DIGITAL REPOSITORY OF IRELAND (DRI)

The Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) is one of the projects of the Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) series begins at the foundation of the state in 1919 and the National Archives of Ireland. The DRI is a partnership between the National Archives of Ireland and the Royal Irish Academy. The DRI is a comprehensive digital repository of the Republic of Ireland's government records, and it is available to the public online at difp.ie.

GRANGEARMON HISTORIES

Grangeegorman Histories is a project that aims to uncover and share the history of the former hospital, workhouse, prison, and psychiatric centre. The project is run by the HSE, TU Dublin, and the local community. The project is based on the northside of Dublin city and is engaged in a rich range of activities to help destigmatise mental illness and to ensure the accessibility of the project's findings.

ANALYSING AND RESEARCHING NORTH AND SOUTH (ARINS)

The Royal Irish Academy's Analysing and Researching North and South (ARINS) initiative was established in 2020. It is an initiative that enables academics, practitioners, and policymakers to research the complex nature of our past to inform the future of Irish unity; and the politics and society of Northern Ireland.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY LIBRARY

The Royal Irish Academy Library is a repository of Ireland's intellectual traditions, including the Academy's own research projects and publications. The library hosts and manages Irish history, archaeology, and the history of Irish science. Our significant body of books, journals, and periodicals are produced to a high standard and are all peer-reviewed. They are available online for all citizens.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY PUBLICATIONS

The publishing house of the Royal Irish Academy produces a wide range of books and journals covering most of the research projects of the Academy's own research projects and publications. The books and journals are published in the Academy's own research projects and publications. The books and journals are peer-reviewed and are all available online for all citizens.

IHO is compiled, edited, and in the facilitation of knowledge and critical analysis of the history of Ireland. Insights, findings, and lessons learned from the project's findings are shared through the public engagement of the project's findings and are always looking for new writers and translators.
We often speak of Global Ireland, and indeed we must; as a distinctive entity and a place, language, international relations, the lives of defining figures, the public history of the same spirit, its researchers work and what they and their institutions produce and institutions do drive to share research results, allowing us to work and what they and their institutions do drive to share research results, allowing us to reflect on our society.

The Royal Irish Academy's research projects, and institutions with policy-defining bodies, they receive, collectively and recognised through the support they work and what they and their institutions do drive to share research results, allowing us to reflect on our society.

Research objectives and methods they work and what they and their institutions do drive to share research results, allowing us to reflect on our society.

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and others, have a well-informed but our country can only be knowledge.

related infrastructural resources change over time, but some enquiry, reliability of analysis and tolerance; that the increase of would bring enlightenment and members of the Royal Irish IN 1785 the founding they work and what they and together, to understand how seek to inspire and stimulate the same spirit, its researchers and stimulates debate on research the Royal Irish Academy and institutions.

various government departments they receive, collectively and important task. Their role is along with its library and its

JANE CONROY, MRIA

Vice-president for Research gratified the founders of the seventeenth to the nineteenth varied manuscript tradition of the range of media: from the rich and present day. Our dictionary will from the period Foclóir Stairiúil na Gaeilge is building comprehensive dictionary for one of scholars and antiquarians have years, through which many leading tradition of lexicography and of Ó Cadhain (1906–1970).

The Gaelic Journal Irisleabhar na SOURCES CELTIC LATIN FROM OF MEDIEVAL OF IRISH OF CELTIC

standard Latin dictionaries deal composed during imperial times. Yet the period completely dwarfs the different places, eventually becoming naturally and in different ways in tongue of the people across most fifth century, its official language—

DIL DMLCS

OF MEDIEVAL DIL OF IRISH DMLCS DIL 1600 TO THE 200 TO 15,000 WORDS AND COVER CENTURY. THE LIVING ARE NOT INCLUDED.

The Dictionary of Irish Biography (DIB) tells the island’s life story through the biographies, at home (DIB) entries to give a deeper curate database, the is available in print; As well as this free-to-access online project is part of a wider European project ranges from providing changes the state of knowledge in the history of Irish scholarship. It is an epoch-making event and lives (2016), migrations. Our most recent themed publications include Irish Sporting lives (2021) and Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA) entries to give a deeper curate

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and others, have a well-informed but our country can only be. We often speak of Global Ireland, lives of defining figures, the public language, international relations, the Academy's research projects and value must be placed on rigorous doubt and mistrust, even more world. To today, in an age of greater tolerance; that 'the increase of would bring enlightenment and Academy believed that research members of the Royal Irish founding contribute to our society. 

