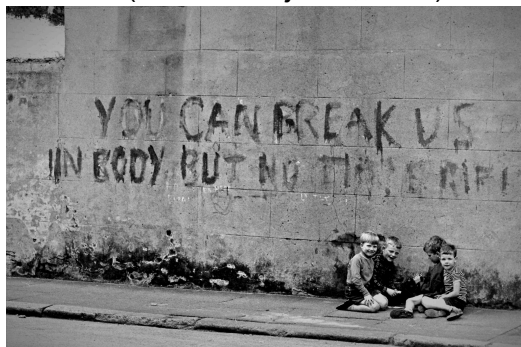
Untitled 21 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



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This photograph shows an arrest in front of Belfast City Hall.

Untitled 22 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)



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Untitled 23 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)

/



Untitled 24 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)

Flooding in Beechmount Ave, West Belfast.






Untitled 25 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)

This photograph was taken next to Crumlin Road, we can see the Holy Cross Church in the background.



Bobbie HANVEY -
<https://findingaids.bc.edu/repositories/2/resources/448>

Bobbie Hanvey was born in 1945 in Brookeborough, Northern Ireland. He began his career photographing his patients while working as a psychiatric nurse before becoming a professional photographer.

	<p>These photographs are licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives from the Photographic Archives, John J. Burns Library of Boston College.</p>
<p>Bomb in the main street of Ballynahinch 1 (Bobbie Harvey, 1985)</p> 	<p>Damage from bomb in Main Street, Ballynahinch, Co. Down, caused by PIRA. Shots taken the next day showing damage to surrounding property.</p>
<p>Bomb in the main street of Ballynahinch 2 (Bobbie Harvey, 1985)</p> 	<p>Damage from bomb in Main Street, Ballynahinch, Co. Down, caused by PIRA. Shots taken the next day showing damage to surrounding property.</p>
<p>INLA attack, car bomb (Bobbie Harvey, 1980)</p> 	<p>INLA attack. Car bomb explodes at Downpatrick RUC station. Shots taken immediately after the explosion, see police traffic cones with metal from car-bomb stuck through it.</p>
<p>Brush with the law (Bobbie Harvey, 1980)</p>	<p>Photographs of traveller children shaking a brush at an RUC officer asleep in the back of a land-rover. Bobbie Harvey interviewing a group of travellers for his Downtown Radio program "The Ramblin Man".</p>



RUC officers and Sarah Primrose (Bobbie Hanvey, 2002)



RUC officers from Clogher station with Sarah Primrose who lived on a farm off the beaten path. These officers kept an eye on her welfare especially in the Winter, as she had no electricity or piped water. Sarah has since died.

Children burn tyre (Bobbie Hanvey, 1980)



Children burn tyre and block Flying Horse Road, Downpatrick, Co. Down, anniversary of internment.

Children burn tyre 2 (Bobbie Hanvey, 1980)



Children burn tyre and block Flying Horse Road, Downpatrick, Co. Down, anniversary of internment.

Men playing cards in front of a republican wall mural (Bobbie Harvey, 1985)



Men playing cards in front of a republican wall mural, close to Divis Flats.

Children on burnt-out cars (Bobbie Harvey, 1980)



Rioting on the anniversary of internment, children letting down tyres and on burnt-out cars.




Last PIRA bomb before 1994 ceasefire (Bobbie Harvey, 1994)



Last PIRA bomb before the 1994 ceasefire, Downpatrick. The "barrack buster" exploded after leaving the launching tube and devastated local businesses in St. Patrick's Ave. before reaching its target, the RUC station.

Jane MORRICE -
wavelength@btinternet.com

Jane Morrice was born in 1954 in Belfast, Northern Ireland. She is a journalist and politician, who participated and documented the peace process in 1998.

	<p>These pictures were donated to the museum by the photographer, of which she is a board member. They are part of Jane Morrice's archives but were not necessarily made by her.</p>
<p>Good Friday Agreement announcement 1 (Jane Morrice, 1998)</p> 	<p>Tony Blair (Prime Minister of the United Kingdom) and Bertie Ahern (Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland) announcing the <i>Good Friday Agreement</i> in 1998.</p>
<p>Good Friday Agreement announcement 2 (Jane Morrice, 1998)</p> 	<p>Tony Blair (Prime Minister of the United Kingdom) and Bertie Ahern (Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland) announcing the <i>Good Friday Agreement</i> in 1998.</p>
<p>Good Friday Agreement announcement 3 (Jane Morrice, 1998)</p> 	<p>Journalists at the announcement of the <i>Good Friday Agreement</i> in 1998.</p>
<p>Making the Good Friday Agreement 1 (Jane Morrice, 1998)</p>	<p>The negotiations to reach the peace</p>



agreement in 1998.

Making the Good Friday Agreement 2 (Jane Morrice, 1998)



The negotiations to reach the peace agreement in 1998.

Making the Good Friday Agreement 3 (Jane Morrice, 1998)



The negotiations to reach the peace agreement in 1998.

Bill Clinton and Jacques Delors (Jane Morrice, 1994)



Bill Clinton (President of the US) and Jacques Delors (President of the European commission), both important in the peace process.

Politicians picture 1 (Unknown, 1993)



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Politicians picture 2 (Unknown, 1995)



This photograph shows John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party of Northern Ireland, who played an important role in the peace negotiations and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998.

