



Archives & Records Association
Cumann Cartlann agus Taifead
Ireland/Éire

An Chéad Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis ar Éirinn
First Ordnance Survey of Ireland • 1824

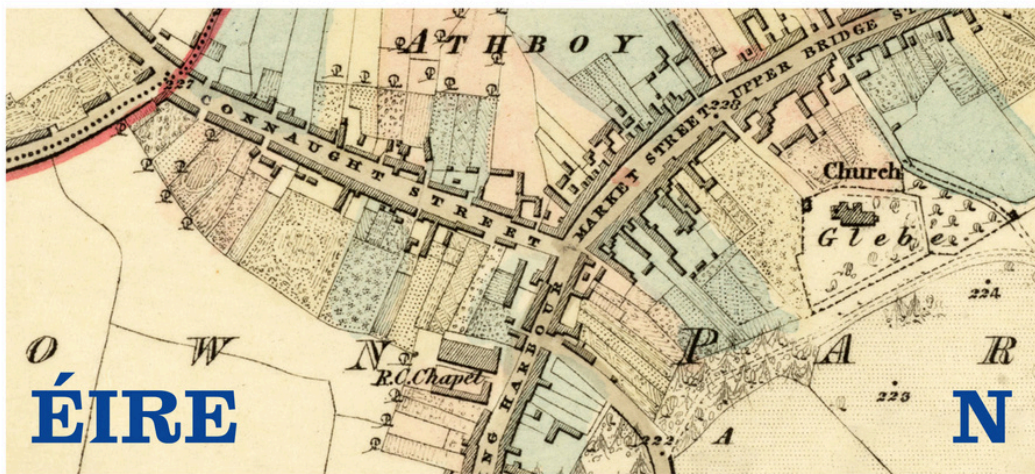


Photo: An Post commemorative stamp featuring Athboy Co. Meath which celebrates 200 years of mapping in Ireland. Stamp design by Max Phillips of Sign Type Foundry.

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UCD Archives Recent Collaborations

Kate Manning
Principal Archivist

1. Contours of a Taboo: Bioweapons and the 1920 'Sinn Féin Typhoid Plot' An exhibition in seven scenes



www.ucd.ie/archives/contoursofataboo/story.html

UCD Archives (Kate Manning, Niamh Jordan and Ella Padden) worked with Claas Kirchhelle and Carly Collier, UCD School of History, on their IRC/UKRI funded project Typhoid, Cockles, & Terrorism: How a disease shaped modern Dublin which was launched on 16 June. Our main contribution is to the online exhibition *Contours of a Taboo: Bioweapons and the 1920 'Sinn Féin Typhoid Plot'*. This is one of a suite of exhibitions with Dublin City Library and Archives, Royal College of Physicians of Ireland Heritage Centre and UCDA. We also loaned P263/401, Richmond Hospital Medical Illustrations, a drawing by J. Connolly Ulcer of an intestine in typhus fever, for use as part of the *Fear & Fever: Living and Dying with Typhoid in Dublin* in the RCPI Heritage Centre.



Watercolour depicting ulcer of the intestine in typhus fever: 'Ulcer of intestine. W.m Quigley aet 62'. Artist: J. Connolly on display in the RCPI Heritage Centre.

Contours of a Taboo explores the claim by British authorities in 1920 that the IRA was planning to attack British barracks in Dublin with typhoid bacteria. It examines the historical circumstances surrounding the so-called 'typhoid plot' and its links to UCD. Visitors to the exhibition will discover how the technologies underpinning the bacteriological revolution triggered major anxieties about invisible violence and find out how weaponising microbes became an international taboo.

The exhibition is structured in seven scenes:

1. Pure Culture: Mass-producing microbes (1862-1900)
2. Dark Culture: Science fiction and bioviolence (1892-1910)
3. Secret Culture: German biosabotage in WWI (1914-1918)
4. Insurgent Culture: Bioweapons and IRA planning (1918-1920)
5. Barbarous Culture: British intelligence and the 'typhoid plot' (1920)
6. Legal Culture: Bioweapons, disarmament and the Geneva Protocol (1928-1933)
7. Outlawed Culture: Impact and gaps of the Biological Weapons Convention (1972-2024)

The exhibition is written and curated by Claas Kirchhelle with curatorial and production assistance from Carly Collier. The artwork is by Madeleine Hadd. The design and digital exhibition development are by Ben Leighton and Chris Hodgson.

