

2376

1<sup>st</sup> June 1927.

Dear Major White,

I have received your letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> of May in reference to the application of Mr. W. Pearson.

In the circumstances the Committee would certainly be prepared to hear Counsel in regard to this case, but as it was not received in this Office until the 25<sup>th</sup> of May it will be, I am afraid, some time before it can be considered, as, as far as possible, the Committee are taking cases in the order in which they have been received.

In an important case of this character it will be necessary for the claimant to submit some time prior to the final consideration of the claim such evidence as may be available in support of each item. I would suggest, to avoid subsequent delay, he should proceed to obtain such evidence forthwith. The prices claimed under most heads appear on a preliminary survey to be very high. In most of the [MISSING]

---

The Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association  
 12 Palmer Street,  
 Westminster, S.W.1  
 (opposite west entrance St. James' Park Station)  
 Telephone: Victoria 6699  
 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1927.  
 Major A. Reid Jamieson,  
 Irish Grants Committee,  
 30, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

Dear Major Jamieson,

Thank you for your letter – ref. 2376 – of the 1<sup>st</sup> inst. re the claim of Mr. W. Pearson. I note what you say that I have not followed my usual custom in submitting a certificate or general statement in support of the application. I think there must be some mistake as I am confident that I sent 2 or 3 letters generally supporting and confirming Mr. Pearson's statement. The reason I am so confident on this point is, that there was considerable delay in obtaining these certificates as the people concerned did not reply to my letter for some time, and the forwarding of the application was held up until I received these letters. I note what you say as to a general statement being advisable, and also that evidence would be required in support of each item. This will be a matter of some difficulty, as nearly all the people who were initially acquainted with Mr. Pearson have either been forced to leave the country or have left as life had become impossible. I may say that I understand that Mr. Pearson's farm though divided up by the Land Commission is now for the most part derelict, the people who were placed on it having been unable to carry on.

With regard to prices quoted. I would ask you to bear in mind that Mr. Pearson's farm was one of the best farms in Ireland, and Mr. Pearson was a skilled farmer who obtained higher and better yield from his land than most farmers did.

Yours sincerely  
... White

---

2376

14<sup>th</sup> June 1927.

Dear Major White,

I have your letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> of June in reference to the case of Mr. W. Pearson. I think a preliminary talk on this case would be of some assistance.

Yours sincerely  
ARJ.

MAJOR WHITE

---

2376

26<sup>th</sup> July 1927.

Dear Major White,

I have been looking further into the case of Mr. William Pearson.

In a large claim such as this the Committee should be placed, as they usually are, in possession of proof of evidence in support of each item of the claim, e.g., the valuation of valuers approved of the loss alleged, etc. Can this be obtained in this present case?

Will you please also state the date on which the farm was sold, and say whether my presumption is correct that Mr. Pearson lived on the farm up to that date. If not, the date on which he left Coolacree should be stated.

I think that when this case is under consideration a competent valuer from the district should be present. I do not know if you have got a King's County valuer available, if not, perhaps Mr. Franks would act, and he would, of course, receive the normal fee for such work.

Yours sincerely,  
[INITIALS (Jamieson??)]

MAJOR WHITE

---

The Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association  
12 Palmer Street,

Westminster, S.W.1  
 (opposite west entrance St. James' Park Station)  
 Telephone: Victoria 6699  
 July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1927.  
 Reference 2376.  
 Major Reid Jamieson,  
 Irish Grants Committee,  
 38, Old Queen Street,  
 S.W.1.

Dear Major Jamieson,

Re the case of William Pearson.

I have your letter of the 26<sup>th</sup>. inst. dealing with this case. Last week I was present at a long interview which Mr. Lipsett had with Mr. Pearson relative to his claim. I propose in due course to submit a few amendments to his claim as it was sent in to you with a view of explaining and expanding certain points which that claim contains. Steps have already been taken to obtain more evidence in support of those items of the claim which can be supported by evidence. The farm was eventually sold to the Land Commission in 1923, but Mr. Pearson did not obtain payment until 1925. Mr. Pearson's family and himself were removed by the British authorities, subsequent to the truce, to Birr Barracks. Mrs. Pearson and family were then sent to England and Mr. Pearson returned to the farm and lived in an out-house till 1923. During the period from August 1921 to July 1923 Mr. Pearson endeavoured to carry on his farm, but as you will observe from the statements he made, owing to the extreme boycott and persecution which he experienced, it was impossible for him to carry on normal farming, therefore he was obliged to sell.

