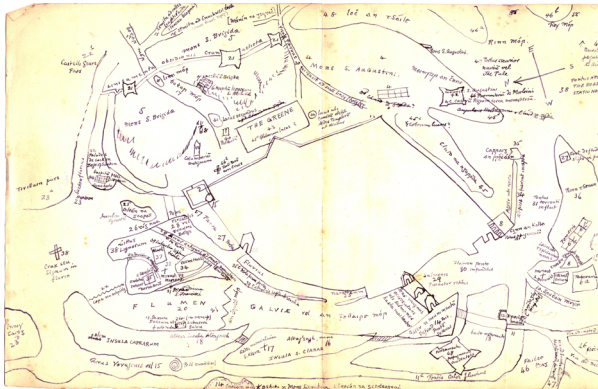


## ARCHIVES IN PROFILE: Irish Jesuit Archives

'*Scriptis tradere et fideliter conservare: The Archives as "Places of Memory" within the Society of Jesus*'. Title of a manual for those working in Jesuit Archives (2003).



Copy of 1651 map of Galway by Fr. John MacErlean, S.J. 1905.

### Context

The origins of the present Irish Jesuit Archives (IJA) can be traced back to two developments: the gradual promotion of archives in Ireland as a distinct field and the awareness of the Jesuit order to the value of documents. The IJA includes: the Province Archives, located at 35 Lower Leeson Street; and the Irish Provincialate, at Milltown Park, which holds current records. In the context of the wider Jesuit network, the IJA is just one component, a *memory chalet*, of the central Jesuit Archives in Rome.

The Province Archives transferred to Lower Leeson street in 1958 and since then, it has developed, on the following path: transfer of documents; safekeeping; box listing; renovations and extensions; climate control; fire safety; appropriate shelving; employment of qualified archivists; descriptive listing; microfilming; dealing with enquires and researchers; conservation; archival cataloguing software; disaster management routines and outreach. Recent innovations include supplying information for Jesuit publications and piloting the uploading of archival images on flickr. The future challenges facing the IJA are records management and digital preservation issues.

### Contents

The archives contain the records of the Jesuits in Ireland from 1575 to 2001, with the majority of papers relating to individual Jesuits, Jesuit

administration, sermon and retreat notes and sodalities. 714 individual Jesuit files make up the 'J' series: these papers record Irish Jesuits involvement in issues as diverse as op-art and seismology, from locations such as Dromore and Lusaka. The MacErlean Transcripts (1527 to 1774) include documents relating to ministries in Ireland and abroad. The archives hold the papers of Irish Jesuit missions overseas, educational establishments and residences in Ireland and Jesuit chaplains, who served in both world wars. Non-Jesuit items includes papers relating to Blessed John Henry Newman, General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Bishop Laurence Nihell, Daniel O'Connell, Eugene O' Curry, Judge John O' Hagan, Rev. Dr Charles William Russell and Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin.

### Coláiste Iognáid (St Ignatius College), Galway (1859 - 2000)

The papers of the Jesuit school, Coláiste Iognáid (St Ignatius College) and the Jesuit community in Galway, St Ignatius have recently been catalogued. The Jesuit influence in Galway can be traced back to the 1620's, when a residence was set up. However, the Jesuits modern incarnation in Galway was motivated by an invitation by Bishop John McEvelly in 1859 to return to the city. St Ignatius College founded in 1861, but actually opened in 1863, as a single-sex school, is now a co-educational, non-fee paying secondary school. A brief hiatus in the work of St Ignatius College occurred 1926 - 1929, and the school was re-established, due to intense lobbying from local people, businesses and Galway Jesuits, with a new name, Coláiste Iognáid, which became an Irish-medium school in 1931.

This collection can be divided into three parts. Firstly, the history of the Jesuits in Galway (1859 - 2000) contains deeds, leases and plans of property at Sea Road, Renmore, Sherwood Fields and Nuttall's Garden, and correspondence with various Bishops of Galway and Jesuit Provincials. These documents illustrate major events in Jesuit community life.

Secondly, the papers of Coláiste Iognáid includes roll books, school diaries, college calendars, school publications, photographs, scrapbooks and programmes of theatre performances, and sports events.



