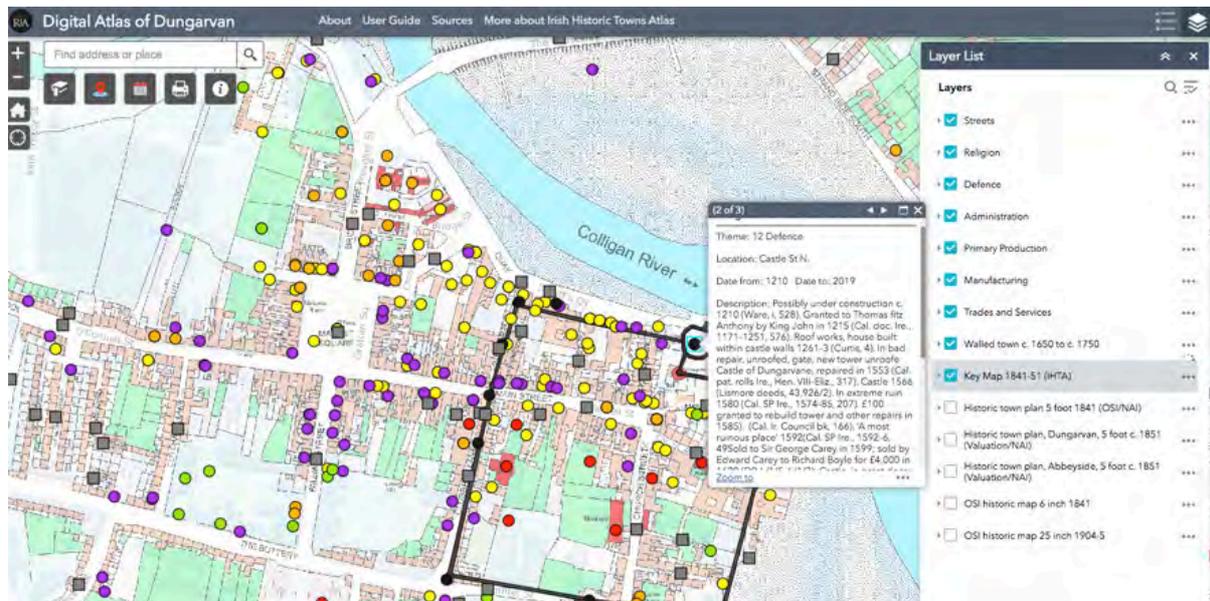


Digital Atlas of Dungarvan

User Guide



Introduction.....	3
Tutorial 1 – Getting going: basic map functions	4
Tutorial 2 – Navigating the maps: using the historic map layers	7
Tutorial 3 – Sites and themes: working with point data.....	11
Tutorial 4 – Making my map: filter by date.....	14
Tutorial 5 – Making my map: filter by site type	15

Introduction

The *Digital Atlas of Dungarvan* is an interactive map that explores the built heritage of the town. It can be accessed from any digital device, including mobile phones, tablets, laptops and desktops. A series of tutorial videos have been created to show what can be revealed about Dungarvan and its history when you explore the layers of the *Digital Atlas*. All tutorials are available to view as videos on www.ria.ie/digital-atlas-dungarvan. They may be viewed in conjunction with each other or as a stand alone document.



The *Digital Atlas of Dungarvan* is derived from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA)* forthcoming publication on *Dungarvan* by John Martin. It is the thirtieth atlas in the series. The IHTA was founded in 1981 in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The aim of project is to produce historic atlases with maps and a detailed topographical history of a selection of towns on the Island of Ireland.

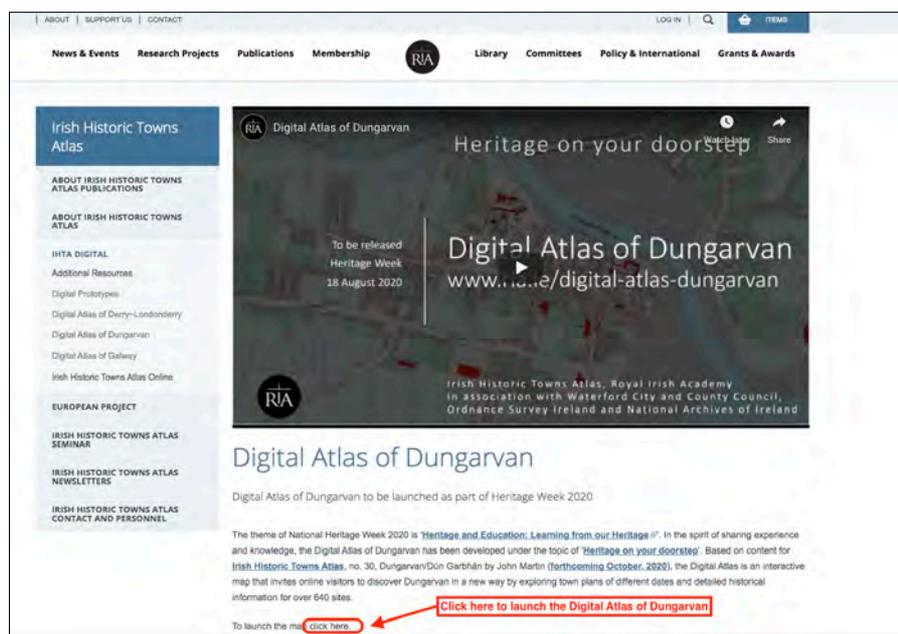


Maps included follow specific guidelines set out by the International Commission for the History of Towns where over 560 towns in nineteen countries have been published that allow them to be comparable. For more on the Irish and European project see www.ihta.ie or follow us on Twitter @IHTA_RIA.