Visit the Dublin Portal of typhoidland.org to explore life and death with typhoid in turn of the century Dublin and the history of the city's (mal-)adapted sanitary infrastructure.

2. Judicial attire and the Irish Free State

UCD Archives and UCD Sutherland School of Law co-curated an exhibition on judicial attire and the Irish Free State to mark the centenary of the Courts of Justice Act, 1924. The exhibition was part of the Centenary of the Courts conference held in Dublin Castle on 12 April. It consists of five double-sided panels and is based on research carried out by Niamh Howlin, UCD Sutherland School of Law. The exhibition is written by Niamh Howlin and Kate Manning and designed by Catherine Bodey, UCD Library Outreach. The images are supplied by UCD Archives, Irish Courts Service and Bar of Ireland Digital Archive.



Irish Times article about the exhibition, 13 April

Hugh Kennedy, first Chief Justice of the Irish Free State was keen to establish the uniquely Irish identity of the new courts through modes of address, greater use of the Irish language and judicial attire.

Two sets of designs were submitted for consideration for new judicial robes in the 1920s. Both incorporated the use of colour, and both moved away from the horsehair wig in favour of different headgear.

The first set was designed by English portrait artist, Charles Shannon. The full set of these drawings hang in the Supreme Court. The second set was designed by Kitty MacCormack of Dun Emer Guild. The full set of these drawings form part of Hugh Kennedy's papers in UCD Archives.

Ultimately, neither set of designs was adopted.



*Kitty MacCormack, Dun Emer designs, UCDA
P4/1169, Papers of Hugh Kennedy*



Charles Shannon designs, Irish Courts Service

Judicial Attire and the Irish Free State is made of five double-sided panels and has been on display in Dublin Castle and the Four Courts. It covers the establishment of the Judiciary Committee in 1923, the Courts of Justice Act, 1924; discussion of what judges should wear in the new state and who decides; the Shannon and Dun Emer designs; the reaction to the designs; and the acceptance of the status quo. The exhibition is currently in the UCD Sutherland School of Law.

3. Dermot Nally Papers: The Downing Street Declaration and the Quill Project



UCDA partnered with the Quill Project/Writing Peace at the University of Oxford to catalogue, digitise and release the series of Dermot Nally papers concerning the Downing Street Declaration (Joint Declaration) issued on 15 December 1993. The documents concern the negotiations between the UK and Irish Governments that culminated in the Declaration issued by John Major, UK Prime Minister, and Albert Reynolds, Taoiseach, at 10 Downing Street. Niamh Collins catalogued the papers and prepared them for digitisation. They are available for consultation online at www.quillproject.net/resource_collections/341/. Niamh also wrote about the series on the UCD Library Cultural Heritage Blog: ucdculturalheritagecollections.com/2024/02/08/downing-street-declaration/.

200 Years of Official Mapping in Ireland

Tom Lonergan

Tailte Éireann Senior Archives Officer (Surveying)

Tailte Éireann is a state agency formed on 1 March 2023 with the merger of the Property Registration Authority, Ordnance Survey Ireland and the Valuation Office. In June 2024, Tailte Éireann celebrated the bicentenary of the official mapping of Ireland. Prior to 1824, there had been mapping activities in Ireland on an ad hoc basis. However, the establishment of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland by the Spring Rice committee on 21 June 1824 was unlike anything that had come before. It heralded a comprehensive, government-funded approach to mapping in Ireland, undertaken using the most cutting-edge scientific equipment that was available at the time.

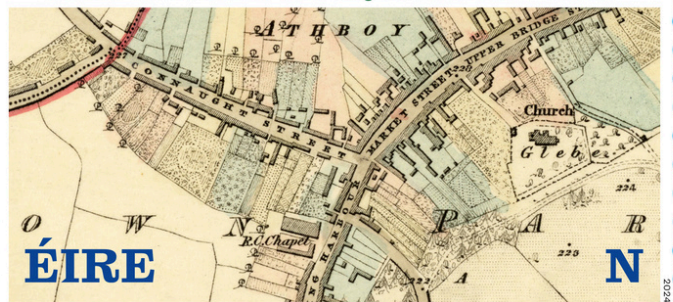
The celebrations to mark the anniversary included the unveiling of a commemorative stamp by An Post. Minister Jack Chambers visited the surveying offices in Phoenix Park to officially launch the stamp into the public domain. The stamp, designed by Max Phillips of Sign Type Foundry, features a representation of the map of Athboy, County Meath, as it was when it was first surveyed in 1836.