I note your point about a competent valuer and I will communicate with Mr. Franks and convey your suggestion to him.

I shall be shortly forwarding to you a medical certificate of Mr. Pearson's present medical adviser which will set forth that that gentleman considers Mr. Pearson should leave this country and should live in a climate more suitable to his complaint – bronchitis. It is Mr. Pearson's intention to leave England and proceed to Australia. I take it that your Committee will not be in a position to hear this case much before the latter end of September?

Yours sincerely,

... White

---

Presented by Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association.  
 Irish Grants Committee.

Irish Grants Committee

(Information given on this form will be treated as Confidential, but inquiries will in all probability be made from the references given).

1. Name (in full, and in block letters) William Pearson
2. Age 61
3. Address (for correspondence) Waldergrave Hartest, Bury-St-Edmunds. Suffolk.
4. State here the nature of the loss in respect of which application is made, giving material dates. Detailed particulars need not be furnished at this stage.

I lived at and farmed on a large scale, some 341 acres at Coolacrease, King's County. I was very well to do farmer. Under the Tillage Order of 1918 I tilled all the land I could, and leased a large field from Captain Drought in order to grow more corn. The local Sinn Fein people were enraged at this and said I had done it to help the British Government; they accordingly when the corn was ripe trampled the entire down rendering it of very little value.

In the end of June 1921 after constant threatening, I had a private warning that a band of murderers was going to attack my house: This was on June 30, 1921. I accordingly set out with one of my boys on bicycles to get assistance from the British Forces, but I failed to get immediate help but was promised some protection. We returned home to find the house completely burnt out, two of my sons lying dead in the yard having been murdered in the presence of my wife and other children. These sons were grown up and worked on my land. There were about 500 men engaged in the outrage and the boys were put up against a wall, compelled to watch their home being burnt, and were then riddled with bullets by a squad of 10 men. One of their sisters tried to save them and a volley was fired at her and the hair was cut away from her scalp by bullets: My wife nearly died of fright and has never been and never will be normal.

For the murder of my sons I claimed £3000 and received £1500. For the burning of my home Judge Fleming awarded me £5000, and intimated that if I had given an undertaking to rebuild he would have made a larger award, but I would not rebuild with the country in the state it was, and my own life in danger. For the burning of my haggard, yard, stable, storehouses, forge, wool, hay, straw, haylifters, machinery, turf, tractor, tools, etc., valued at £1000: I received £300. For the destruction of furniture, clothing, bedding, and the entire contents of the house, valued at £2000, I received £1000, and for the contents of the Dairy with its machinery, etc. £40.

After the house was burnt I sold the land to the Land Commission before the Act was passed dealing with the rebuilding of house burnt out. As a result of subsequent persecutions and destruction of property I had to sell the land – one of the best farms in Ireland – for a quarter of the value to the Land Commission. Subsequently my award of £5000 was cut down to £1000.

After the murder of my sons we took refuge in Birr Barracks, and the Military came out and looked after the live stock on the farm. The value of my crops this year was £600, and as I had no one to look after things but myself I lost heavily. I had to send my wife and children over to England for safety and keep them there two years which cost me £600. I came over to England seven or eight times to look for farms and these journeys cost me £100. I continued to farm my land alone as far as I was able. In October 1921 I had 40 fat cattle. I managed to get 20 of them off the land secretly at night and sold them for £32 per head. After that I was well watched by the Republicans, and whenever I took them to a fair pickets were put round them and no one dared ask the price, so I had to sell them in the end privately for £20 each which was a loss to me of £240.

In 1922 & 1923, my land was used by anyone who cared to drive their cattle upon it. In the Spring of 1922 & 1923 I fenced certain land for the purpose of meadowing, the fences were torn down in my presence and the cattle driven in on the land, and I was dared to take any action. The Republicans were determined to drive me out and get possession of what was always known as one of the best farms in Ireland.