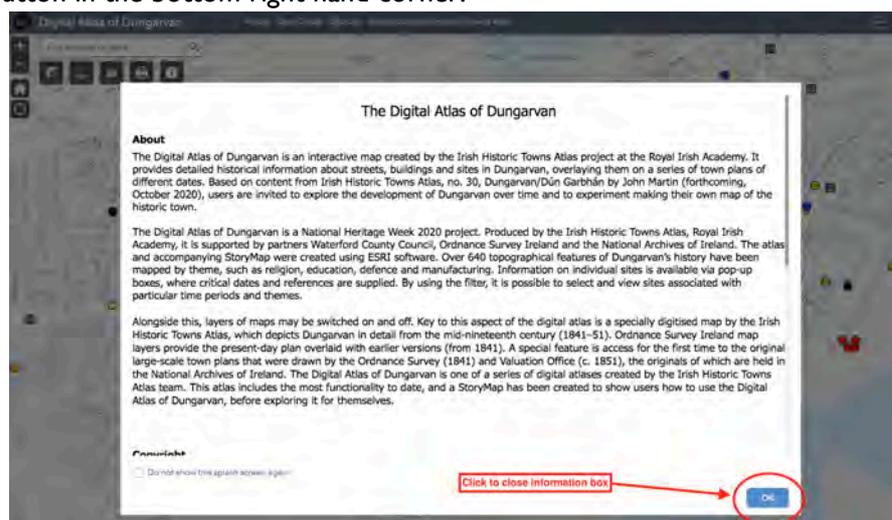
Tutorial 1 – Getting going: basic map functions

Getting going: basic map functions is the first tutorial in the series. The aim is to help you get started with the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan.

1. To access the atlas, go to <https://www.ria.ie/digital-atlas-dungarvan> which is the homepage for the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan.
2. Click on the link and you will be taken to the Digital Atlas.



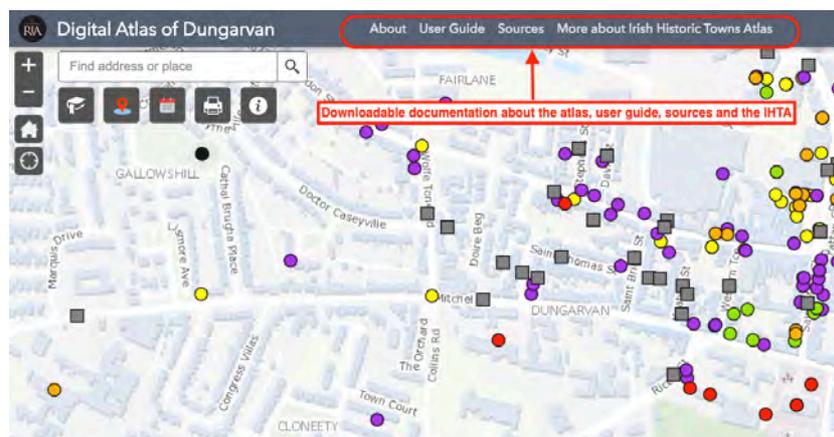
3. The first thing you will see is an information box, which displays in the centre of your screen. This describes the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan and provides links to useful information. You can scroll down the box to learn more about the project. To close the information box, click on the blue OK button in the bottom right hand corner.



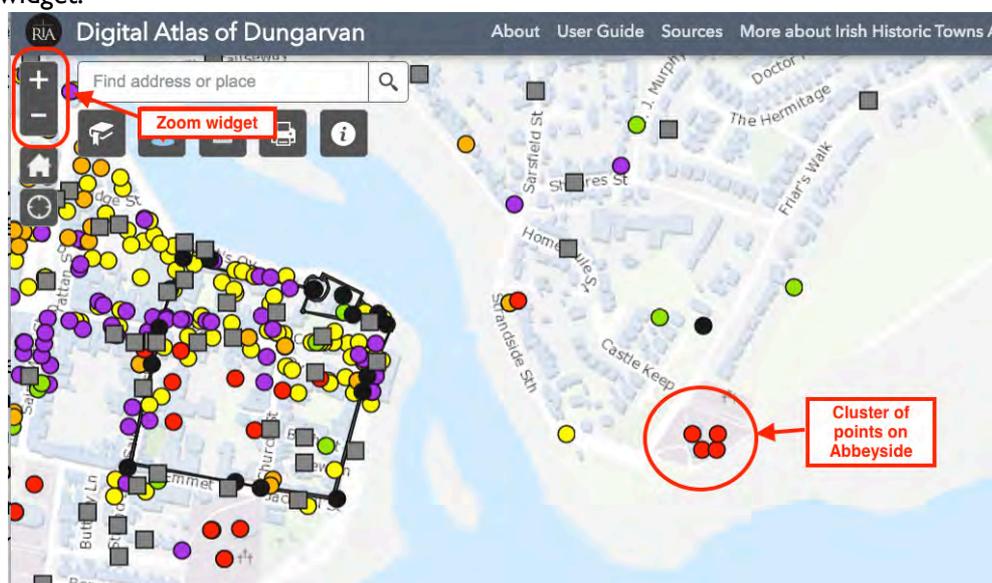
4. You will now be able to see the homepage of the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan. You will see a modern map of the town. Created by Ordnance Survey Ireland, this map serves as a base map: it acts as the background to the content that is included in the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan. The

other maps and information contained in the Digital Atlas is stored in layers which can be switched on and off, depending on what information you wish to view.

