

Patrick Hillery Papers at UCD Archives



Patrick Hillery and Vice President George Bush June 1983

The release of the Patrick Hillery papers in the coming months will provide observers of Irish history and politics an opportunity of examining in detail a long and varied public career. The papers provide a rich source of information on all aspects of his life ranging from documents detailing policy development to speeches, correspondence, confidential memoranda and private diaries. There are also a large number of photographs, in particular covering the two terms he served as President.

The collection, deposited by Hillery in UCD Archives in 1991 and 1997, charts his progression from rural doctor to his nomination as a Fianna Fáil candidate for the Clare constituency and election to Dáil Éireann in 1951; his ministerial posts in Education, Industry and Commerce, Labour and Foreign Affairs; his serving as Ireland's first European Commissioner, and his two-term presidency.

Dr Patrick Hillery was born in Miltown Malbay, county Clare on 2 May 1923, the second youngest of four children. His father Michael Hillery was a successful and highly regarded doctor with a large practice in the county. Following his primary education in the local national school Hillery attended Rockwell College. In 1939 he undertook the matriculation exam for the NUI and entered UCD to study medicine graduating with 1st class honours, 1947.

He began his medical career as a resident doctor at the Mater Hospital in Dublin, a further residency in the National Maternity Hospital, Holles Street and completed his medical training at Hotel Dieu, Kingston, Ontario. He returned to Ireland taking up a position in Peamount Hospital, Dublin in 1950.

In 1951 Hillery was nominated as a Fianna Fáil candidate for the Clare constituency winning the third seat to become a TD in the 14th Dáil Éireann. Initially Hillery continued to practice medicine combining this career with his constituency and Dáil commitments. He was recognised as an energetic and able politician and was appointed by Seán Lemass as Minister for Education in 1959. He was responsible for developing a number of initiatives including the formation of comprehensive schools outside the jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, the facilitation of the OECD Pilot Study on Investment in Education and the establishment of the Belfield campus.

In 1965 Lemass appointed him as Minister for Industry and Commerce and a short while later to a new Ministry for Labour. Here he faced considerable challenges involving the trade unions, strikes and industrial relations.



Jack Lynch, TK Whitaker and Patrick Hillery

Following the general election in June 1969 Hillery was appointed as Minister for External Affairs, later Foreign Affairs. Within weeks of his appointment Hillery found himself facing a worsening security situation in Northern Ireland. The confidential memoranda, compiled mostly by Eamon Gallagher, and circulated to the Taoiseach Jack Lynch and Hillery reveal an extremely tense atmosphere on the brink of a breakdown of civil order. In 1969 Hillery travelled to the UN in an attempt to gain agreement for a peacekeeping force in the North, a move strongly resisted by Britain and the US.

From very early on in his new ministry Hillery was involved in strenuous lobbying in diplomatic circles to further Ireland's wish to become a member of the EEC. With Ireland's economy so strongly linked with Britain it was imperative that any negotiations for entry to the EEC being discussed with Britain should also include Irish interests. It was Hillery who led the negotiations for accession resulting in the signing of the Treaty in January 1972 and Ireland's accession to the EEC in the subsequent referendum. His skill and energy resulted in the Taoiseach Jack Lynch appointing him as Ireland's first Commissioner to the EEC. He resigned his Dáil seat in January 1973 to take up his new post as Vice President of the Commission and Commissioner for Social Affairs. During this time he kept a detailed diary recording his opinions and thoughts about his new role as well as commenting on the workings of his cabinet and the Commission.

Following the resignation of Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh in October 1976 the office of President was in a crisis. Jack Lynch turned once more to Hillery and asked him to accept the Fianna Fáil nomination. The government parties announced that they would not contest an election and Hillery was declared elected as Ireland's sixth President on 9 November 1976. It was a position he never sought but his overwhelming sense of public duty prevailed. His memoirs of this time provide a fascinating and personal account of his frustrations with the role, even leading him to question his ability. They also provided an outlet for him to reflect on his long political career describing past events and personalities in a refreshingly honest and candid manner. Under enormous pressure from the leaders of the three main political parties Hillery agreed, again reluctantly, to serve as President for a second term. He nominated himself and was re-elected unopposed in November 1983.