FOCLÓIR STAIRIÚIL NA GAEILGE
The Royal Irish Academy has long believed that research into Ireland's language would bring enlightenment and that 'the increase of methodology and human knowledge'. In 1785, the Academy commissioned Professor George Berkeley to compile an Irish dictionary. The work was funded by a subscription of 100 guineas raised through a public appeal. This was one of the first attempts to systematically document the Irish language. The dictionary was published in 1788. It contains 12,000 words and is representative in its selection of examples and reflects each word's treatment of each item of vocabulary.

DICTIOnARY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN FROM CELTIC SOURCES (DMCLS)
The project aims to produce the first comprehensive dictionary of Medieval Latin from Celtic sources. The project draws together researchers from across Europe and is based on a database of over 100,000 words from the period between 500 and 1500. The dictionary will be available online and will provide a rich resource for scholars of Latin and Medieval Irish.

IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS (IHTA)
The IHTA project is a collaborative effort between researchers from the Royal Irish Academy, the Ordnance Survey, and the Irish Department of Housing. The project aims to produce a detailed cartographic resource of Ireland's historic towns and cities. The project draws on a wealth of historical maps and documents and will provide a rich resource for historians and archaeologists.

IRISH BIOGRAPHY (DIB)
The Dictionary of Irish Biography is a comprehensive resource that documents the lives of important figures from Irish history. The project includes biographies of scientists, politicians, and cultural figures. The Dictionary of Irish Biography is available online and provides a rich resource for students and researchers.
IN 1785... research continues. The Royal Irish Academy has a long history of supporting and encouraging research, and today its members are engaged in a wide range of projects. Research in different fields is supported by the Academy, and the work of its members is essential to the development of knowledge. The Academy is committed to promoting research and providing the necessary support to ensure that it can thrive.

FOCLOIR STAIRIÚIL NA GÀELGE

The Royal Irish Academy has long played a key role in the promotion and development of the Irish language. Its work includes the publication of dictionaries and other resources that help to preserve and promote this important language. The Academy is committed to supporting those who work to advance the Irish language, and its efforts are essential to the continued development of the language and its use.

DICTIOANRY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN FROM CELTIC SOURCES (DMLCS)

The DMLCS project is an important resource for those studying the history of the Irish language. It provides a valuable resource for understanding the development of the Irish language and its connections to other languages. The project is supported by the Royal Irish Academy, and its work is essential to the continued development of knowledge in this field.

IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS (IHTA)

The Irish Historic Towns Atlas is a comprehensive resource that provides information about the history and development of towns across Ireland. It is supported by the Royal Irish Academy, and its work is essential to the continued development of knowledge in this field.

DICTIOANRY OF IRISH BIOGRAPHY (DIB)

The Dictionary of Irish Biography is a valuable resource for those studying the history of Ireland. It provides information about important figures from the past, and its work is essential to the continued development of knowledge in this field. The Dictionary is supported by the Royal Irish Academy, and its work is essential to the continued development of knowledge in this field.
IN 1785, Sir Richardourn and Lord Antrim donated
6,000 acres of land to the Royal Irish Academy, a
foundation that has been 

Our history and achievements:
The Royal Irish Academy has been
founded in 1785 and is a founding member of the
European Research 

Research and publications:
The Academy’s research projects and
publications are significant elements 

The Royal Irish Academy’s totemic
publication is the Dictionary of Irish
Biography (DIB) (2021), containing more than
5,000 entries on nearly 11,000 lives,
including that of Sir Richardourn and Lord
Antrim, who donated 6,000 acres of land to
the Academy. The DIB is available free to access
online and in print. Other publications include
the Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA), which
ranges from providing insight into the 

The Dictionary of Medieval Latin from
Celtic Sources (DMLCS) project is part
of a wider European initiative. The
project ranges from providing access to
local source material, to facilitating broader
comparisons. The project is part of a wider
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of ourselves, achieved through and others, have a well-informed contributor to global society if we, but our country can only be share knowledge.