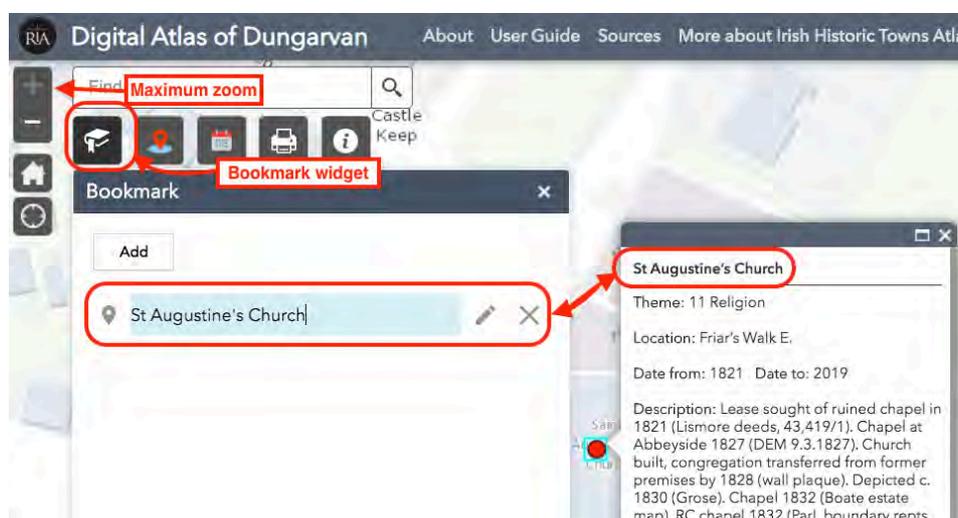
5. Before you start exploring the layers, it is useful to familiarise yourself with the atlas and its context.
6. From the top of the page you can navigate to useful information about the Digital Atlas project. About tells you about the Digital Atlas itself. From the User Guide link you can access a PDF showing you how to use the Atlas. All the information that is described in these videos is provided there so that you can follow along step-by-step. In the Sources section we provide you with more detailed information on maps included and about the sources that the author, John Martin, used when researching the atlas. Finally, in the More About section we explain how the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan fits in to the Irish Historic Towns Atlas project, which is itself part of a broader European Towns Atlas project.



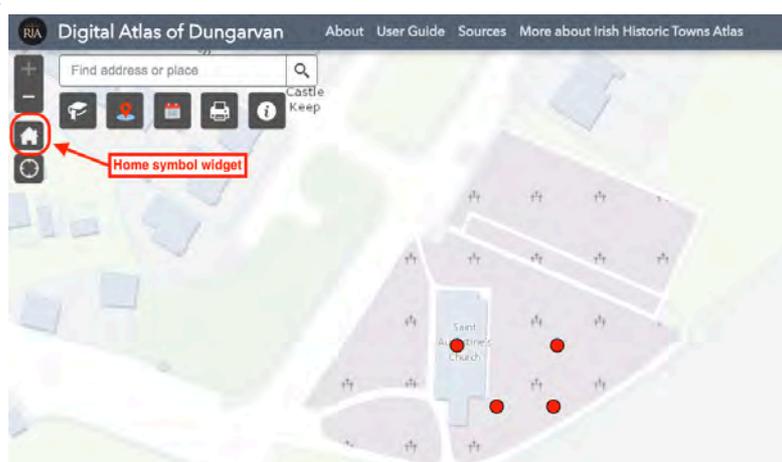
7. Now it is time to start looking at the map more closely. The first thing you will want to do is to navigate your way around the map. The area to the east of the Colligan River is known as Abbesside. Perhaps you want to take a closer look there. This would be easier if you could place Abbesside at the centre of your screen. To do this, place your cursor on the map and hold down the left mouse button. With the button still held down, drag your mouse to move the map around. Release the button when you have the map in the position you want. Abbesside is now in the centre of your screen. You will notice a cluster of red points at the centre of the screen. To investigate these further you need to zoom in to the map. To do this you need the zoom widget.



- On the page you can see a number of different icons. Each of these represents a tool or widget to help you navigate the site. In this tutorial we are examining some of the key tools as a starting point – you can learn more about the others in subsequent tutorials. The zoom widget is found to the top left-hand corner of the atlas, represented by a plus and minus sign. To zoom in to the map, press on the plus sign, and to zoom out you can use the minus sign.
- To see what a point is referring to, click on it. You can see one says St Augustine's Church. If you think you will be interested in returning to this site in the course of your research, you can bookmark it. Zoom in to the site, click on the book widget to the top left hand side of the page. This opens the bookmark widget. Click on add, and your point will display with 'bookmark' written next to it. Change this to read St Augustine's Church and click elsewhere in the box to save. You can edit the name of the bookmark by clicking on the pencil, and you can delete it by clicking on the cross symbol. The bookmark will be saved in your web browser's cache, and will only be removed after you clear your browser cache, unless you delete it from within the widget.



- To return the map to its original extent, click on the home symbol in the top left-hand corner of your screen.



- You can now test your bookmark. Click on the book symbol and then select your St Augustine's Church bookmark. You will be taken to St Augustine's Church.