Patrick Hillery presenting Charles Haughey with his seal of office January 1986

The papers dealing with his two terms as President also contain notes, memoranda and correspondence relating to his private office including communications from his private secretary Micheál Ó hOdhraín. They also include

a copy of pages from the Aide de Camp journal concerning the night of 28 January 1982 when numerous phone calls were made to the Áras by members of Fianna Fáil and which Hillery carefully preserved in his personal papers.

Hillery retired from office in November 1990 marking the end of an extraordinary public career as government minister, Commissioner and President. He remained energetic in his retirement, participating actively in the hobbies and interests that he had maintained throughout his busy career. He maintained a strong interest in European affairs. He died on 12 April 2008, a few weeks short of his 85th birthday.

**Orna Sommerville,
University College Dublin Archives.**

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**Church of Ireland RCB Library:
Archive of the Month Initiative**

The RCB Library is the principal repository for Church of Ireland archives. Commencing in January 2012, it launched a new initiative 'Archive of the Month' online to showcase specific collections in the library's custody to a worldwide audience.

For January, the Archive of the Month featured the papers of the Church's General Convention and related committees which re-organized the Church of Ireland following disestablishment – the separation of the Church from state control. These document the Church's evolutionary story at a most challenging time in its history, and reveal the thinking and strategy behind the general and diocesan synodical structures inherited today.

The collection includes minute books, resolutions, correspondence, petitions, printed and other materials and covers the period 1868-1874. A detailed catalogue of all of the materials in the collection is provided online linked to a slide show of key documents, as well as photographs of some of the bishops, clergy and laity tasked with the transition of the Church from state to private control, with general background context to the story.

A significant run of correspondence - letters and enclosures mostly addressed to the honorary secretaries of the main committees by the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin (Marcus Gervais de la Poer Beresford and Richard Chevenix Trench), other bishops, as well as prominent laity in the period both before and after the passage of the Act from January 1869 to January 1870 - provide a particularly colourful insight into the personal views of the various episcopal, clerical and lay correspondents on Gladstone's radical legislation. They also convey a sense of a realistic acceptance of the inevitable change that the legislation would

bring to the Church's status, and the determined strategy adopted by those trying to safeguard it for the future. The correspondence reveals much consultation and engagement with the laity, the careful path the hierarchy had to tread to keep all parties together, enabling wise and collaborative decisions to be taken to ensure the Church's survival.



Lantern slide collection from Killaloe deanery, which includes the Chota Nagpur collection

In February the featured collection was a rare late-19th century collection of lantern slides showing life in a remote part of Bihar province in North India, where the Dublin University Mission in Chota Nagpur [DUMCN] was located. The DUMCN was founded in 1891, when a group of pioneering missionaries from Dublin University established a community of clergy, medics and teachers to connect with the local population. Their compound consisted of a Brotherhood and Ladies Associate, based in Hazaribagh, and they also built a dispensary and hospital, girls' and boys' high schools, a primary school and orphanages in Hazaribagh and outlying areas. All of the images in the slide presentation available online date from c. 1891 to the 1920s and depict scenes from daily life in Hazaribagh town and district, and within the Mission community.



Local people gather at Chitarpur, an out-station where a small hospital, chapel and bungalow were established as part of the Mission's outreach, c. 1900, RCB LS/India 31

Further 'Archives of the Month' from the RCB Library planned for later in the year will include the Monegall register containing President Obama's ancestors now transferred to the library; images from a late-19th century Holy Land pilgrimage; the contents of 18th-century parish

watch books from the Dublin parish of St John, and lots lots more!