I tried to sell the farm but no auction was allowed, and one man wanted to buy it and would have given me £10,000. He applied to the local Priest for permission to buy and permission was refused. This offer was made after I had been burnt out. In normal times I could have sold the farm at £15,000. In the end I was forced to sell it to the Land Commission as it was utterly impossible to carry on, as not only was I severely boycotted but my land was a commonage and my life was constantly in danger. After selling to the Land Commission the net sum left to me was £4,189. I had to redeem the Annuity on the land and pay all the costs of sale, the total of these being £1,749. I therefore received £4,189 for land [HANDWRITTEN ANNOTATION: no] for which I was privately offered £10,000 without a house and few farm buildings, and the offer included the taking over of the purchase of all charges on the land. I was therefore at a loss of £5,811. on a sale which was illegally forbidden, not to mention what my loss might have been if I had offered the farm for sale in normal times as a going concern.

During 1922 & 1923 my horses and cattle were frequently driven off the land. One horse was driven into a bog and being unable to get out died, another driven into a wire fence and broke its leg and had to be destroyed, and one had its eye maliciously injured, and I sold it for £15. All these horses were bred as hunters and were valued at £80 each. Loss on these was £225.

In December 1921 there was a heavy flood on the river. The republicans at the height of the flood dug an outlet in the bank and the water carried away about 100 yards of the bank and flooded over 100 acres of my land. The Drainage Board refused to repair the River Bank. In 1923 & 1923 there were again floods and great damage was done to my meadow lands estimated at £200. In 1923 I spent £50 on trying to repair the damage but the next flood carried away all the repairs. I refused to pay the Drainage Board the Annuity due by me for the upkeep of the River Bank and they sued me in a Republican Court and I had to pay £33 including costs.

During 1921, 1922 & 1923 among minor losses I suffered were the following:-

Iron gates taken away, wooden gates smashed, fencing taken away £30.

Three sets of harness stolen 15.

Raleigh car smashed to matchwood, the horse bolting by reason of being hit on the head with stones thrown by bystanders. £15.

New machinery bought in attempt to carry on, and had to sell at a loss when I had to leave the country – Tractor cars £100. Grinding Mill 40. Binder 25.

I never got one penny of compensation except that I have stated. I attach a Schedule showing all my losses and the amount I received as compensation for Pre Truce damage.

5. Do you claim that the loss or injury described was occasioned in respect or on account of your allegiance to the Government of the United Kingdom? If so, give particulars on which you base this claim.

Yes. I was always known as a staunch Loyalist and upholder of the Crown. I assisted the Crown Forces on every occasion, and I helped those who were persecuted around me at all times.

6. Can you define the actual financial loss directly attributable to the injuries described above? If so, give particulars.

See separate sheet.

7. The amount for which you now make application.

£11,469.0.0

8. Was application for compensation made to any Court, Commission or Committee in respect of the injuries described? If so, give particulars and state with what result.

Yes, for pre Truce losses. I was advised that by post Truce losses came within no Compensation Act, except the malicious injury to my house, and at the time I was warned not to apply for any compensation: My life at the time was hardly worth a day's purchase.

9. Give particulars of any moneys recovered by way of compensation or ex gratis grant in respect of the injuries or loss described.

For pre Truce damage I claimed £14,100, and received £3,840. For post truce damage nothing received.

10. Give names and addresses of two responsible persons, to whom, if necessary, reference may be made (e.g. Bank Managers, Solicitors, Ministers of religion).

Eyre C. Falkiner, Esq., Castle Cuffe, Clonaslee, Queen's County.

A. Jackson, Esq., Kilnaparson, Cadamstown, Birr, King's County.

11. State briefly your present financial position.

I have Six Thousand pounds in Bank which brings me in £240 per year on which to support a family of six.

I certify that the foregoing particulars are correct.

Date April 14 – 1927 Signed William Pearson

SCHEDULE SHOWING VALUE OF LOSSES  
AND  
COMPENSATION CLAIMED AND RECEIVED

Dates 1919. August.

Schedule "A". Corn crop trampled into ground because I was growing extra corn by Government Order

Value of Losses. £200

Compensation Claimed. Was advised I had no claim.

Compensation Received. -

Dates 1921. June 30

Schedule "A". House burnt (originally awarded £5,000, subsequently reduced to £1,000.

Value of Losses. £8,000.

Compensation Claimed. £8,000.