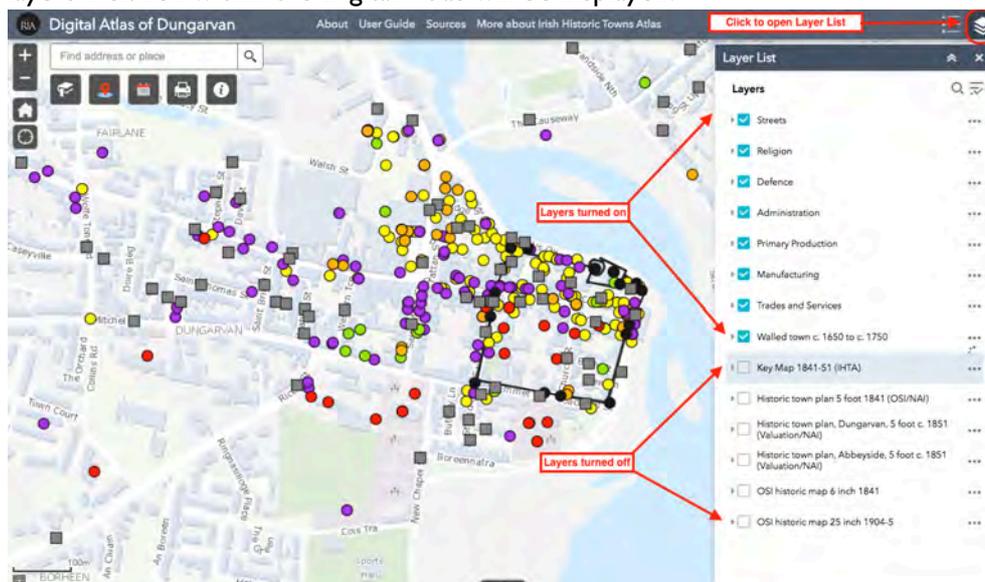
You can practice using these tools by going to the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan for yourself.

Tutorial 2 – Navigating the maps: using the historic map layers

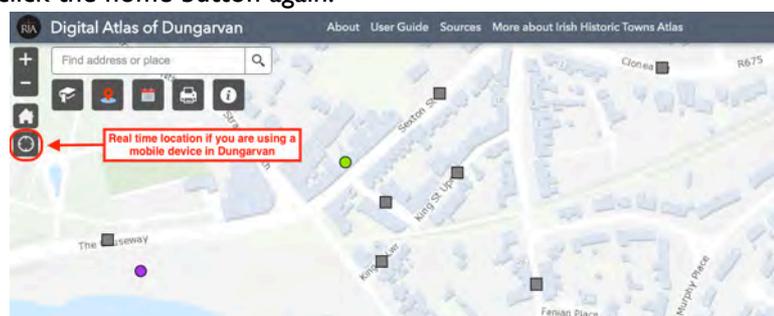
Navigating the maps: using the historic map layers is the second tutorial in the series. The aim is to help you understand how the historic map layers work. The Digital Atlas of Dungarvan includes a selection of maps that have been published in the printed atlas – Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 30, *Dungarvan/Dún Garbhán* by John Martin. You can see how Dungarvan has changed over time by looking at maps from different periods and observing differences between them.

To view the historic maps:

1. Click on the layer list widget located in the top right-hand corner of the screen. A list of all layers included within the Digital Atlas will be displayed.

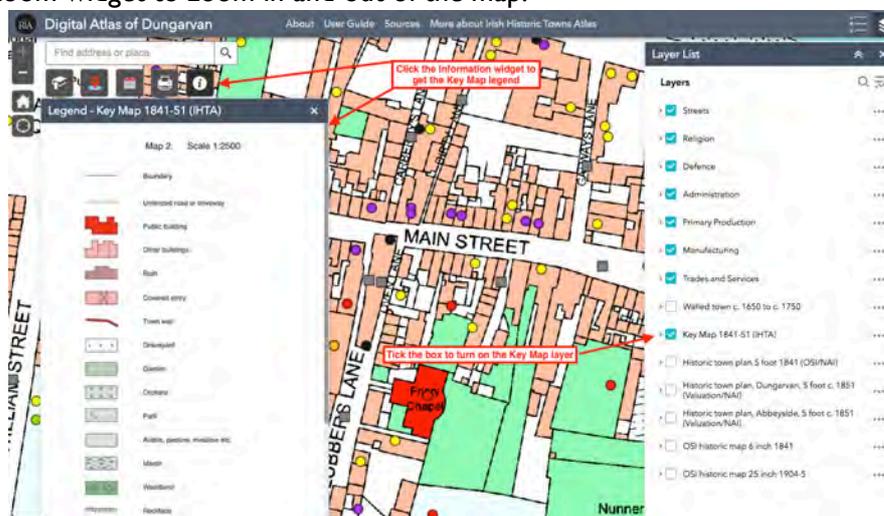


2. Some of the items are ticked. Click on each tick once to remove it. This switches off the map layers that are currently displaying. Once you have removed all the ticks, you will notice that all the coloured points on the map have been removed and you are left with a modern map of Dungarvan.
3. This modern map is our base map. Underpinning all the other information in the Digital Atlas, it is a modern large-scale map created by Ordnance Survey Ireland. All of the other maps and points that are displayed in the atlas have been arranged to align with this map of present-day Dungarvan as closely as possible. You can zoom in and out to identify features using the tools introduced in the Tutorial 1 video.
4. If you are using the map on site in Dungarvan, you can use the 'My Location' tool located under the home button to the top left-hand side of the atlas. The Digital Atlas will recognise your location and the map will zoom to where you are. To return the map to its starting position just click the home button again.