All Archive of the Month features can be viewed at: <<http://ireland.anglican.org/about/128> >

Dr Susan Hood , RCB Library

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Strange Bedfellows or a Marriage made in Heaven?
The PRONI/Linen Hall Library Lecture Series

By now, we hope the world and its uncle will be aware that the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) has moved from its cramped quarters in Balmoral Avenue to its new, state-of-the-art premises in Titanic Boulevard, in the heart of the Titanic Quarter of Belfast.

Moving from one long-established venue to a completely different area was not without its challenges (we don't use the word 'problems' any more). One of the biggest challenges was how to maintain awareness of PRONI and its services with the public when we had to close the office for the best part of a year.



Stephen Scarth, Head of Public Services, PRONI, delivering the first talk to a crowded room

This is where the Linen Hall Library came riding to the rescue. After a few brief phone calls, it was agreed that the Linen Hall Library would play host to a series of public lunchtime talks organised by PRONI. Linen Hall would provide the venue; PRONI would provide the speakers.

Both organisations were very keen that the talks would have wide appeal outside academia without 'dumbing down' or sounding patronising. It did not take long to decide what to do: given the range of knowledge and talent available in PRONI, the only challenge remaining was who to choose from our range of experts.

It seemed only natural to kick off in November 2010 with Stephen Scarth, Head of Public Service at PRONI, speaking on 'Using on-line sources for genealogical research' to tie in with PRONI's recently launched electronic catalogue. As this was the first talk in the series, everyone involved was unsure of its appeal and what the audience figures would be.

In the event, even Brian Adgey, director of the library, was press-ganged into procuring and placing extra seats, as more and more people just keep coming. Before the first word was spoken, we had standing room only, with well over 80 people packed into the lecture theatre.



Vere Foster

We learned from our mistakes, so for the next lecture, by Dr Ann McVeigh, entitled: 'Vere Foster: the man who paid women to go away', we encouraged people to reserve their place in advance. Admission was still free, but if your name was not on the list, you were not getting in.

Again the turn-out exceeded expectations, despite it being a very cold January lunchtime. Maybe people were curious to find out more about such a brave, if not foolhardy, man!

There was no let-up for our next talk: 'Preserving the past for the future', scheduled for delivery by Brendan Campbell, PRONI's chief conservator. However, due to illness his place was ably taken by Joseph Downey, another experienced conservator. Joe, as he's better known, described to an enthralled audience how seemingly damaged beyond repair manuscripts and books can, with a lot of care, patience and scientific know-how, be restored for the benefit of future researchers.

In March 2011 Valerie Adams, whose career in PRONI spanned over thirty years, talked on a subject on which she is the acknowledge expert: 'Church Records for Family History'. Starting with the basics of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, she soon delved deeper into the less well-known but equally useful pew lists, vestry minutes, communicants rolls and session books. There were so many questions asked of her on this fascinating subject that the 'lunch hour lecture' nearly merged into tea-time.

The lecture series came to an end, and went out on a high, with 'The Blitz on Belfast' by Mr Ian Montgomery, a lecture to tie in with the launch of the Linen Hall's exhibition to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Belfast Blitz of April and May 1941. Obviously a popular topic, this talk apparently broke all records for the most people attending a Linen Hall event - it even surpassed the night when one speaker brought in his own goat!

By this time the new Public Record Office had opened to the public, several months ahead of schedule. However, such was the success of the

joint project that everyone agreed on a second series. This kicked off October 2011, with Dr Glynn Kelso speaking on 'Planting liberties and Undertakers: the Ulster scheme', again a tie in with a Linen Hall Library exhibition entitled 'Your place or mine? Plantation and Legacy'.