Academy's research projects and history of institutions and ways to doubt and mistrust, even more would bring enlightenment and inspire and stimulate enquiry. They task. Their role is recognised collectively and individually, research, constantly updated. The Royal Irish Academy's research projects, along with the Royal Irish Academy's totemic Academy's research projects and related library and publications efforts

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Repositories; for example, the Irish Manuscripts Collection at the National Library of Ireland comes from the holdings of other libraries and archives, and other material may be available for inspection at the Royal Irish Academy or the University of Notre Dame in Washington, D.C. Other material is retained by the National Archives of Ireland.

The basic aim of the Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) is to make available, as certified to be in regular use by the National Archives Act (1986) or for academic, cultural, or governmental purposes, departmental records more than 30 years old, but not yet released to the public. The first volumes, covering discrete periods and in the Royal Irish Academy Archives, were published in 2011. The project continues to receive funding from the National Cultural Institutions Group (NCIG) and the Higher Education Authority (HEA) and the Irish Research, Innovation and Science (RSI) Agency Act of 2005 and the Framework for Research, Innovation and Science 2021-2025.

The National Archives Act (1986) provides for the establishment of the National Archives of Ireland, which is responsible for preserving and making available to the public the documents of significant national and historical importance. The Royal Irish Academy Archives, University and Trinity College Dublin.

The Irish Manuscripts Collection at the National Library of Ireland is a national repository for institutional stakeholders to use to connect with contemporary and historical data, allowing the public, students and researchers to contribute to the research, innovation, and science community.

The National Archives of Ireland is a national digital repository for Ireland's humanities, social sciences, and cultural heritage data. The Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) is a national digital repository for Ireland's humanities, social sciences, and cultural heritage data. The Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) is a national digital repository for Ireland's humanities, social sciences, and cultural heritage data. The Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) is a national digital repository for Ireland's humanities, social sciences, and cultural heritage data.

The Royal Irish Academy and the University of Notre Dame in Washington, D.C., are leading the project to create a digital repository of Irish manuscripts, books, pamphlets, maps, and other archival and published materials. The project is being carried out by the Royal Irish Academy and the University of Notre Dame in Washington, D.C., in collaboration with the National Archives of Ireland and the National Library of Ireland.

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DOUGLAS慶NIGERIe POLICY (DFP)

Economist in Irish Foreign Policy (DFP) is a partnership between the National Archives of Ireland and the Royal Irish Academy (RIA). The programme is supported by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFA) and the Department of the Taoiseach. It aims to establish a research and publishing programme on the themes of Irish foreign policy, with a focus on the 20th century.

DIGITAL REPOSITORY OF IRELAND (DRI)

The Digital Repository of Ireland is a national infrastructure project that provides a sustainable environment for the digital management of Ireland’s cultural heritage. It is co-facilitated by the Royal Irish Academy and Trinity College Dublin. The project is funded by the Research Early Career Development Initiative of the HEA.

GRANGEGORMAN HISTORIES

The Grangegorman series is an initiative of the Royal Irish Academy, the European Eye on Migration, the Grangegorman area cooperation in the arts. The project is designed to stimulate awareness of the past and the complexities of the complex nature of our past.

ANALYSING AND RESEARCHING IRELAND NORTH AND SOUTH (ARINS)

The ARINS project is an initiative of the Royal Irish Academy, the Grangegorman area cooperation in the arts. The project is designed to stimulate awareness of the past and the complexities of the complex nature of our past.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY LIBRARY

The Library is the national research library of Ireland and is home to one of the world’s oldest extant libraries. It is a research and reference library, with a focus on the history, archaeology, and the history of the Royal Irish Academy. The Library is also home to the Royal Irish Academy’s collection of manuscripts, rare books, and papers.
DOCUMENTS ON IRISH FOREIGN POLICY (DIFP)  

Encouraged by the Irish Foreign Service, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has made freely available online at difp.ie the 850a documents that are considered important or useful for an understanding of Irish foreign policy. Each volume the documents are made freely available online at difp.ie. The series started in November 1998. Subsequent volumes, covering discrete periods in November 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014, have appeared at two-yearly intervals, and to date each volume the documents are certified to be in regular use by researchers. Our aim is to safeguard accessibility, interoperability and reusability. Our aim is to safeguard accessibility, interoperability and reusability.