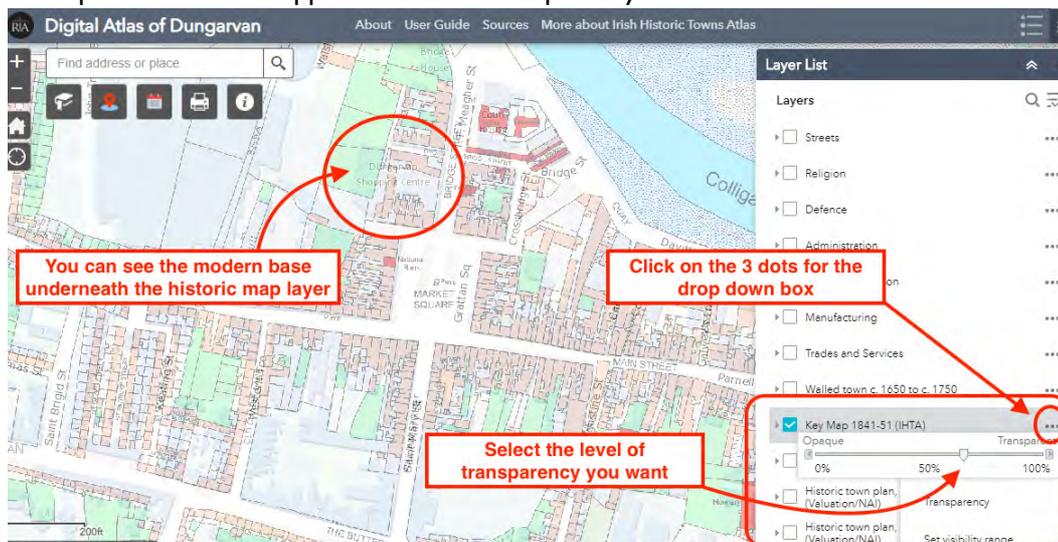


5. The layer list includes both point layers and historic map layers. In this tutorial we will focus on historic map layers, while we will discuss point layers in tutorial 3.

- The historic maps are located in the second half of the list. You can view them by ticking on them one at a time. First, tick the box next to the key map 1841–51. This map will be overlaid on the modern base map. It is a specially-digitised map of Dungarvan in the mid-nineteenth century. It is based on the Ordnance Survey and Valuation town plans. You can use the zoom widget to zoom in and out of the map.

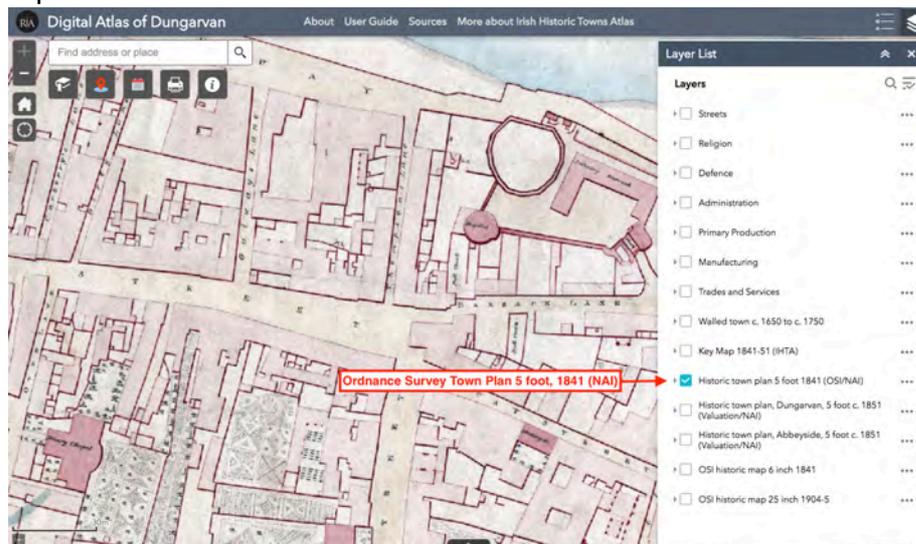


- Click on the 'i' widget to see the legend that accompanies the key map.
- You can change the transparency of the maps and layers. In this case we will examine the Key Map 1841–51. Select the layer and click on the 3 dots
- A drop-down box will appear. Click on transparency.