Map of the plantation of the Liberties of Coleraine

Other talks included: 'PRONI and conflict archive on the internet (CAIN)' by Brendan Lynn of the University of Ulster. Our own Graham Jackson, who was heavily involved in the project, was unavailable to speak due to conflicting appointments. 'Coughs and Sneezes spread diseases: Medical and Health Records at PRONI' by David Huddleston, Head of Access at PRONI. 'Holy Island: The Rathlin Catechism', by Dr Andrew Sneddon, a former PRONI employee, now of the University of Ulster. 'Gone for good: PRONI sources on emigration' by Dr Ann McVeigh, the PRONI expert on all things migratory. 'Snap Happy: Shorts' photographic archive at PRONI' by Ian Montgomery, the man responsible for accessioning privately donated records. And finally, to tie in with the Olympics: 'Good Sport: PRONI's Sports and leisure archives' by Dr Glynn Kelso.

Given the popularity of the talks so far, it seems that the Linen Hall Library and PRONI may be at the beginning of a long and beautiful relationship. 'Here's looking at you, kid!'

Dr Ann McVeigh,
Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

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National Library of Ireland
Building a 21st Century Library

Since it was founded in 1877, our mission has remained fundamentally unchanged: to collect and preserve the documentary heritage of Ireland and to make it accessible to the people of Ireland and abroad.

For most of the past 134 years, the categories of materials in our collections remained more or less constant: rare manuscripts, books, portraits, photographs, genealogical records, newspapers,

periodicals and ephemera. Now, however, the types of materials that we must collect, preserve, promote and make accessible are changing both quickly and dramatically. These materials range from books, ebooks and manuscripts to diaries and iPhone apps with diary functions; from manuscript maps and GIS datasets to general election posters and flyers and candidates' websites.

In our digital world, huge amounts of electronic content are being created every day. We must collect this content and ensure that future researchers will be able to access this cultural heritage. Against this background, we have initiated four work programmes which will form the building blocks of our 21st century library: Born Digital, Catalogue Development, Digitisation and 'Oscail'.

Taking the Born Digital programme first: we have recently completed two Born Digital collection projects including the General Election 2011 website archiving project and we are currently completing the archiving of websites relating to the 2011 Presidential Election Campaign. In 2012, we plan to introduce a pilot programme which will involve the collection of electronic publications from a small number of government departments and State agencies.

In the case of Catalogue Development, activity is currently focused on the Guard Books conversion project. The Guard Books are the NLI's original printed catalogue of books and periodicals collected between 1890 and 1970. Almost 40% of this catalogue is still not online, and can only be accessed by searching in person in the big volumes in the Reading Room. Our objective is to digitise these entries and include them in our online catalogue. When the project is completed in March 2012, the result will be a more accurate record of our collections as well as improved access to these collections.



From Daguerreotypes to Twitpics! This is the very lovely Miss Coddington of Co. Louth, patiently sitting in her chair since 1852, alongside a photo from our Independent Newspapers (Ireland) Collection, tweeted the morning after the flooding in Dublin during October 2011.

Our Digitisation Programme digitises material for all kinds of purposes, from exhibitions to collection management and supply of copies to the public. Collections are scheduled for digitisation according to criteria such as frequency of use, uniqueness and condition. The digitisation process involves more than merely photographing the various objects: the material must also be catalogued so that it can be located by researchers. In addition, because certain items may require conservation or preservation work before being digitised, surveys must be carried out to assess whether particular materials are suitable for such interventions.



Photograph, taken from the O'Dea Collection is just one of the images digitised in 2011

Among projects planned for the first half of 2012 are the digitisation of the Ortelius maps and from the Ephemera collection 900 government proclamations dating from 16th – 18th century, which are political, historical and religious in nature.

Finally, the aim of 'Oscail' is to support each of the above programmes through the implementation of specific hardware and software tools and processes. Our first requirement is a digital repository where we can manage, store and preserve each of the digital objects either created or collected as part of the Born Digital and digitisation programmes. We expect to have the digital repository in place in 2012.

One year from now, academic researchers and members of the public will be able to view a greatly expanded array of both digitised and digital material in NLI's online catalogue – ranging from photographs and pamphlets to election websites, rare manuscript maps, pamphlets and proclamations.