Minister Jack Chambers and Chief Executive of Tailte Éireann, Liam O'Sullivan, at the Launch of commemorative stamp with An Post.

Minister Chambers, speaking at the event stated, "The new stamp is a fitting celebration of the original, ground-breaking Ordnance Survey of 1824 and of the work done since then in charting Ireland's changing landscape". Minister Chambers also enjoyed viewing records and artefacts from the surveying archive prepared by the Tailte Éireann archives team, including the original 25-inch survey of Castleknock, Dublin. Also speaking at the event, CEO of Tailte Éireann Liam O'Sullivan said "The exquisite detail captured in this 1836 map of Athboy is a testament to the remarkable work from the first Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Today, Tailte Éireann continues this vital mapping work using modern technologies."

An Chéad Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis ar Éirinn
First Ordnance Survey of Ireland · 1824



An Post commemorative stamp featuring Athboy Co. Meath which celebrates 200 years of mapping in Ireland. Stamp design by Max Phillips of Sign Type Foundry.

Four lectures throughout June were presented to the public in the O'Donovan Room at the surveying offices in Phoenix Park. These were presented by Richard Kirwan, "Ordnance Survey in Ireland 1824 to 1913", Michael Cory, "From limelight to Satellite: The Importance of the Lough Foyle Baseline", Dr Finnian O'Connaith, "The Spring Rice Committee (1824): planning the Ordnance Survey of Ireland", and Colin Bray, "Modern Map making in Ireland".

Richard Kirwan's lecture covered the organising of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland including the influence of the Duke of Wellington, the purpose of the survey, important early figures of the survey and the challenges faced during the 6-inch and 25-inch surveying of Ireland.

Michael Cory's lecture introduced his audience to the groundbreaking for its time triangulation of Ireland and other scientific breakthroughs such as the invention of the limelight.

Dr Finnian O'Cionnaith presented the early discussions and disputes which surrounded the topic of reforming land-based taxation in Ireland, which formed the basic impetus for the original 6-inch survey, and how this led to a lively rivalry between the Duke of Wellington and Sir Thomas Spring Rice MP.

Finally, Colin Bray, the chief operating officer of Surveying in Tailte Éireann, appropriately finished the lecture series by introducing his audience to more modern scientific advances in map-making and the influence these have on how people can interact with the maps of Ireland.

On the 20th and 21st of June, members of the Tailte Éireann archives team also attended the OS 200 launch and conference at the Royal Irish Academy. OS 200 is a new online resource to digitally 're-map' Ireland's Ordnance Survey heritage by linking together historic OS maps and texts. The project was led by Dr Cat Porter of University of Limerick and Prof. Keith Lilley of Queen's University Belfast and was co-founded by UKRI-Arts and Humanities Research Council and the Irish Research Council. The north-south partnership includes the Royal Irish Academy, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, the Digital Repository of Ireland, and the National Library of Ireland as key collaborators. It includes digital surrogates of the original ordnance survey 6-inch name books, letters, memoirs, and drawings. The new digital resource can be accessed free of charge at dri.ie/os200/spotlight/os200.



Colin Bray, Chief Operating Officer, Surveying of Tailte Éireann and Suzanne McLaughlin Chief Survey Officer & Director Ordnance Survey Dr. Cat Porter of University of Limerick and Prof. Keith Lilley of Queen's University Belfast at the launch of OS 200 online at the Royal Irish Academy on 20 June.



Field Trip Visit of OS 200 delegates to Surveying Offices, Phoenix Park.

On Saturday, the 22nd of June, Tailte Éireann hosted a field trip to the surveying offices in Phoenix Park for the OS 200 conference organisers and keynote speakers. The group were treated to a step-by-step explanation of the 25-inch mapping process in Ireland using items from the surveying archives by Fergus Fahey. The group viewed the exhibition cases of surveying archives and instruments on display in the O'Donovan Room and listened to an abridged version of Colin Bray's lecture. Finally, the group were treated to a tour of the Manuscript Room, which was designed by Board of Works architect John Howard Pentland, and purpose-built in the 1890s to house the 25-inch survey of Ireland and all its ancillary documentation.