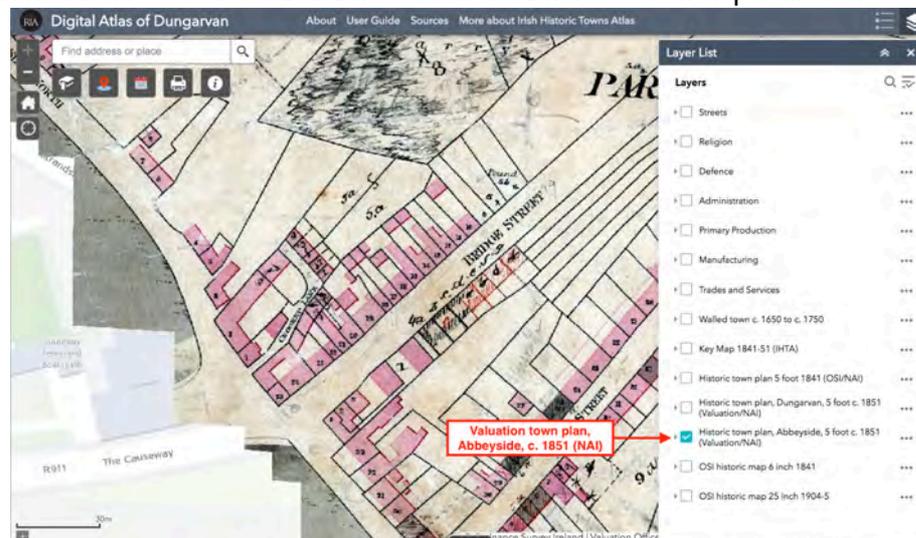


- You will see a transparency slider showing opaque to the left and transparent to the right. There is a marker mid-way along the bar. Click on the marker and slide it to the left and right to see how this changes the transparency of the map layer. Move the transparency slider until it the map displays in the way you wish.
- Adjusting the transparency in this way allows you to see how the urban fabric of the town has changed over time. Play around with the layers, switching them on and off, and adjusting their transparency. Look at several maps simultaneously to understand more about the town's history.
- Other maps included in the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan are displayed in the layer list.
- The historic town plan of Dungarvan was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1841, created at the large scale of five foot to the mile. This map is very detailed and allows us to understand the layout of Dungarvan in this pre-Famine period. The map is part of the

Ordnance Survey collection held by the National Archives of Ireland and is reproduced here with their permission.

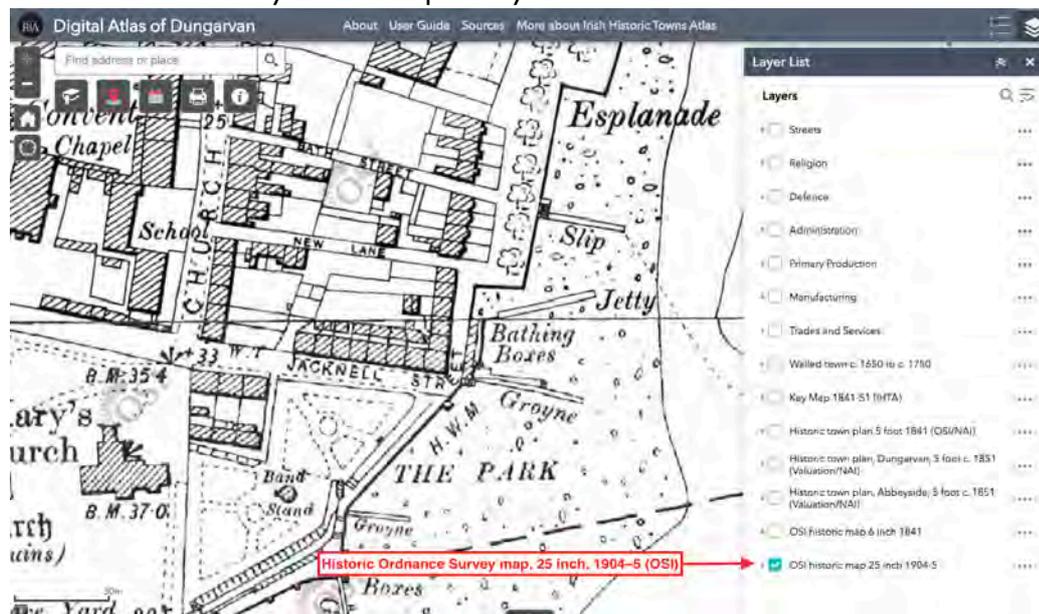


14. The next two layers are taken from the Valuation town plan. This map is based on the Ordnance Survey town plan but with additional information added by the Valuation Office from 1851. Two sheets cover Dungarvan town west of the Colligan River and they have been joined for the Digital Atlas.
15. The second sheet shows Abbeyside, the area of Dungarvan that lies east of the Colligan River; this original map of Abbeyside splits north and south, so again this has been cut and joined for the Digital Atlas. The valuation maps were created in 1851 but they were 'working maps' so they do include later information which we need to be careful about. Viewing these in conjunction with the 1841 town plan allows us to see how the town had changed during that 10-year period. These maps are held in the Valuation Office collection the National Archives of Ireland and have been used here with their permission.



16. Two Ordnance Survey map layers are also included courtesy of Ordnance Survey Ireland. These are the OSI Historic six-inch map which was surveyed in 1841.

17. And the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map surveyed between 1904–5.



You can practice working with map layers by going to the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan for yourself.

Or if you want to try something new, take a look at Tutorial 3: Sites and themes: working with point data.

Tutorial 3 – Sites and themes: working with point data

Sites and themes: working with point data is the third tutorial in the series. The aim is to show you how to access and interact with the information on specific historic sites.

Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 30, *Dungarvan/Dún Garbhán* by John Martin includes details of over 1,300 urban sites in Dungarvan. This topographical information has been categorised in twenty-two thematic sections. Over 640 of these sites have been input and edited for the Digital Atlas to date, falling under seven of those themes. Here we will show you how to explore these thematic layers to conduct further research on Dungarvan's rich heritage.

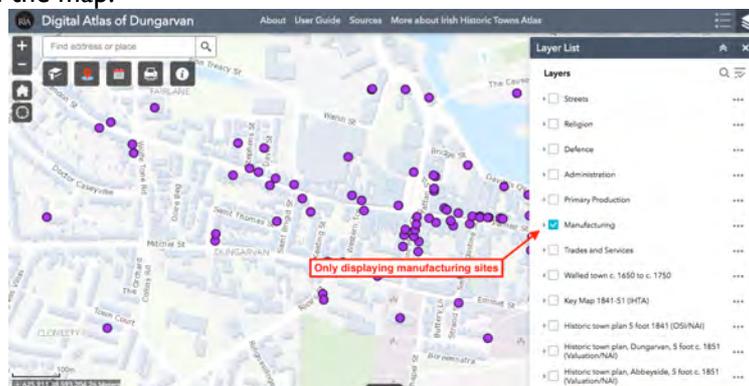
1. Click on the layers list (located in the top right-hand) to view the thematic layers. At the time of recording this tutorial there are seven layers available to view, and more will be added in due course. They are:

- Streets
- Religion
- Defence
- Administration
- Primary Production
- Manufacturing
- Trades and Services

There is also a layer showing the seventeenth-century town walls, towers and gates.