**St Ignatius College Hurling Team, 1904.**

Thirdly, the administration of the Jesuit school, community and Jesuit-run church provides information on: the role of Irish in the school; staffing; past pupils; Penny Dinners; sodalities; altar notices and masses. Financial papers, which consist of church and college accounts, bequests and intentions, also exemplify church activity and functions.

A flickr set of images of Coláiste Iognáid can be viewed on the schools section at: [www.flickr.com/photos/jesuitsireland/collections](http://www.flickr.com/photos/jesuitsireland/collections)

Access to the archives is by appointment only, by emailing [archives@jesuit.ie](mailto:archives@jesuit.ie). Opening hours are Monday to Friday, 10am - 4.30pm.

**Damien Burke, Assistant Archivist,  
Irish Jesuit Archives.**

### **Cataloguing the Kilkenny Design Workshops Photographic Archive**

The National Irish Visual Arts Library (NIVAL) has just completed the second phase in a project aimed at cataloguing the entire Kilkenny Design Workshops Collection, which was donated to the Library in 2001. The Collection consists of a large photographic archive, twenty-six volumes of design record sheets, forty volumes of press clippings, publicity material and samples, and a small number of administrative records. Phase Two of the project has involved cataloguing a major part of the photographic archive – an estimated 20,000 items in a variety of formats.

In 1960 responsibility for promoting design in industry was moved from the Arts Council to Córas Tráchtála, the Irish Export Board. The Kilkenny Design Workshops were established by them in 1963, under the leadership of William Walsh, with the aim of improving the standard of design in Ireland and thus stimulating the export of Irish goods. KDW represented an example of State intervention into design matters at a practical, rather than advisory, level, and acted as template for developments in other countries in the 1970s.

The primary aim of KDW was to produce

prototypes in conjunction with Irish industry. Initially five sections (ceramics, weaving, textile printing, woodwork and silver and metalwork) were established, each led by an industrial designer from outside Ireland. During the 1970s the scope of KDW extended into industrial and product design, and a residency scheme for recent design graduates established. KDW also operated shops in Kilkenny, Dublin, and London. The Workshops experienced financial difficulties during the recession in the 1980s, and following the withdrawal of grant aid, closed in 1988.

Phase One of the KDW cataloguing project, funded by the Design History Society and NCAD in 2009, involved an appraisal of the entire collection and reconstructing its original order as far as possible, based on the KDW reference codes. The aim of Phase Two of the project, funded by the Heritage Council and NCAD, was to arrange, catalogue and preserve the photographic elements of the collection. Work on the project was undertaken by members of NIVAL staff assisted by post-graduate students from NCAD's Design History MA programme. Training for all those involved was provided by Eneclann.

Following advice from Eneclann the material (prints, slides, transparencies, etc.) was sorted to file level within each series and stored in temporary folders, approximately 2000 files. In consultation with Robert Bridge of NCAD's IT Department, a networked relational database, based on ISAD(G) fields, was custom built for use on this project.

While many items designed by KDW were totally undocumented in the photographic archive, others were represented by multiple copies in many formats. It was decided to create a public access collection - the main and most complete collection – and a duplicate collection. Some of the printed photographs had captions on the back providing some information about the product illustrated, but most of the material carried only the KDW code with no additional information, for instance about the date of creation or the designer. The catalogue was created by matching the original KDW codes with the KDW record sheets, though the information provided in these was often limited. Descriptions were written by combining information from the record sheet with observations about the products illustrated by the images.

The pioneering work of the Kilkenny Design Workshops made an important contribution to the development of design practice in Ireland and provided a model for state support which was replicated elsewhere internationally. The catalogue of the KDW photographic material provides information on the huge range of items

of craft and industrial design developed and produced in Ireland during this period. These products are of interest to design students and practitioners, and to historians of craft, applied art, industrial design and engineering. The KDW Collection provides significant insights into a period in recent history when Ireland was undergoing profound economic, social and cultural change and as such also has significance for researchers of social, economic and political history.



**Kilkenny Design Chair System designed by Gustave Sauter.**

The KDW photographic archive catalogue will be accessible as part of the current upgrade of the NIVAL website which is expected to be completed by mid-April.