**Jennifor Doyle,
National Library of Ireland.**

Retracing Huguenot footprints: The deLacherois Archive



D4389/A/1 : Arms of the deLacherois family

Numbered D4389 within the holdings of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, this archive collection documents the history of the deLacherois family who resided in Ulster from the 17th century onwards and whose descendants still reside in The Manor House at Donaghadee, Co. Down today.

The archive consists of over 70 tightly packed boxes of documents which will eventually be split across 13 series levels under the Fonds D4389. The first four of these have now been catalogued, and the fifth section is currently underway. The purpose of this article is to introduce this fascinating archival collection.

The deLacherois family originate from France and the archive documents them as far back as 1513. Around 1685, three deLacherois brothers left France for the Low Countries, where they fell in with the Williamite armies and came to Ireland in 1689 via England. It was in Ulster that they decided to settle and the archive documents their family's history from this point forward. The three brothers, Nicolas, Daniel and Abraham all left France, together with many other Protestants, following the revocation of l'Edit de Nantes in 1685. In the century prior, King Henry IV of France had in April 1598 granted extensive rights to the French Protestants (also known as the Calvinist Protestants and Huguenots) within an overwhelmingly Catholic France. He was sympathetic to the Protestant cause, himself born a Protestant and only converting to Catholicism to secure the French throne. Socio-political change in the early part of the 17th century however eventually led to l'Edit de Fontainebleu, instigated by King Louis XIV, to overthrow these rights to Protestants, making Protestantism illegal and in so doing, making them second class citizens in their own country. This led to a mass exodus of Protestants to the Low Countries, Britain

and Prussia, and the three Delacherois brothers were part of this emigration.

Section A of the archive deals with family history and genealogy, and provides a good backdrop to the rest of the archive collection as a whole. Within this section is a large hard backed volume entitled 'Papers of the Delacherois family, 1513,' and inside the front cover is a heraldic plate of the Delacherois family, with text in French, translated as: 'Arms of the deLacherois family originally from Ham in Picardy'. This volume contains c.270 letters and papers, mainly originals but including some 19th century certified copies of public records, as follows: papers of and about Major Nicholas deLacherois of the Comte de Marton's Lord Lifford's regiment [a French Huguenot regiment in Williamite service], c. 1685-1703; an account of the charge incurred on letters and messengers passing between Donaghadee and Scotland, 1689; business and family letters and papers of Daniel deLacherois of Lisburn, 1708-1729, one of them from his cousin, Louis Crommelin, 1723; letters to deLacherois's daughter, Mary Angelique, from members of her family, 1720-1758, about her first marriage in 1720 to Philip Grueber of Faversham in Kent (d.1723) and her entitlements under her marriage settlement, and from her second husband, the Hon. Thomas Montgomery, later 5th Earl of Mount Alexander [whom she married in 1725 and who died in 1757], and other members of the Montgomery, deLacherois, Crommelin and Grueber families about business, social and personal matters; letter to Viscount Montgomery, later 4th Earl of Mount Alexander from the Hon. Thomas Montgomery, his brother, 1721; letters to their father, the 3rd Earl, from Thomas Montgomery about business matters, 1729; letters to Miss Jean/Janney Montgomery, a kinswoman of her second husband from Mary Angelique, 1729 and Nicolas deLacherois about domestic matters; letters to her second husband from Mary Angelique, 1732-1734; correspondence and business papers of Samuel Cormiere of Lisburn, a connection of the deLacherois and Crommelin families, and his widow, Susan, 1733-1743; letters to Samuel deLacherois of Hilden, near Lisburn, and his son, and successor, Daniel deLacherois I, of Lisburn and Donaghadee, 1739, 1746 and 1756-1785, about estate and business matters; and copy probates or wills of Major Nicolas deLacherois of Lisburn, 1703, of Louis Crommelin, merchant of Lisburn, 1728, of Daniel deLacherois of Lisburn, 1732, of Alexander Crommelin of Lisburn, 1737, and of a subsequent Alexander Crommelin of Lisburn, 1785 .