Compensation Received. £1,000.

Dates 1921. June 30

Schedule "A". Contents of house, personal belongings, etc.

Value of Losses. £2,000.

Compensation Claimed. £2,000.

Compensation Received. £1,000.

Dates 1921. June 30

Schedule "A". Haggard, yard, stables, forge, wool, turf in sheds, machinery, tools, hay barn, etc.

Value of Losses. £1,000.

Compensation Claimed. £1,000.

Compensation Received. £300

Dates 1921. June 30

Schedule "A". Dairy and contents, bacon curing, machinery in dairy, etc.

Value of Losses. £100.

Compensation Claimed. £100.

Compensation Received. £40

Dates 1921. June 30

Schedule "A". Two sons murdered.

Value of Losses. £3,000.

Compensation Claimed. £3,000.

Compensation Received. £1,500.

Total Value of Losses. £14,300

Total Compensation Claimed. £14,100

Total Compensation Received. £3,840.

Schedule of Losses for which no Compensation was Paid

Dates

Schedule "B".

Value of Losses.

1921

July 13

(1) 3 fat pigs stolen, valued at £15 ea. (In May 1921 a similar pig was sold for £19.10.0)  
£45.0.0.

Oct.

(2) One cow and calf stolen  
£30.0.0.

(3) 40 acres of meadow lost: no one was allowed to work for me, val. At £10 per acre  
£400.0.0.

- (4) 12 acres of Oats lost for same reason as in (3), valued at £15 per acre  
£180.0.0.
- (5) 2 acres of potatoes lost  
£40.0.0.
- (6) 1 ½ acres of mangolds lost  
£22.0.0.
- (7) 7 acres of swedes lost  
£90.0.0.
- (8) 100 acres of pasture willfully flooded and rendered useless, Aug. 1921  
£100.0.0.
- (9) Expenses of moving family to England and keeping them there for 2 years, and my own expenses in visiting England looking for a farm  
£600.0.0.
- (10) Half year's loss of dairy & poultry business. Kept on an average 12 cows in milk, and 100 head of poultry – average profit weekly £7.0.0.
- (11) Loss of sale of 20 head of cattle (fat) by reason of being boycotted by pickets of armed men – £12. per head.  
£240.0.0.
- 1922
- (12) Pasture land ruined by public trespass. I had 150 acres of such land, and in a normal season grazed and fattened 150 head of cattle which I would buy at the average price of £12. per head and sell at an average of £24. per head. Loss would be between £1800 & £1900  
£1850.0.0.
- (13) Loss of 3 valuable horses maliciously injured, valued at £80 each – less £15 received for sale of only surviving one  
£225.0.0.
- (14) Loss of pasture land maliciously flooded  
£100.0.0. [SUBTOTAL BROUGHT FORWARD: £4,102.0.0]
- (15) Loss incurred by trying unsuccessfully to repair River Bank when Drainage Board when Drainage Board refused to do so  
£50.0.0.
- (16) Fine and costs inflicted in Republican Court when I refused to pay annuity to Drainage Board  
£23.0.0.
- (17) Iron gates taken away, wooden gates smashed, and fencing repeatedly broken  
£30.0.0.
- (18) Three sets of harness taken  
£15.0.0.
- (19) Loss of 22 acres of meadow ready for cutting, by having cattle driven in at night – value of crop (say) £10 per acre (In 1917 I sold one acre of meadow for £27.0.0.)  
£220.0.0.
- (20) Loss for being unable to sow any crops: I was threatened and could not get anyone to work for me. I had about the same tillage yearly, as set out in losses for year 1921.  
£330.0.0.
- (21) Loss of profit from Dairy & Poultry business @ £7. per week

£364.0.0.

(22) Trespass on 150 acres of land unable to use it. 150 head of cattle up to end of June (when I left the country) partly fattened

£900.0.0.

(23) Loss on sale of machinery which I had bought after all mine had been burnt (see answer 4)

£165.0.0.

(24) Loss on sale of 25 store cattle sold and taken away secretly by night owing to boycott

£37.0.0.

(25) Loss on sale of farm to Land Commission through inability to carry on from persecution. Was offered after burning £10,000, but sale was prohibited by local gunmen. Offer £10,000 & received £4,817 (net sum)

£5183.0.0

(26) Two years supply of turf cut and dried, stolen

£40.0.0.