Later this year, the Irish Society for Archives will publish a special edition of Irish Archives in partnership with Tailte Éireann, which will be themed around 200 years of official mapping in Ireland.

The District Nurse in Ireland

Erin McRae

(Project Cataloguing Archivist, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland)

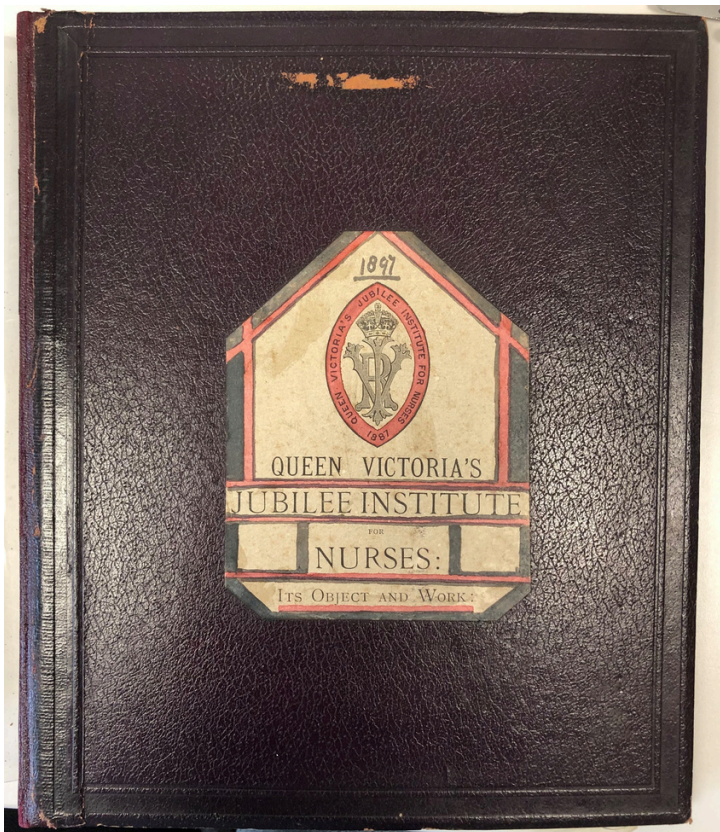
When I first started to list and appraise the RCSI Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery collection I came across the images to the right, and I was immediately curious so I began doing research into who the nurse in the images was and what her connection to the RCSI Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery might be. I soon discovered these images were of Mary Quain, a Lady Dudley Nurse, which lead me to discover a fascinating area of Ireland's nursing history.

The collection thus far has yielded a great deal of papers and documents concerning the history of nursing in Ireland, and as I was thrilled to discover, plenty on the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Lady Dudley Nursing Scheme. Before approaching the history of district nurses in Ireland and the Lady Dudley Nursing Scheme, I will briefly go over how the concept of 'District Nursing' came into being in the United Kingdom, and which eventually made its way across the Irish Sea to Ireland. This narrative began in Liverpool in 1859 when William Rathbone (a wealthy Philanthropist) engaged an individual by the name of Mary Robinson to look after the sick poor in Liverpool for a period of six months, after she had nursed his wife.



After only a month Mrs. Robinson came to Mr. Rathbone begging to be released from her contract, because the poverty was so devastating and what she witnessed so horrifying that she felt she could not continue, however Mr. Rathbone managed to convince her to continue the trial and after the six months ended she wished to continue the work she was doing, as she felt it was very rewarding.

Fast forward to the year 1876 in Dublin where Lady Plunket (Anne Lee Guinness), daughter of Sir Benjamin Guinness, spent a great deal of time in the area around St. Patrick's Cathedral and was shocked at the misery and suffering she saw among the area's poor. She began sponsoring Bible readings and basic medical provision, which expanded to become St Patrick's Nursing Home (1876). It was from this that St. Patrick's Home for District Nurses was set up for the area. In 1881, the Home was moved from York Street to 101 St. Stephen's Green and the nurses were known more commonly as "The Nurses out of the Green". In all, there were district nursing services in Dublin, Liverpool and Bermondsey in London at this point.