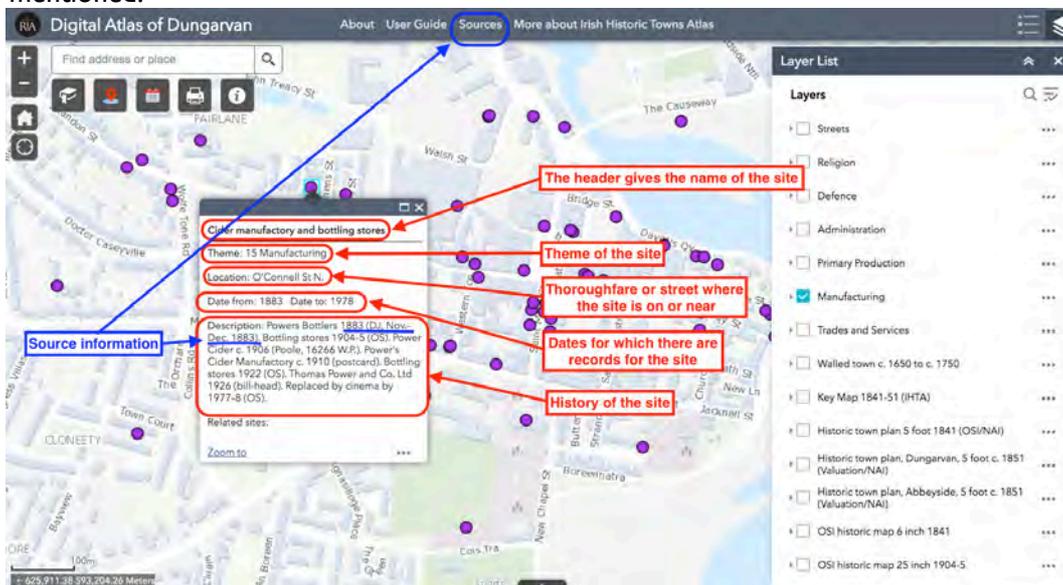


2. When you open the layer list, all the thematic layers have a check in the checkbox. This means that all sites are displayed. To stop data from any thematic layers from displaying you can uncheck them. In this example, we will uncheck everything other than manufacturing which is displayed as purple points. All manufacturing sites for which there is a precise location will be displayed on the map.

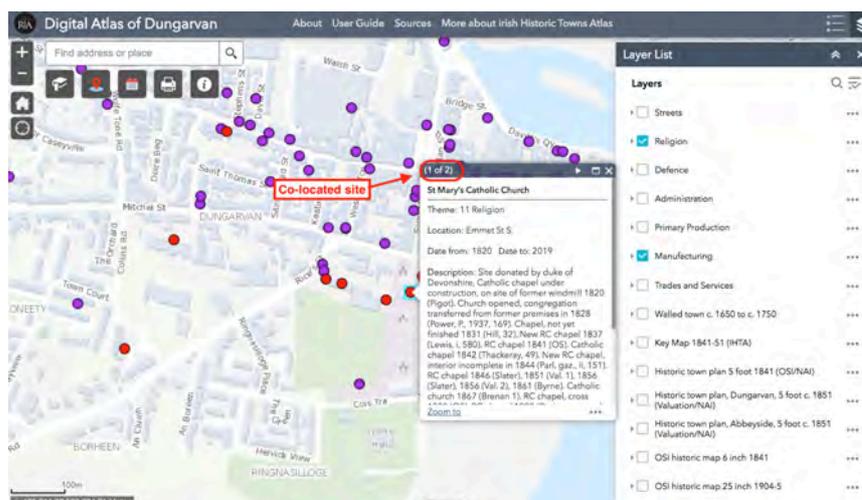


3. Click on the coloured point to open the pop-up box which provides information about that feature. A history of that feature is provided, using information that has been gathered from a wide range of sources. In this example you can see the information about Power's cider

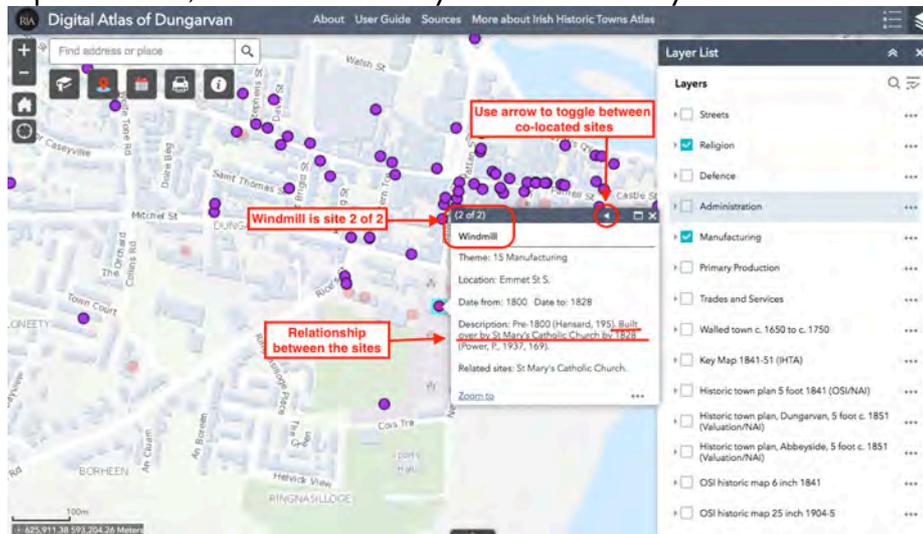
manufactory and bottling stores on O’Connell Street (as shown in the header of the box). The pop-up provides information about the theme the site belongs to, and the thoroughfare on which it is located. ‘Date from’ and ‘Date to’ gives the first and last recorded dates of the site. It is worth noting here that the Atlas records sites up to the year 1900 (but not after). Further information about the site’s history is found in the Description section. This description is fully referenced. The references are included in abbreviated form in brackets after critical dates mentioned.