Total Value of Losses - £11469.0.0.

---

[HANDWRITTEN]

Regarding the sale of Coolacrease

After the burning

The Price I offered was £10,000 & I might have gone higher only the people would not allow any outsider to Purchase the Lands I was not allowed to close the bargain

William Percy

Williamsfort

Frankford

King's Co.

---

The Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association

12 Palmer Street

Westminster. S.W.1

(opposite west entrance St. James' Park Station)

Telephone: Victoria 6699

25<sup>th</sup> January, 1928.

Major A. Reid Jamieson,

Irish Grants Committee.

Dear Major Jamieson,

re William Pearson. – Ref. No. 2376.

This case which is to be heard on February 2<sup>nd</sup> has been the subject of correspondence between us. I now send you the following documents which have a direct bearing on Mr. Pearson's application:-

“A”. Original receipt from Land Commission for the payment of £1674.0.0.

“B”. Correspondence re sale of Mr. Pearson's farm.

“C”. Original letters re the offer received for his farm.

“D”. Medical Certificate regarding Mr. Pearson's health.

The other information which you asked for some months ago, viz:-

re the valuation of the farm, and re the approximate value of crops grown thereon has been given to you by Mr. Franks.

Will you please let me have back the original receipt from the Land Commission.

I have instructed Mr. Pearson to be present on Feb. 2<sup>nd</sup> at 2.30 p.m., and with the permission of the Committee I propose to be present also.

I understand from you a few days ago that you have informed Mr. Lipsett as to the date of hearing.

May I call your attention to the state of Mr. Pearson's health. He has never got over the murder of his two sons, and the destruction of his home. Physically he is aged greatly and is in bad health; mentally he is not able to think quickly, and I would ask that due consideration be made to your Committee if he is called upon to answer questions.

Yours sincerely

IHC. White

---

William Pearson:

The claim in this case has been prepared on behalf of the claimant by the Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association, and they have asked that the claimant may have the assistance of Counsel in its presentation.

In a case of this character I considered that it would be desirable to have the whole claim examined in Ireland by a competent valuer on whose estimates the Committee could place reliance. I selected Mr. Franks, not only because he is a valuer in whom, I think, the Committee can place absolute reliance, but he is also familiar with the details of Mr. Pearson's case, and has an intimate knowledge of Mr. Pearson's farm in the King's County.

Mr. Franks has had several interviews with me on the subject, and the following notes are, unless otherwise stated, the substance of his enquiries.

I have taken the items set out in Schedule B enclosed with the Form of Application and submit:-

ITEM 1 – Claim £45.

An allowance of £30 is suggested.

ITEM 2:

The amount claimed is stated to be reasonable.

ITEM 3 – Claim £400.

A figure of £160 is suggested. This is based on a figure of £4 per acre, which was the price then ruling in this district for meadows of this class.

ITEM 4 – Claim £160:

The figure of £118.10.0 is suggested. This figure is arrived at on an estimate that the grain would produce a profit of £66, and the straw if lost £52.10.0, and it is on the calculation that one acre of oats produced 10 barrels. Against this suggested figure, however, the claimant could perhaps have used the crop for the feeding of his own stock.

ITEMS 5, 6 & 7:

The amount claimed is considered reasonable, and indeed an undervaluation.

ITEM 8 – Claim £100:

It is suggested that this claim should be disallowed. The fields in question had been flooded every year since about 1885. There was no malicious damage as far as can be ascertained.

ITEM 9 – Claim £600:

The claim which is really one for increased cost of living and alternative accommodation appears excessive, but it is left for the committee's consideration.

ITEMS 10 & 11:

From enquiries which have been made Mr. Franks is satisfied that these are fair claims.

ITEM 12 – Claim £1,850:

An allowance of £240 is suggested. From Mr. Franks' knowledge of the land he considers that the maximum which the 150 acres would carry would be 80 head. Making allowance for produce and feeding of the cattle and £6 per head on the average, it is considered that a net profit on 150 acres would be reasonable at £240.

ITEM 13 £225:

The figure of £90 is suggested.

ITEM 14 – Claim of £100:

It is suggested that this item should be disallowed, and I refer to the remarks under Item 8.