Now we jump to the year 1887, the Golden Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. As a gift to the Queen, the women of Great Britain and Ireland collected a sum of money which amounted to £70,000. The money was endowed for the purpose of promoting home nursing for the sick poor and this allowed for the creation of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, formed to educate and maintain nurses rendering them thoroughly efficient to nurse the sick poor in their own homes. In 1928, by Royal Charter, the name was changed to "The Queen's Institute of District Nursing". The Institute had its first Dublin office at 14 Nassau Street and it organised the education of district nurses, district nursing services and associated functions and it also funded pensions for district nurses.

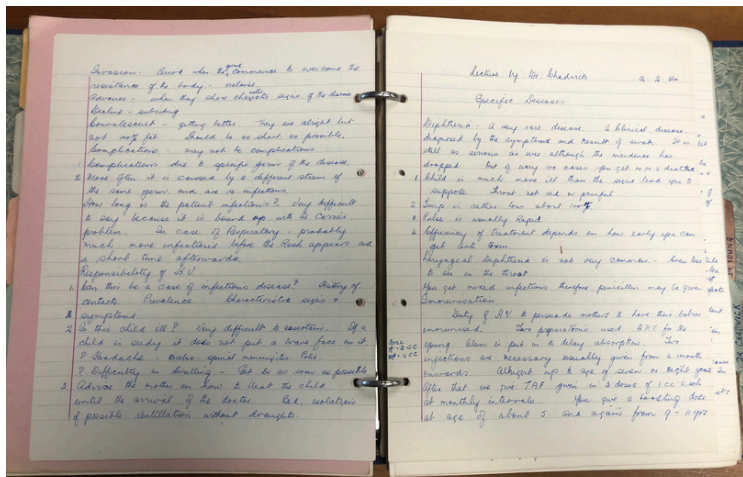
In 1903, Lady Dudley, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant, seeing the extreme poverty in the West of Ireland, set about collecting money from her friends to help in providing a District Nursing service in these areas. The Queen's Institute was requested to train and supply nurses which they agreed to so long as the conditions of affiliation were accepted. (Image of materials in the RCSI Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Archive collection relating to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in Ireland (QIDN) and the Lady Dudley Scheme, along with two photographs, one, of a district nurse, and the other of the General Superintendent of the QIDN, Miss Quain.)

From this scheme many districts across the West were opened including Carna, Carraroe (An Cheathrú Rua), Bealadangan (Béal an Daingin) (1903); Roundstone (Cloch na Rón) and Spiddal (An Spidéal) (1904), by 1910 it supported nineteen nurses in districts along the Western Seaboard from Donegal to West Cork (Lady Dudley's Scheme 1910), and by the 1940s the scheme employed around fifty nurses.



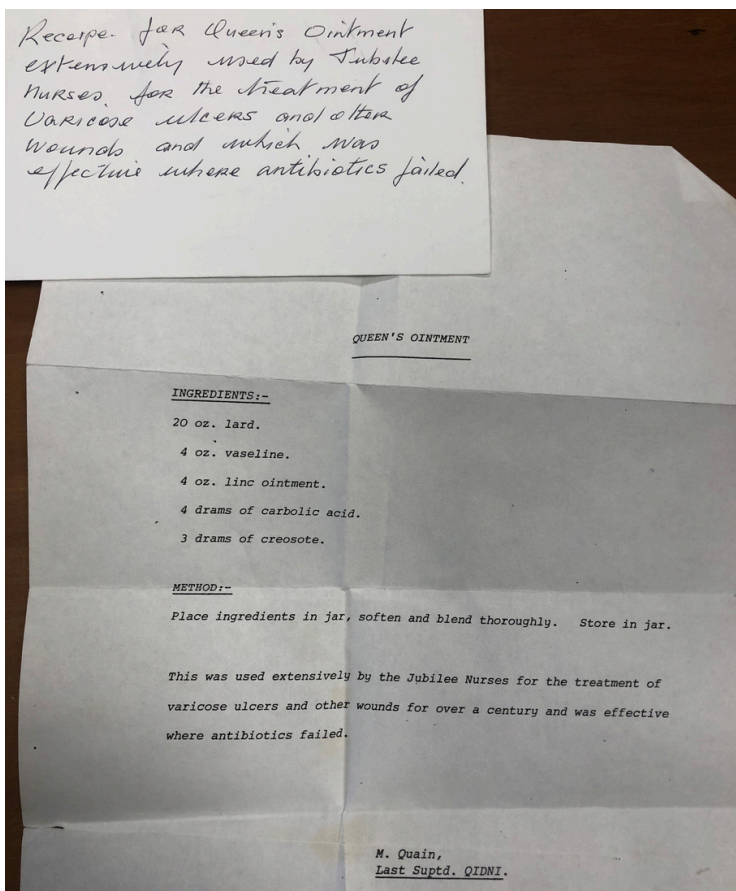
Jubilee nurses were required to have completed the registered general nursing training, the midwifery training, the six-month Jubilee nursing course, and be unmarried and of an excellent character. In 1930 the parish priest of An Cheathrú Rua, Galway, Father McHugh was concerned that the nurse in Béal an Daingin who was also responsible for his parish, could not continue to manage the wide area that was assigned to her. He managed to secure a separate nurse for An Cheathrú Rua and in 1937, Mary Quain was appointed as district nurse.