The Royal Irish Academy (DRI) provides for the transfer of personal papers of many of the key figures in Irish history, literature, science, art and architecture of Ireland to the Royal Irish Academy Library (RIAL), at the heart of the Library, at the heart of the Dublin Castle and the British withdrawal from Ireland. The Handover: Dublin Castle and the British withdrawal from Ireland. This has been the site of a collaborative project in Grangegorman, the Royal Irish Academy and Grangegorman Development (ARINS) is a national digital repository for personal papers of many of the key figures in Irish history, literature, science, art and architecture of Ireland to the Royal Irish Academy Library (RIAL), at the heart of the Library, at the heart of the Dublin Castle and the British withdrawal from Ireland. The Handover: Dublin Castle and the British withdrawal from Ireland.

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ANALYSING AND RESEARCHING IRISH NORTHERN AND SOUTH (ARINS)  

The Grange Development is a national digital repository for research and cultural heritage data. It is a national digital repository for research and cultural heritage data. It is a national digital repository for research and cultural heritage data. It is a national digital repository for research and cultural heritage data. It is a national digital repository for research and cultural heritage data.

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GRANGEFARM HISTORIES  

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ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY PUBLICATIONS  

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DOCUMENTS ON
IRISH FOREIGN
POLICY (DIFP)

Enquiries on Irish Foreign Policy
and documents in the DIFP collection
should be directed to the Royal
Irish Institute and the National
Archives of Ireland. The
DIFP is organised in 12 volumes,
volume 1 covers the period from
1922 to 1997, and volume 12
covers the period from 2003 to
2007. The next two volumes in
the series, DIFP volumes 13 and
14, covering the period from
2008 to 2010, will be available
online at difp.ie.

ANALYSING AND RESEARCHING
IRISH NORTH AND SOUTH
(ARINS)

The Royal Irish Academy is one of the oldest
learning, understanding and communicating
about the end of the British civil war in
Ireland and the timing of referenda on the
status of Ireland North and South. The
Academy’s role in analysing these questions
is designed to help deconstruct contemporary
issues and to facilitate public discourse.

DIGITAL REPOSITORY
OF IRELAND (DRI)

The Royal Irish Academy is one of the oldest
and most prestigious research organisations
in Ireland. The DRI is a digital library
housing a wide range of digital resources,
including

- Royal Irish Academy Open Day
- Royal Irish Academy Library
- Royal Irish Academy Publications

The DRI is a digital repository that
facilitates access to a wide range of
digital resources, including academic
journals, conference proceedings,
theses, and other scholarly
publications.

GRANGEGORMAN HISTORIES

The Royal Irish Academy is one of the oldest
and most prestigious research organisations
in Ireland. The Grangegorman Asylum
was established in 1876, and continues to
be used today as a residential care
facility. The academy has a long history
of involvement in the history of the
Asylum, and is committed to
preserving and sharing this
heritage.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY
LIBRARY

The Royal Irish Academy is one of the oldest
and most prestigious research organisations
in Ireland. The library is a large and
diverse collection of books and
archives, covering a wide range
of subjects.

The library is a digital repository
that facilitates access to a wide
range of digital resources, including
academic journals, conference
proceedings, theses, and other
scholarly publications.

The origins of the Royal
Academy date back to the
1784, and it is one of the oldest
and most prestigious research
organisations in Ireland. The
library is a large and diverse
collection of books and archives,
covering a wide range of
subjects.

The library is a digital repository
that facilitates access to a wide
range of digital resources, including
academic journals, conference
proceedings, theses, and other
scholarly publications.
DOCUMENTS ON IRISH FOREIGN POLICY (DIFP)

Enquiries on Irish Foreign Policy, past and present, can be directed to: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, South Great George's Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. The DIFP began in 1977 and was established under the aegis of the National Archives of Ireland. The DIFP contains a comprehensive collection of documents on Irish foreign policy from the 19th century to the present day. It is open to the public for research purposes and can be consulted at the National Archives of Ireland.

GRANGEKORMAN HISTORIES

Grangecon Prison in Grangecon, County Wicklow, was an asylum for the mentally ill. It closed in 1854 and the building was used as a prison until 1917. The prison was eventually transformed into the Grangecon campus of St Vincent's University Hospital, a mental health and forensic hospital.

DIGITAL REPOSITORY OF IRELAND (DRI)

The Digital Repository of Ireland (DRI) is a project of the Royal Irish Academy, a non-governmental organisation whose mission is to promote and claim Ireland's scientific and cultural heritage. DRI is an open access digital repository of Irish research, publications, and archival materials.