ITEM 15 – Claim £50:

It is suggested that this item should be disallowed. There was no malicious damage to the river bank, and flooding has always taken place during wet seasons in this District.

ITEM 16 - £33:

This amount was in fact paid by the claimant.

ITEM 17 - £30:

An allowance of £10 is suggested.

ITEM 18 – Claim £15:

This claim is considered reasonable.

ITEM 19 – Claim £220:

It is considered that £5 per acre would be a fair allowance in view of Mr. Franks' knowledge of similar meadows, and the price was previously obtained for this particular district. An allowance of £110 is therefore suggested.

ITEMS 20 & 21:

The amounts claimed are considered reasonable.

Item 21 is based on the profit from 50 cows.

ITEM 22 – Claim of £900:

An allowance of £250 is suggested. The machinery was sold by auction and fair prices were obtained.

ITEM 24 - £37:

This claim is considered reasonable.

ITEM 25:

Evidence is produced that the claimant did have the offer of £10,000. Having been driven from the country the lands were acquired by the Irish Land Commission at a price of £4,817, and a loss through depreciation through being driven from Ireland of £5,183 is therefore claimed.

ITEM 26 - £40:

This claim is considered reasonable.

These observations refer to the detailed claim presented only, but this is a case to which considerable history attaches. It is undoubtedly a case of quite exceptional hardship, and the claimant since 1920 has suffered terrible persecution and annoyance, his property being burnt and destroyed, and his two sons murdered. After an examination of the detailed items the Committee may wish to consider this general question of hardship, more especially as no claim is included in the detailed items in respect of loss of the potential profits since the claimant was driven from Ireland.

It does not, however, appear that the claimant is suffering any acute financial hardship. He has a good farm in this country, and in addition has an income from a sum of £6000 which he holds in the Bank.

This is a type of case on which certain general considerations apply, and these can no doubt best be discussed when the case has been presented.

[HANDWRITTEN ANNOTATION:]

As the result of the numerous outrages applicts wife is now almost an imbecile – The claimant himself is suffering from a complete breakdown & must leave England.

[ANNOTATION IN DIFFERENT HANDWRITING:]

The Committee heard this case on 2-2-28 when Mr. Lipsett K.C. was acc. By claimant, Mr H. Franks & Major White. Cmttee consider that this is a case of exceptional hardship & shd be noted as such. Case to be brought up later for spl consion – a recommendation of £7500 notes This sum includes £60 costs & expenses £30 of which is to be for Mr H Franks.

---

Telford & Sons,  
Auctioneers and Valuers,  
Estate and Insurance Agents  
John's Mall,  
Birr,  
6<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1927

Having an intimate knowledge of the lands of Coolacree formerly in the occupation of Mr. William Pearson in my opinion the Meadows on said lands in the years 1921 and 1922 were worth £10. per acre and the interest in the holding previous to the burning of the residence was value for £17,000. or thereabouts.

[SIGNED] W.J. Telford

---

29<sup>th</sup> Sept 1927

This is to certify that [HANDWRITTEN:] Mr. Pearson residing at [HANDWRITTEN:] Wallegrave Farm, Hartest is suffering from [HANDWRITTEN:] Asthma and Emphysema and is at present unable to follow occupation [HANDWRITTEN:] advised to leave England [SIGNED] JS Lyons M.R.C.S.

---

Woodbrook

Mountrath

Queen's Co.

[HANDWRITTEN:]

12<sup>th</sup> Jan 1928

My dear Jamieson

re Wm Pearsons Case

Since writing you on 21<sup>st</sup> Nov last, I have never heard anything further re the expenses in this Case, & think it best to let you know this, as I am sure you did what was necessary. Probably the Treasury either overlooked it, or held it over being short of Cash! the latter seems the probable explanation Judging by the manner in which they are Cutting down on the awards made by the I.G.C, is rather wiping them out in many Cases. I think that Mr. Banistes (?) ought to provide themselves with a New English Dictionary, expunging the Words Honour, Honesty & Justice from the English language. I daresay they have already done so! Hoping you are very fit & with all good wishes for 1928.

Yrs sincerely

A. ...(?)

---

The Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association

12 Palmer Street

Westminster. S.W.1

(opposite west entrance St. James' Park Station)

Telephone: Victoria 6699

[HANDWRITTEN]

30.1.28.