Mary Quain was born in Galbally on the Limerick/Tipperary border in November of 1911 and she completed general training at the South Infirmary Cork and then continued on to train as a midwife in Dublin at the Rotunda Hospital. Following this, she completed a period of six months at St. Laurences' Home Parnell Square, training as a Jubilee Nurse. The image to the left is a binder with Mary Quain's lecture notes from her nursing courses (RCSI Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Archive Collection).



She was posted and transferred between many districts along the west coast including, Béal an Daingin, Leitir Mealláin, An Cheathrú Rua (in County Galway), An Caol (on Achill Island in County Mayo), and in Glengarrif as well as Youghal (County Cork). The work was arduous and long, the nurses were responsible for providing home nursing and midwifery over large areas.

For example, while Miss Quain worked in the district of An Cheathrú Rua, where she is photographed in the images at the beginning of this piece, she saw up to seventy-five midwifery cases a year, and in addition to this there was general nursing and eventually work in schools. As far as provisions, the Lady Dudley scheme provided the nurses with a furnished cottage with coal, oil, food and uniforms. The water came from a cold tap at the gate of the cottage and cooking was done on the range, with oil lamps or candles providing light. There was also a bicycle provided by the scheme however, in some cases, like Miss Quain's, the bicycle was the only means of transportation with her district being ten miles long, she could easily cycle up to forty miles per day.



In 1951, Miss Quain was transferred to Dublin (St. Patrick's Home, St. Stephen's Green (one of the training centres for Jubilee Nurses) as Assistant Superintendent, where she was involved in the training of new Jubilee Nurses. Within only eight months she had been promoted to Superintendent of St. Patrick's Home and was simultaneously taking a Health Visitors course with the Queen's Institute in England. In 1959, Miss Quain was made General Superintendent of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in Ireland, a post which she held until the service was absorbed by the Health Authority in 1968 (pictured left is the recipe for the "Queen's Ointment, used by Jubilee Nurses for the treatment of varicose ulcers and other wounds for over a century and was effective where antibiotics failed"). However, Miss Quain continued in various nursing posts until her retirement in 1976.

In her retirement, Miss Quain acted as a supervisor for An Bord Altranais (which was later renamed The Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland {Bord Altranais agus Cnáimhseachais na hÉireann} after the signing of Commencement Order S.1 No.385 of 2012 in accordance with The Nurses and Midwives Act, 2011) and as I later found out, Miss Quain was the 'historical researcher' for the Faculty of Nursing in 1986 as well as a founding member of the RCSI Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery.

Mary Quain completed a great deal of research on the subject of Jubilee Nursing and from what I have processed, appraised and catalogued in the collection thus far, also deposited a great deal of material with the Faculty which has found its way into the Archive. Upon further research I found that many local history organizations across much of Ireland have completed projects, commemorations, and written research pieces on their past district nurses. These nurses have all come across through what I have read as truly valued and well respected and remembered individuals within the communities they served. As is written in the Declaration by Students on Award of Diplomas by the Faculty of Nursing (December, 1988): "With loyalty will I endeavour to cooperate with the Physician in his work and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care." Mary Quain, and I'm sure many, if not all, of the individuals who worked as district nurses, embodied this pledge so completely in their respect for physicians and their incredible resilience, always putting their patients care and wellbeing at the forefront of their practice. It has humbled me to read and research about the many nurses and midwives who are a testament to their profession and I am honoured that I could retell the story of Mary Quain on this occasion. And now I will finish with a verse from a poem entitled "The Nurse.", written by Lucy Helen Pearson, published in The Journal of the National Dental Association dated 1914[?]:

'The world grows better year by year,
Because some nurse in her little sphere
Puts on her apron and grins and sings,
And keeps on doing the same old things.'