Also within Section A is D4389A/A/4: A hard-backed bound volume entitled 'The History of the De La Cherois Crommelin family of Carrowdore Castle in the County of Down in Ireland '.

This contains an account of the family's history. It traces the family from the l'Edit de Nantes and the arrival of the three deLacherois brothers in Ireland, via Holland and England, through the family's generations until the late 19th century. The volume also contains a number of verbatim transcriptions of original documents. This volume dates to approximately c.1850.

Within D4389/B are a number of formal documents and commissioning papers from Queen Victoria to Daniel Delacherois, dating to the 19th century, whilst D4389/C contains over 60 Wills, 24 relating to the Delacherois family and 19 relating to the Montgomery family of Mount Alexander. The remaining section that has been fully catalogued is D4389/D, containing copies of deeds relating to various landholdings including the Montgomery Estate; Cherryvalley near Comber, Co Down; Ballyhays in Donaghadee Parish, Co Down, and a number of deeds and related documents relating to Daniel Delacherois III covering the period from 1850 until the end of that century. D4389/E is partially catalogued and comprises a number of land leases, again which will be catalogued according to geography, the earliest of which so far is dated 1618. Together with D4389D, this section is demonstrative of the important position the Delacherois family played as local landowners.

Future cataloguing will include series levels on legal papers; correspondence; maps and plans; photographs, and printed ephemera on this fascinating collection that spans 400 years and is written in three languages (English, French and Latin).

Dr Bethany Sinclair,
Public Records Office of Northern Ireland.

RIA Archaeological Archives Seminar

A one day seminar entitled 'Archaeological Archives as a Resource: Creation, Curation and Access' was held in the Royal Irish Academy (RIA) on Dawson Street on Thursday 23rd February, with 80 delegates in attendance, including professional archaeologists and archivists. The conference was organised by the Royal Irish Academy Committee for Archaeology (Chaired by Professor William O'Brien, UCC) with the support of the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and Dublin City Council.

The conference was opened by Dr Tracy Collins (Secretary, Academy Committee for Archaeology) who outlined the issues facing the archaeological profession. In summary, archaeological archives, both paper and digital, are a crucial national heritage resource, worthy of continued curation, and which should be accessible to all researchers of Ireland's rich past. The process of archaeological excavation is destructive and described as the 'preservation by record' of our national heritage. Excavation

records are critical to the continuing knowledge of Ireland's past and may comprise paper records, surveys, photos, drawings, ecofacts, artefacts and reports. Current legislation requires that artefacts are deposited with the National Museum of Ireland. What happens to the remainder of the archive?

The conference explored three overarching themes- creation, curation and access. Dr Andy Halpin (National Museum of Ireland and Edward Bourke (National Monuments Service) spoke on the National repository recently established at Swords. This was followed by a session on curating the paper and digital resource in which Anthony Corns (Discovery Programme) considered digital archaeology in Ireland drawing upon experiences from the Discovery Programme, while Dr Phil MacDonald (QUB) examined the long-term curation for archaeological archives in Northern Ireland. Dr Stuart Jeffrey (University of York) reviewed fifteen years of Digital Archiving at the Archaeology Data Service.

The importance of access to the resource was considered by Dr Ruth Johnson (Dublin City Council) in a presentation on the Dublin City Archaeological Archives, established by Dublin City Council in 2008. The papers were followed by an extensive discussion on best practice, facilitated by Dr Finola O'Carroll, Chair of the Institute of Archaeologists in Ireland and Professor William O'Brien (Chair, Academy Committee for Archaeology) provided summation and closing comments.



Archaeological Archive Seminar Speakers with Lord Mayor, Councillor Andrew Montague at DCLA

The day concluded with a visit to the Dublin City Archaeological Archives at Dublin City Library and Archives, (DCLA) Pearse street where delegates could see a dedicated archaeological repository and a reception hosted by Lord Mayor Andrew Montague and Mary Clarke (Dublin City Archivist) and Ellen Murphy (senior archivist) -curators of the Dublin City Archaeological Archive.