New Website address: [www.nival.ie](http://www.nival.ie)

**Una Walker, NCAD.**

## **Digitising the Allison Photographic Collection**

### **The Allison Photographic Collection**

The Allison collection (D2886) is one of the most important photographic archives held by Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). In December 2010, glass plate negatives taken between 1900-1952, from this collection have been brought back to life using the photo-sharing website Flickr.

The Allison collection includes photographs of street scenes; historic and commercial buildings; churches, shops, schools and country houses; the workplace and transport; and above all, the people of Armagh - city and country.

Herbert Thackwray Allison was born in Bradford in 1854. He and his brother came to Ireland in 1881 and set up a photographic business. Trading as Allison & Allison, they were initially based in Belfast, but as the art and practice of taking photographs developed and expanded, the Allisons spotted a niche in the market outside Belfast and established branches in Dundalk (1896), Armagh (1900), Newry, (1903) and Warrenpoint (1905). In 1903, Herbert Thackwray Jnr, who had been working in the Belfast office, was sent to Armagh where he was to remain for almost fifty years. Herbert Snr moved to live at Warrenpoint about 1905 and ran the Newry and Warrenpoint studios.

The subjects portrayed in the collection are varied and provide a pictorial insight into life in Counties Armagh, Down, and Louth (and to a lesser degree, Cos Fermanagh, Monaghan and Londonderry) during the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. They record: transport; church; architecture; medicine; sport; musical and dramatic scenes; the Orange Order; businesses and work; life during the World Wars; portraits of individuals, families and weddings; agriculture; youth organisations. The nature of the photographs is wide-ranging, e.g. the transport section encompasses: scenes of the Armagh railway disaster, June, 1888; schoolboys entering a dental caravan, c.1936; police transport, 1922; and a car rally at Warrenpoint, 1908, etc. Other interesting photographs include: Michael Collins, (elected as MP for Armagh in the new northern parliament), at a Sinn Fein demonstration on 4 September 1921; and a wartime wedding, 3 July 1943, when Maureen Donnelly of Railway Street became the first GI bride in Armagh.

The Armagh office became the hub of the enterprise and the Armagh centricism is reflected in the history and content of the archive. The studio became the final resting place for the surviving glass-plate negatives for all four provincial branches prior to their transfer to PRONI.

Another important aspect of the archive is the day-books for the Armagh studio. Allison usually inscribed an identification number on his negatives and wrote the number into the day-book. The result is that the day-books identify not just the date of the photograph but also the name of the person who commissioned it.

### **Sorting and listing the glass-plates**

The 60-plus archive boxes were reviewed, plate-by-plate and a list was made detailing every plate which contained images of people.

The types of images identified were as follows:  
Weddings (1165); Family groups, couples and children (195); Religious subjects/portraits (94); Dramatic, operatic, musical (58); Horses, cattle, farming subjects (37); Sport (68); Military, police (219); School groups (455)

It was decided that the images of weddings and family group portraits should be prioritised for digitisation, as these would form the richest resource for genealogists. The glass-plates of Wedding and Family portraits were then re-boxed in bespoke boxes and in chronological order. Any badly broken plates were set to one side and placed in special storage envelopes, produced by PRONI's conservation department.

### **Digitisation of the glass-plate negatives**

Two sets of high resolution digital images were

made for each glass plate negative.

1. Preservation .tiff file, which was not enhanced in any way.
2. Restored .tiff file (see image below). The only enhancements performed on each plate was inverting (from negative), contrast & density levels, and mild sharpening.



3. A separate set of .jpeg access copies of lower resolution were also created, more suitable for upload to the web on Flickr.

Flickr is the brand leader in online photo management and sharing applications. Users can view, comment and upload pictures to their own 'photostream'. The existing PRONI website was updated ([www.proni.gov.uk/pronionflickr](http://www.proni.gov.uk/pronionflickr)) to provide a direct link to the Flickr photostream.

The images were organised alphabetically on Flickr by the family name of the sitter. Users can also search for a particular name, place, date, or any other piece of information which accompanies each photograph.