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Peacekeeping for Heritage: Training UN Peacekeepers in Cultural Property Protection

By Gretchen Allen, Senior Conservator NAI, member INCBS

This past December, the Irish National Committee for the Blue Shield (INCBS) held the second annual United Nations Training School in Ireland (UNTSI) Cultural Property Protection course in conjunction with Blue Shield International and the Irish Defence Forces. The course was held at the Curragh Camp in Co. Kildare and focused on Cultural Property Protection (CPP) of both tangible and intangible heritage in a UN Peacekeeping context. The programme featured lectures, group activities, and on-site tours over the course of five days from December 4-8, 2023.

A total of 30 people--23 military personnel and 7 civilian heritage professionals--attended the course from Ireland, the UK, and the continental EU. Military delegates were required to have deployment experience and came primarily from the Irish Defence Forces. Small groups attended from the Netherlands, Germany, and the UK.

The first half of the course was comprised of lectures given by representatives from CPP organizations within or adjacent to multiple different national militaries including France, the UK, Lebanon, the Netherlands, and the USA. These informed attendees about CPP as a concept and how CPP efforts could be integrated into military and UN Peacekeeping missions. The lectures also emphasized how CPP could be critical to the success of Peacekeeping missions and relationship-building with local populations. Group activities during this part of the course focused on historical scenarios where CPP or lack thereof played a massive role (eg. the bombing of the library of Sarajevo), and groups were tasked to re-examine these scenarios and think about how CPP could have been better implemented.



Capt. Ankie Petersen (NL) instructs course attendees during a roleplaying exercise in Merrion Square (Photo Credit: Commandant Daniel Ayiotis)

The second half of the course centred on a fictional role-playing scenario where attendees were given a brief on the political situation and CPP needs of “Wilfdon”, capital of “Wilfland”. Attendees were given a UN mandate, a history of the country and the contributing factors to its instability, briefs on different CPP issues, and information on the equipment and capabilities of their fictional UN Peacekeeping troops. Within this scenario, attendees went on site visits to the Curragh Camp military museum and then on a full-day trip to Dublin where Merrion Square, the Military Archives, and St. Patrick’s Cathedral stood in for major Wilflandic heritage sites.

Keepers of each site role-played along with the briefs so attendees could ask questions while assessing the CPP risks. Following the site visits, attendees separated into groups and prepared a brief that was then presented to the Force Commander on the final day.

Responses to the course were enthusiastic. The variety of speakers, visits, and activities kept the course interesting and well-paced. Many of the attendees complemented the subject matter and the teaching, with one saying “The course opened up my eyes to the important work of the Blue Shield. It’s an organisation that nations should all use.” Staying on base at the Curragh Camp fostered camaraderie between participants of all nationalities and encouraged further discussion outside of the course. For future iterations of the course, the goal will be to invite Peacekeepers from outside the EU and the UK to encourage a more diverse pool of attendees.