Politicians picture 3 (Jane Morrice, 1995)



Both were important in peace negotiations.

NIWC (Northern Ireland Women's Coalition, 1996)



Members of the political party *Northern Ireland Women's Coalition*.

Yes campaign (Northern Ireland Women's Coalition, 1998)

Members of the *Northern Ireland Women's*



Coalition during the “Yes campaign” for the Good Friday Agreement referendum.

« The house will divide » (Noel Murphy, 2003)



Painting of the first Assembly of Northern Ireland in Stormont in 1998.

Maëlle VIET - maelleviet@gmail.com

These photographs were taken in 2025 in the exact locations of photographs from the past. Most are based on those taken by Germund Sjövall in 1970, recreated 55 years later. The aim is to show how these places have changed in order to analyse the peace process.

-The photographs cannot be exactly the same because the urban construction has changed.

-Most of his photographs were taken in places that were at the heart of the conflict, around the *Peacelines* between the Catholic and Protestant communities. The line between “photographing to preserve memory” and “exploiting a tragic past for tourism” is questionable. Moreover, photographing working-class neighbourhoods that are part of everyday life for some people can be perceived as problematic. However, political opinions are widely expressed by residents through flags and murals.

These photographs are donated to the museum.

The second column shows the past version, from the photographers mentioned

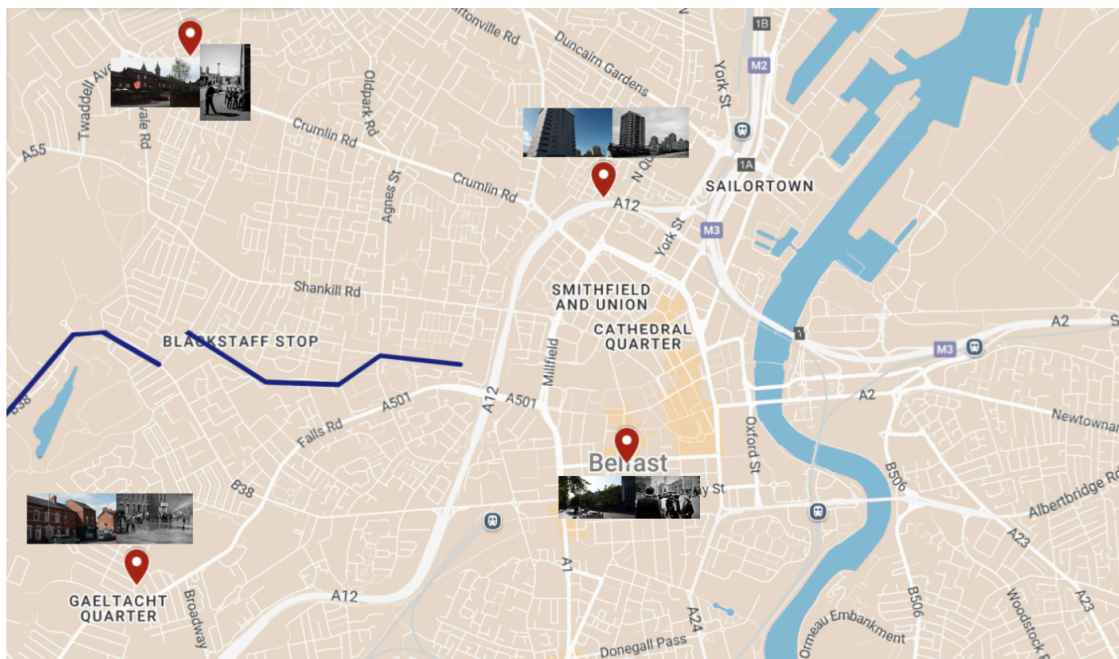
	above.	
<p>Untitled 24 2025 (Maëlle Viet, 2025)</p> 	<p>Untitled 24 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)</p> 	<p>This photograph was taken on Beechmount Ave, next to Falls Road. The street was not blocked, so the distance could not have been the same. The shops have changed and on the right, you can see a mural commemorating people who have died.</p>
<p>Untitled 25 2025 (Maëlle Viet, 2025)</p> 	<p>Untitled 25 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)</p> 	<p>This photograph was taken on Butter Walk, next to Crumlin Road. Several small streets have been destroyed, so the neighbourhood no longer looks the same. One house flies the flag of Liverpool Football Club, even though this is a republican neighbourhood.</p>
<p>Untitled 16 2025 (Maëlle Viet, 2025)</p> 	<p>Untitled 16 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)</p> 	<p>This photograph was taken in New Lodge, a working-class Catholic neighbourhood. Once again, the perspective is not the same because the motorway, built in the 1980s, blocks access and unfortunately had cut off part of the building. Irish flags can be seen in some of the windows.</p>
<p>Untitled 21 2025 (Maëlle Viet, 2025)</p>	<p>Untitled 21 (Germund Sjövall, 1970)</p>	<p>This photograph</p>



was taken in the city centre, in front of the city hall. It is a relatively neutral location, welcoming both communities. It is still a place for political demonstrations today, although there were none on the day the photograph was taken. The architecture has not really changed, trees have been planted. On the right, you can see the opening of the tourist office named “visit Belfast”, demonstrating the desire to attract visitors.

PHOTOGRAPHS LOCATIONS MAP:

This map of Belfast shows the locations of the “before/after” photographs. It could be interactive in the museum.



Legend:  Peacelines
 Photograph locations