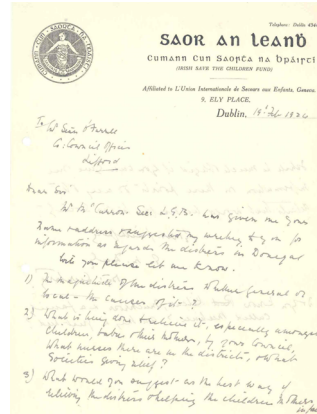
The application was launched in December 2010, and the photostream received over 1000 hits on the first day. As the popularity of the Allison collection grows, offers of new glass plate negatives is on the increase and the public appetite for more digital collections online continues to grow unabated.

**Joy Ardill, PRONI.**

### **Distress and Famine West Donegal (1924)**

Whilst working on the records of Bunrana Urban District Council in February 2011, a relatively small but infinitely significant file of papers relating to West Donegal, dating from 1923 to 1924 was discovered. The file consists of documents which record an economic situation in the west of Donegal that bordered on catastrophic. The disaster which came the same year as the end of the Civil War in Ireland, appeared to have been especially prevalent in areas such as Glenties, Dunfanaghy, Gweedore, Tory Island, Arranmore and south west Donegal including Kilcar and Killybegs, but also affected Inishowen and other parts of north Donegal. It followed the failure of the potato crop and the local fishing industry (particularly in herring), massive unemployment in the country and a lack of traditional seasonal employment in Scotland, and the ongoing

problem of congested districts, as well as an overall national economic calamity. This 'perfect storm' resulted in parts of Donegal suffering near famine conditions.



The file provides significant insight into the terrible plight faced by thousands of Donegal people in 1924, many of whom appear to have had no work, no food, no fuel, or no clothing to speak of.

**Letter from Save the Children Fund to Sean O'Farrell.**

The documents are often heart wrenching especially in the descriptions of the suffering of children. A Department of Local Government inspector, Sean O'Farrell toured the west of the county, corresponded and met with locals and wrote copious reports. But in reality he struggled to find solutions to what were overwhelming and agonising local situations that at times bore a close resemblance to the worst years of the Great Famine.

Included in this file are:

- Correspondence on the collapse of the herring fishing industry in Tory Island, and on the urgent need to boost the home fishing industry;
  - Documents relating to a government grant of £20,000 to 'Tirconaill County Council Relief of Distress': for Dunfanaghy, Inishowen, Milford, Letterkenny, Ballyshannon, Donegal, Glenties, Stranorlar, to be spent on employment of men in 'relief scheme' road work, and the resultant difficulties in its expenditure.
  - Correspondence between Sean O'Farrell, local government Inspector, and others, on the situation in West Donegal, the fishing industry difficulties, home assistance, a seed scheme for Donegal after the failure of the potato crop, unemployment at home and in Scotland, and individual cases of starvation and distress.
  - Letters from local Distress Committees and priests in Dungloe, Gweedore, Dunfanaghy and Killybegs to the local government inspector, regarding the state of people.
  - Heartbreaking newspaper reports and letters on the horrific plight of 'Tirconaill.' Headlines include: 'On the borderline of Starvation, Tirconaill's Grave plight', 'Letters pleading with the Department of Local Government to prevent the export of potatoes as locals starved.
  - Fascinating correspondence between two ladies of the Irish branch of the Save the Children Fund based in Dublin, and Sean O'Farrell, regarding the distress in Donegal and proposals to assist the poorest, including supply of milk and food to schools and of goats to Tory Island.
- Further information: [archivist@donegalcoco.ie](mailto:archivist@donegalcoco.ie)  
**Niamh Brennan, Donegal County Archives.**

## NEW PRECISION TECHNOLOGY

**ARCHIVAL BOX COMPANY** is an established Irish manufacturer and supplier of high quality document storage products. Our products are used by Government and public agencies, commercial enterprises, offices of all sizes and by individuals at home.

All our products are manufactured from acid-free materials that meet archive industry standards for long-term document protection. All boxes are made to order, to individual specifications, from a selection of boards and finishes.



Our document storage products can be used in a wide variety of applications. Archive quality products are popular in library, museum and conservation applications. For archivists we specialise in providing complete solutions that cater for both normal and odd size documents.