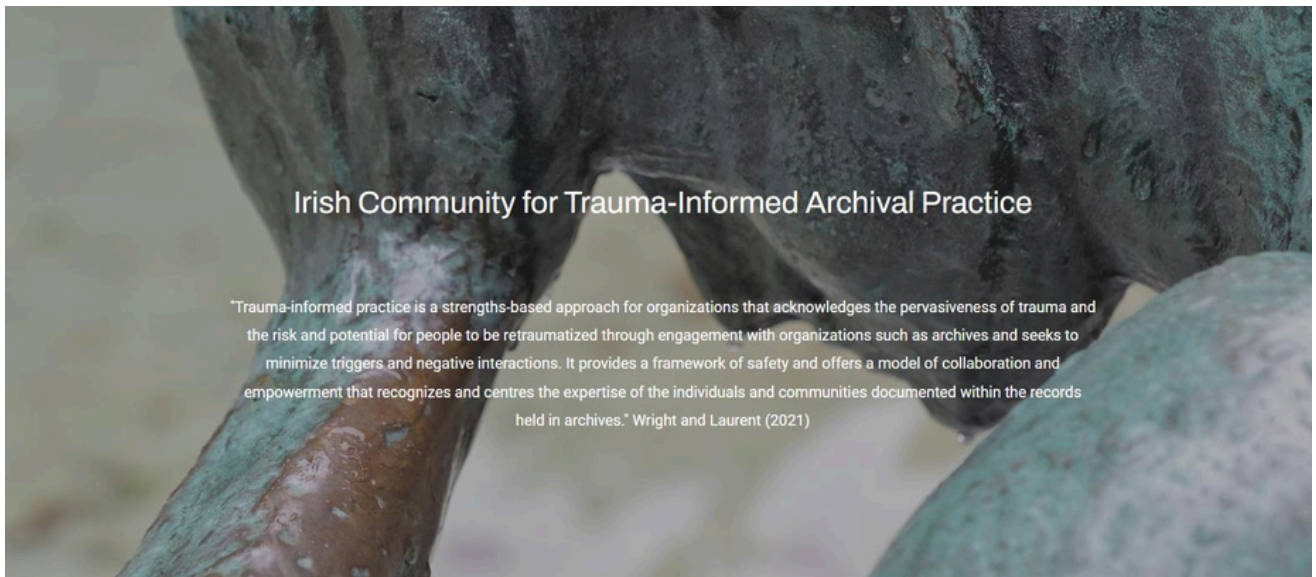
Overall the second annual UNTSI CPP Training course was a success, and efforts will be made to include it in the yearly programme for both the INCBS and the UNTSI. This will further the awareness of the Blue Shield’s CPP principles in UN Peacekeeping forces and help strengthen the relationship between the two organizations.

Gretchen Allen, Senior Conservator at NAI, accepts her course completion certificate from Peter Stone, President of Blue Shield International (Photo Credit: Commandant Tadhg Culbert)

Launch of Irish Community for Trauma Informed Archival Practice

Elizabeth Mullins, School of History, UCD.

Friday 24 May 2024 saw the first meeting of the Irish Community for Trauma Informed Archival Practice. This practice acknowledges the potential of archival records to traumatize individuals, including the subjects of records and the archivists who are working with them. The Irish Community for Trauma Informed Archival Practice developed from an online workshop funded by the Heritage Council that was organized in May 2023 by Lisa Shortall, then a staff member in the School of History, UCD. This workshop was delivered by Kirsten Wright and Nicola Laurent on behalf of the Australian Society for Archivists. Wright and Laurent have been at the heart of international efforts to recognize the need for trauma informed approaches to archival work. These approaches are closely connected to the idea of person-centred archival practice, which puts the person, rather than the record, at the heart of the archival endeavour.



Home page of ictiap.ie website

The committee formed after the workshop, whose members have been working in a personal capacity over the past year to develop the Irish Community for Trauma Informed Archival Practice, includes individuals employed in national archives, local authority archives, religious organizations, semi-state bodies, universities, funding bodies and archival education. The community seeks to promote the use of trauma informed and person-centred approaches to archival work through the holding of online meetings and the development of a website, www.ictiap.ie. The website currently contains introductory information and links related to secondary trauma and the theory behind trauma informed practice and will be added to as the community evolves.



Guide to Resources

- A key aim of the Irish Community for Trauma-Informed Archival Practice is to provide record keepers with links to open access resources (journal articles, blog posts, videos etc) to support the development of person-centred approaches to their work.
- Clicking on each image below or on the menu bar on the left will bring you to lists of resources about secondary trauma and introductory literature about trauma informed approaches.
- Additional pages linked to specific aspects of archiving: dealing with donors, describing records, and providing access, will be developed as the community establishes itself.
- If you have any resources that you would like to contribute please email ictiap2024@gmail.com

Introduction to Resources page of [ictiap.ie](http://www.ictiap.ie)

In addition to the website launch, the first meeting of the group which was attended by nearly 50 archivists across the island of Ireland, also included a brief introduction to the committee members, an overview of the nature of trauma informed approaches by Lisa Shortall and a presentation by Lorraine McLoughlin from Dublin City Library and Archives about the ways trauma informed approaches could be applied in a local authority archives setting. Future meetings will focus on the application of trauma informed approaches to different aspects of archival work such as dealing with donors, describing and providing access to records. For further information see www.ictiap.ie