Urgent  
Ref 2076

Dear Jamieson  
Re Pearson

Could you possibly let me have a copy of the figures in the claim (Schedule B only) as amended by you & franks. I particularly want it for Lipsett (?) now. I wd. Be grateful if you could have a copy typed & I will send round for it as soon as it is ready.

Yrs S-  
... White (?)

---

2376

King Charles Street,  
London, S.W.1.,  
31<sup>st</sup> January 1928.

Dear White,

I enclose herewith a copy of Schedule B enclosed with the claim of Mr. William Pearson. I regret that I am not in a position to furnish you with a copy of the figures supplied to me by Mr. Franks. In this case Mr. Franks acted as Investigator on my behalf. The figures supplied have been communicated to the committee, and at the opening of the claim I will explain in Mr. Lipsett's presence what course I suggest should be adopted in this case.

Yours sincerely  
A. Reid Secretary

- 
- (1) ... .. £30
  - (2) ... .. Fair
  - (3) ... .. £160
  - (4) Grain ... £66.0.0 )  
    Straw if lost £52.10.0) £118.10.0.
  - (5) ... .. Fair.
  - (6) ... .. Fair.
  - (7) ... .. Fair.
  - (8) ... .. Disallow.
  - (9) ... .. No information.
  - (10)... ..Fair.
  - (11)... ..Fair.
  - (12)... ..£240.

- (13)... ..£90.  
 (14)... ..Disallow.  
 (15)... ..Disallow.  
 (16)... ..Fair.  
 (17)... ..£10.  
 (18)... ..Fair.  
 (19)... ..£110.  
 (20)... ..Fair.  
 (21)... ..Fair.  
 (22)... ..£250.  
 (23)... ..£100.  
 (24)... ..Fair.  
 (25)... ..No information.  
 (26)... ..Fair.

---

[HANDWRITTEN:]

Sir H Batterbie (...?)

This is one of the most terrible cases of many bad ones which have come before the Dept. No summary would do justice to it. The case is fairly presented on the application form. Applicant had in Ireland a large farm and claims that it was one of the best. Some compensation was received for pre-truce damage but nothing for his post-truce sufferings and experiences.

The Committee regard it as a case of exceptional hardship and recommend £7,500 which includes £60 for costs and expenses.

Pay £2557 and £60?

M.J. Drayson

Major Jamieson

This will now be re-assesses as I have ...(?) ... his letter

HM Battu...(?) 18.11.27

[HANDWRITTEN ANNOTATIONS:]

Mr Drayson

Pl. issue (1) P.O. for £2557 from SubHd. G.3. in favour of Mr. William Pearson and (2) P.O. for £60. in respect of costs & expenses in favour of Mr. William Pearson c/o. The Secretary, Southern Irish Loyalist Relief Assn.

Letters./s.herewith.

AW Jamieson

13/2

[HANDWRITTEN ANNOTATIONS:]

Mr Warner

The SILRA wants some of the ...(?) documents returned [SIGNATURE]

---

Accounts Branch:-

Committee's recommendation £7440

Costs £60

Total £7500

Assessed as follows:-

Up to £1000 viz: £1000 in full	= £1000.
--------------------------------	----------

£1000 upwards viz: £6440 at 60%	= £3864.
---------------------------------	----------

Costs £60 in full	= £60
-------------------	-------

Totals 7500	4924
-------------	------

Deduct:-

Payment already made	£ -
----------------------	-----

Amount now due	£4924
----------------	-------

Please issue Payable Order for £4864

in favour of Mr Wm. Pearson and a P/O for £60 in favour of Mr. W. Pearson c/o The Secy S. Irish Loyalist Relief Asscn

Letter for signature herewith.

Checked.

[SIGNATURE]

[INITIALS] 3/3/28

ANNOTATION:

5/3/28

Sir H Batterbie (?)

This recommendation had reached the payment stage when the new decision was given.

See my minute of the Pcty (?). The amts. now payable are £4864 and £60 for costs &c.

?Pay

MJ Drayson

5/3/28

[INITIALS] 6.III.28

---

Order Payable No. 2915/6 to Paymaster General

Payable Order No.           to S.ILRA

8 Mar 1928

---