Introducing, new precision technology. We have purchased a KASEMAKE CXD and also, a book measure machine. This is an exciting new addition to our manufacturing capabilities, and enables us to measure books onsite and create bespoke boxes for individual and unique boxes or manuscripts, quickly and efficiently.

As each box is made, KASEMAKE CXD marks the job as completed so that the box will not be made twice by accident.

Capable of working to an incredibly high level of accuracy we set the systems to round to the nearest half millimetre. The box created will then be more effective for storing a book than a box chosen from a range of stock sizes which could allow movement and potential damage.

The data for all boxes created using the Book Measure is stored in a Microsoft database and can subsequently analysed to ascertain what was made, when it was made, whom made it, what materials are used most, and so on.



## The Royal College of Physicians Archive Blog

In March 2010, the Royal College of Physicians initiated a 21 month Wellcome Trust funded project to create, for the first time, a full catalogue of the College's archival holdings.

In April 2010 the RCPI archive blog – [www.rcpilibrary.blogspot.com](http://www.rcpilibrary.blogspot.com) was set up to explore the benefits of using social networking sites for raising awareness of archives and connecting with potential readers.

[www.blogger.com](http://www.blogger.com), was selected as blog site as it is free and easy to use. Blogger provides a number of different set ups and layouts, which can either be used as they are or further customised. The RCPI blog uses one of the basic blogger templates which has been very simply customised with the colours and logos of the main college website to maintain uniformity in the College's web presence. For making changes to the sites, there are a lot of free sites which provide very clear instructions so no knowledge of how websites are created or HTML is required.



The RCPI blogs are generally about 200-800 words, and an average of 6 posts per month are posted. This is both to keep the reader's interest and not to take up too much of the archivist's time in writing the blog.

There are four main categories of blogs posted:

1. Posts about interesting items found during cataloguing. This includes an 'Item of the Month' series. <http://rcpilibrary.blogspot.com/2010/12/item-of-month-december-2010.html>
2. Posts charting the progress of the project, updates on collections, details of new acquisitions to the archive and events. <http://rcpilibrary.blogspot.com/2010/11/online-archive-catalogue.html>
3. Posts that link to stories in the news, key dates or anniversaries. The most popular post is from December 2010 looking at Abraham Colles, who identified the Colles fracture which was one of the most common injuries caused by the snow <http://rcpilibrary.blogspot.com/2010/12/winter-weather-and-collesfracture.html>

4. Posts identifying resources or events, which might be of interest to readers of the blog, for example the launch of the IVRLA

<http://rcpilibrary.blogspot.com/2010/11/irish-virtualresearch-library-and.html>

Having committed time to establishing and running the blog, it is important to look at the results, especially the response of readers. Blogger provides statistics on visitor numbers to the site; this has shown a steadily increasing number of hits since April last year. In January 2011 the site had over 1,100 hits, which averages at about 35 hits a day. The blog has received visitors from 90 different countries. The highest concentrations are not surprisingly in Ireland, UK, USA, Canada, and Australia, but there are also a considerable number of visitors from United Arab Emirates and India, partly a reflection of the location of many of the College's Member and Fellows.

In terms of generating visits to the archive, a third of the enquiries received by the archive are a direct result of articles posted on the blog.

One area of concern was putting images of archive's documents onto the blog where they could be taken and used without permission. However the use of images on the blog has actually increased applications to reproduce images of archival material, both in published works and on other websites. Images can also be watermarked before being made available online, as the RCPI has done with images on our online catalogue.

<http://www.rcpi.ie:8080/Calmview/>

In November 2010, the RCPI also started a twitter feed for the archive (@RCPIArchive). Twitter is useful as a way to publicise the blog; whenever a new post goes up the details are tweeted, and this has led to a significant rise in visitor numbers to the blog.

For the RCPI, the archive blogging, and as an adjunct twitter, have proved to be extremely beneficial in allowing the archive to publicise its collections and attract new readers.

The rise of social networking and web2.0 sites does offer a range of new opportunities to archives to engage with readers in new ways. In the coming year the RCPI archive is going to be looking at the use of facebook, as well the possibilities offered by flickr for sharing images and for engaging in collaborative cataloguing projects, especially to help identify individuals in photographs.