ANALYSING AND RESEARCHING IRELAND NORTH AND SOUTH (ARINS)

Analysing and Researching Ireland North and South (ARINS) is a programme for research and publication on the North and South of Ireland. The programme is supported by a consortium of universities, research institutes, and cultural organisations. The programme focuses on the cultural, social, and political aspects of the history of the North and South of Ireland.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY LIBRARY

The Library of the Royal Irish Academy is the oldest library in Ireland and is one of the leading research libraries in the country. It contains a vast collection of books, manuscripts, and archives on all aspects of Irish culture and history. The Library is open to the public for research purposes and can be consulted at the Royal Irish Academy.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY PUBLICATIONS

The Royal Irish Academy publishes a number of prestigious journals, books, and reports on all aspects of Irish culture and history. These publications are available at the Royal Irish Academy library and at the National Library of Ireland.
DOCUMENTS ON IRELAND’S FOREIGN POLICY (DIFP)

Enquiries on the Digital Foreign Policy Project (DFPP) should be addressed either to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government Buildings, South-side, Dublin 2, or to the Royal Irish Academy at 17 Merrion Square, Dublin 2 (Tel: 01 678 5678). The DFPP was initiated in 1995 by the Royal Irish Academy and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

In the late 1980s, there was an emerging recognition that the rearrangement of the boundaries of the Irish state over the five decades following independence in 1922 had profound ramifications for the people and institutions of all parts of the island. In particular, it was recognised that there was a growing need to create a systematic and comprehensive archive of the documents that had informed the public discussions and governmental decisions which had determined the shape of contemporary Ireland. The DIFP was established in 1995 in order to meet this need.

The Royal Irish Academy, through its Secretariat as custodian of the National Archives of Ireland in Ireland, had been established as the lead institution to manage the project. It was envisaged that DIFP would be a co-ordinated, multi-disciplinary and multi-agency project, supported by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The project was to be conducted in two distinct stages:

Stage 1: The first stage was proposed to run from 1997 to 1999. The project would be a large-scale, academic project involving academics in Irish Studies from the humanities and social sciences. It would be based in the Royal Irish Academy.

Stage 2: The second stage was proposed to run from 2000 to 2002. The project would be a large-scale, academic project involving academics in Irish Studies from the humanities and social sciences. It would be based in the Royal Irish Academy.

The Royal Irish Academy has been working on the project since its inception in 1995. The project has been funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the National Archives of Ireland.

The project has been supported by a range of academic institutions, including the National University of Ireland, Trinity College Dublin, University College Dublin, and the Royal Irish Academy. The project has also been supported by a range of non-governmental organisations, including the Irish Council for Overseas Research Students (ICORS), the Irish Council for Research in International Studies (ICRIS), and the Irish Council for Research in Social and Cultural Studies (ICRCSS).

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but our country can only be

We often speak of Global Ireland,

language, international relations, the

related infrastructural resources

change over time, but some central

depth of knowledge.

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doubt and mistrust, even more

a better society and improve our

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Academy's research projects, along

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words of text that has been over 20

This mammoth task of linguistic

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Foclóir Stairiúil na Gaeilge is building

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Among these the medieval Irish, in

vitality as the everyday spoken

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People didn’t stop reading and

as Spanish, French, Italian, etc.

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In a mosaic-like pattern that reflects

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DMLCS project ensures that our

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The Royal Irish Academy has a long

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time and continuing to grow.

In recent years, the link

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Dublin and Armagh, though the

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are made available in print (IHTA

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The IHTA network, overseen by a

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Our Irish Biography

as the Ordnance Survey did in the

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Dictionary of Irish

1916 portraits

of contributors, and it now features

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Ireland. The chronological scope of

The project ranges from providing

the project ranges from providing

figures deserving fresh interest—are

As well as this free-to-access online

regularly published in the online

alongside its core work, the project

is available in print;

As well as this free-to-access online

DIB

IRISH BIOGRAPHY (DIB)

IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS (IHTA)

DICTIONARY OF MEDIEVAL LATIN FROM CELTIC SOURCES (DMLCS)

FOCLOIR STAIRIUL NA GAELGE


eighteenth century onwards. The

research community fulfilled. The

communities, make a major

engagement with topics beyond

of the discipline, such as language,

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of human activity, from scientists to

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