An outcome of the conference will be the first policy document on best practice in archaeological archives in Ireland by the Royal Irish Academy.

Ruth Johnson, Dublin City Archaeologist.

Oral History Network of Ireland Seminar

The Oral History Network of Ireland is holding a seminar on **Collecting Oral Narratives: Ethics, Best Practice and the Law** in the Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, 21 March 2012 starting at 6pm sharp.

There are ethical and legal issues involved in the collection, storage and use of recorded spoken memories of the past, and OHNI members consider that it would be useful to have these issues debated by people with relevant expertise in a public forum. While oral history can offer access to aspects of the past not available through other sources, when used without careful consideration of these issues, it can present difficulties.

The network is bringing together a panel of experts to start the discussion, which will be chaired by Justice Catherine McGuinness. The panel includes archivists, lawyers specializing in the law as it applies to the collection, storage and dissemination of oral narratives, and historians. OHNI is also assembling an invited audience with specialist expertise to help enhance the debate from the floor. Further information & booking details are available at: <http://www.oralhistorynetworkireland.ie/>

Retirement of Kerry Holland

The Archives and Records Association Ireland (ARAI) and the Irish Society for Archives (ISA) organised an event on Thursday, 1st March, to celebrate the distinguished career of Kerry Holland and her retirement from University College Dublin.

Her career as Course Director and Lecturer in the School of History and Archives at UCD has spanned five decades and her dedication and vivacity to archives is beyond dispute. Those in attendance at the National Gallery of Ireland included many of the students and staff that have passed through her hands. Brief speeches were made, reminiscences regaled. Kerry ended her speech with a number of clarion calls. She emphasised how imperative it was for the accreditation of archive courses in Ireland, in order to ensure that the highest possible professional standards are met both by educators and archivists.



Kerry Holland speaks at her retirement reception

Fittingly, as a token, a presentation of a porcelain wax sealed document created by Felicity Straker Graham, inspired from her installation 'Heritage' at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), was given to Kerry.

Damien Burke,
ARAI Website Officer.

ISA MATTERS

ISA NEWSLETTER

Items for inclusion in the Autumn Newsletter are welcome and must be received by 14 September 2012. Please send items to Ellen Murphy, ellen.murphy@dublincity.ie or Dublin City Library and Archive, 138-144 Pearse Street, Dublin 2.

ISA MEMBERSHIP

To become a member or renew membership of the Irish Society for Archives, please contact: Ms Antoinette Doran, Hon. Membership Secretary, Irish Society for Archives, c/o Redemptorist Library, Marianella, 75 Orwell Road, Rathgar, Dublin 6 or download an application form at: www.ucd.ie/archives/isa/isa-membershipform.html and email to isasubscription@gmail.com

ISA LECTURE SERIES TUESDAY 2 APRIL 2011

'Policing and Police Records in Ireland: an Overview' by Sgt Paul Maher of the Garda Museum. This is the 90th anniversary year of the founding of An Garda Síochána. Lecture will take place at Dublin City Library and Archive, 138-144 Pearse Street. Lecture will begin **promptly at 6.30pm**. Please join is for a glass of wine before lecture at 6pm.

ISA Committee Officers:

Dr Raymond Refausse, Chairperson; email raymond.refausse@rcbdub.org

Andrew Whiteside, Hon. Secretary; email: andwhiteside@gmail.com

Dr. Kerry Houston; Hon. Treasurer, kerry.houston@dit.ie

Ms. Antoinette Doran, Hon Membership secretary, isasubscription@gmail.com

Ms. Elizabeth McEvoy, Co-editor *Irish Archives*, emcevoy@nationalarchives.ie

Dr. Susan Hood, Co-editor *Irish Archives*, susan.hood@rcbdub.org

MS. Ellen Murphy, Newsletter and Website editor, ellenmurphy@dublincity.ie