**Harriet Wheelock, RCPI Archivist.**

### PRONI launches new wills applications

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) recently launched a major update to its online wills application. Scanned images of wills

proved between the years 1858 and 1900 have been linked to the online index and the index itself has also been extended as far as 1943. This launch marks the culmination of a project to index and digitise early wills from the three District Probate registries of Armagh, Belfast and Londonderry. 93,388 will images are now available on the PRONI website ([www.proni.gov.uk](http://www.proni.gov.uk)) to search, view and print if desired. This is an excellent addition to PRONI's other online resources – the Ulster Covenant, Freeholders Records, Street Directories and Name Search. Researchers can now search online by name, date or for any text within the abstracts taken from the original entries. Upon a successful search a user can view the index entry and for those wills for 1858-1900 they can click on a link to the digital image. Since it became available on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2010 the application has proved very popular. In December alone there were 8,925 visitors to the site.

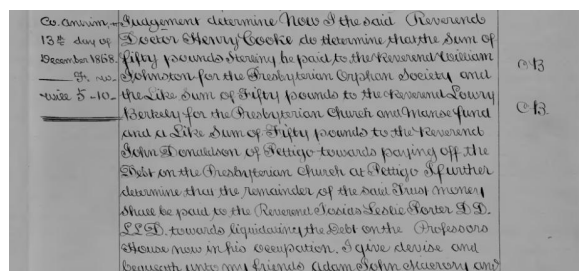
Wills are a valuable archival source, used extensively by family historians and solicitors. The District Registries covering what is now Northern Ireland were those for Armagh, Belfast and Londonderry. From 1858 to 1921 (when it was abolished) the Armagh Registry covered testators living in Cos Armagh, Fermanagh, Louth, Monaghan and Tyrone except for the baronies of Strabane and Omagh in Co. Tyrone. Belfast District Registry from 1858-1921 covered Cos Antrim and Down while the Londonderry District Registry for the same period covered Cos Donegal, Londonderry and the baronies of Strabane and Omagh in Co Tyrone.

Most original pre-1900 Irish wills were destroyed in the fire in the Dublin Four Courts in 1922. We are therefore fortunate that the district registries kept copy will books. A transcript of every will proved in the registry was entered into one of these volumes before the original was sent to the Public Record Office of Ireland in Dublin. It is these transcripts that have been digitised and the images now made available online.

As well as genealogical information such as the name, address and occupation of the testator and details of the beneficiaries and property owned, wills often contain details that shed light on wider society. They are therefore of interest to scholars of social, economic and legal history as well as to the family historian. The first extract below is from the will of noted Irish Presbyterian preacher and moderator, Henry Cooke and gives a glimpse of some financial dealings of fellow ministers. The second is from celebrated Belfast architect Charles Lanyon and provides an incite into mourning rituals of the Victorian period.

From the will of the Reverend Henry Cooke:  
 "...I the said Henry Cooke, do determine...a like sum of fifty pounds to the Reverend John Donaldson of Pettigo towards paying off the debt

on the Presbyterian Church at Pettigo. I further determine that the remainder of the said trust money shall be paid to the Reverend Josias Leslie Porter DD. LLD. towards liquidating the debt on the Professors House now in his occupation..."



(Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, TBEL/1/11)

The will of Belfast Architect Sir Charles Lanyon, died 1889 included instructions for mourning to be worn by his servants after his death: "...and to my gardener William Turner the sum of twenty five pounds sterling if they respectively shall be in my service at the time of my death, said three last mentioned legacies to be paid free of legacy duty. I bequeath to my Executors the sum of fifty pounds sterling to be expended in the purchase of mourning to be worn for me by my servants if and as my said daughter Elizabeth Helen Lanyon shall direct..."

The application was launched by Minister of the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure, Nelson McCausland.

Future digitisation plans at PRONI include the addition of further pre-1858 will indexes to another online application - Name Search. These indexes taken from Northern Ireland dioceses, will list the names of people who had wills probated as early as the Seventeenth Century – pushing the possibility of family and local history research further back in time.

**Liam O'Reilly, PRONI.**

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**St Werburgh's Church: Faith, Fabric and Future: Irish Landmark Trust Seminar**

A recent seminar organised by the Irish Landmark Trust has focused on the unique church of St Werburgh, its diverse history and architectural development in inner-city Dublin. Funded by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, with support from the Office of Public Works and Dublin City Council, the day-long seminar included a passionate plea by the vicar, Archdeacon David Pierpoint, that public commitment would be secured to restore and improve this most unique of buildings and strategically- important place of worship.

Today, St Werburgh's is one of only two of the original medieval parishes of the area clustered around Christ Church cathedral continuing as a place of worship. Whilst the other, St Audeon's, retains many of its medieval features, by contrast St Werburgh's reflects the optimism and stability

of the mid-18th century that gave rise to its re-building. As a Georgian gem, it remains a most important part of the city's fabric. With records spanning from the 13th century to the present, St Werburgh's is one of the best documented of Dublin's city churches. Most of these records have been extensively catalogued and are available for public consultation in the RCB Library, Dublin (the repository for Church of Ireland records) and the full catalogue list, together with a historical introduction to the parish and a selection of images of some of the records are now available online at this link: <http://www.ireland.anglican.org/index.php?do=news&newsid=3313>

Their relevance goes far beyond the Church of Ireland and enables important aspects of Dublin's social history during a long period to be reconstructed. At the seminar, Archdeacon Pierpoint made a presentation to the RCB Library of further records. These relate to properties once owned by the parish, and will augment the already large quantity of deeds and leases in the collection. The new items include a lease for a property on the south side of St Stephen's Green and another on Blind Quay, as well as various properties once within the parish which have not survived the ravages of time: Cuckoo Lane and Hoey's Court.



**John Cahill (Senior Conservation Architect at the OPW), Paul Arnold of Paul Arnold Architects (conservation architects for the current phase of restoration at St Werburgh's), Dr Eddie McParland, (Irish Landmark Trust), Dr Susan Hood (RCB Library), and Eric Parry (Parry Architects London).**

*Faith, Fabric and Future* was attended by over 70 participants including architects, conservationists and historians, and several parishioners.

**Dr Susan Hood, RCB Library**

## **Edition of Irish Archives celebrating the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the ISA**

The latest volume of *Irish Archives* which celebrates the 40th anniversary of the Irish Society for Archives (ISA) was launched by the Minister for Tourism, Culture and Sport, Mary Hanafin TD, in Dublin City Library and Archive on 5 October 2010. The anniversary journal is lavishly illustrated and features contributions discussing the evolution of the archival profession and role of the ISA in promoting the place of archives in Ireland since its foundation by Professor Robin Dudley Edwards in December 1970.

*Irish Archives* is available through bookshops or can be obtained directly from the ISA at a cost of €8, by contacting the editors at the following details: Dr Susan Hood, Archivist / Publications Officer, Church of Ireland, RCB Library, Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14.

Email: [susan.hood@rcbdub.org](mailto:susan.hood@rcbdub.org)

Elizabeth McEvoy, Archivist, National Archives of Ireland, Bishop Street, Dublin 8.

Email: [emcevoy@nationalarchives.ie](mailto:emcevoy@nationalarchives.ie)

**Dr Susan Hood and Elizabeth McEvoy.**

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### **ISA MATTERS**

#### **ISA LECTURE SERIES TUESDAY 12 APRIL 2011**

'The Future of the Past: Recent Developments in the National Library of Ireland' Talk by Dr. Fiona Ross, Director of the National Library of Ireland 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 NEWSLETTER**

Items for inclusion in the Autumn 2011 Newsletter are welcome and must be received by 14 September 2011. Please send items to Ellen Murphy, [ellen.murphy@dublincity.ie](mailto: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 UCD Archives, James Joyce Library, UCD, Belfield, Dublin 4. or download an application form at: [www.ucd.ie/archives/isa/isa-membershipform.html](http://www.ucd.ie/archives/isa/isa-membershipform.html) and send it to the above.

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#### **ISA Committee Officers:**

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**Andrew Whiteside, Hon. Secretary; email: [andwhiteside@gmail.com](mailto:andwhiteside@gmail.com)**

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