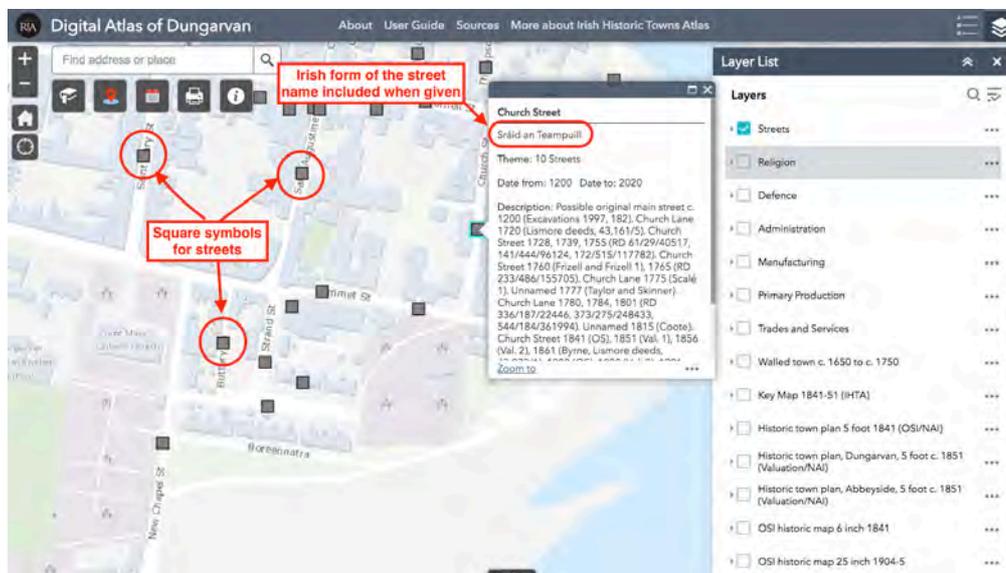
- If you want to check what source is being referenced, you can do this via the Sources link at the top of the Atlas homepage. In this example the first reference is from a newspaper, the *Dungarvan Journal* of 1883 and you can see that this refers to ‘Powers Bottlers’. Many of the sources used by John Martin in his research are available locally in the Waterford County Museum and Waterford County Archive, Dungarvan as well as in national repositories.
- Finally, there are some co-located sites. Here, any sites that are connected in some way with the site you are looking at are listed. It works best when all thematic layers are turned on.



- We will use the example of St Mary's Catholic Church on Emmet Street, listed under Religion. You will see that the header of the box displays '1 of 2'. This means that two features are co-located. Click on the arrow at the top of the box to view the information about the second feature, which in this case is a pre-1800 windmill (from manufacturing), which St Mary's replaced. Note, co-located sites only show for visible layers.



- To close the pop-up box, click on the arrow in the top right-hand corner.
- Streets are represented by a grey symbol and the format of the information is slightly different. For Streets, where we have a source, we have recorded the Irish form of the name under the English form. For example, Church Street is referred to as Sráid an Teampuill on a nameplate so has been included.



- Otherwise the thematic layers work in the same way. An additional feature is the town wall layer which shows us where Dungarvan town walls were located between 1650–1750. Click on the layer to display the walls, towers and gates.

If you want to try something new, take a look at Tutorial 4: Make my map: filter by date.

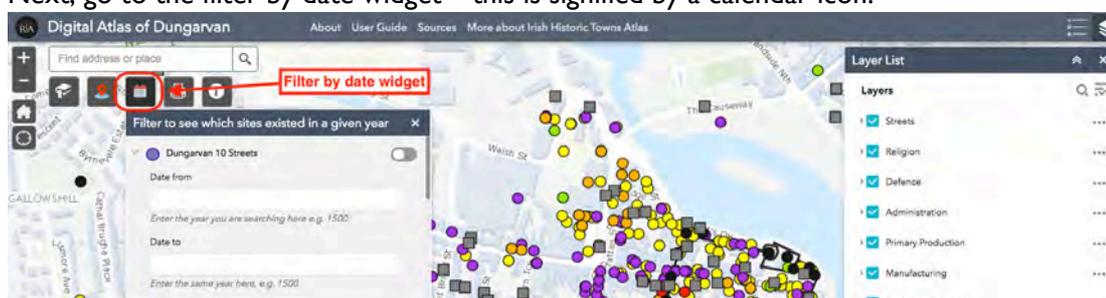
Tutorial 4 – Making my map: filter by date

Making my map: filter by date is the fourth tutorial in the series. The aim is to show you how to locate sites that were extant at a given point in time.

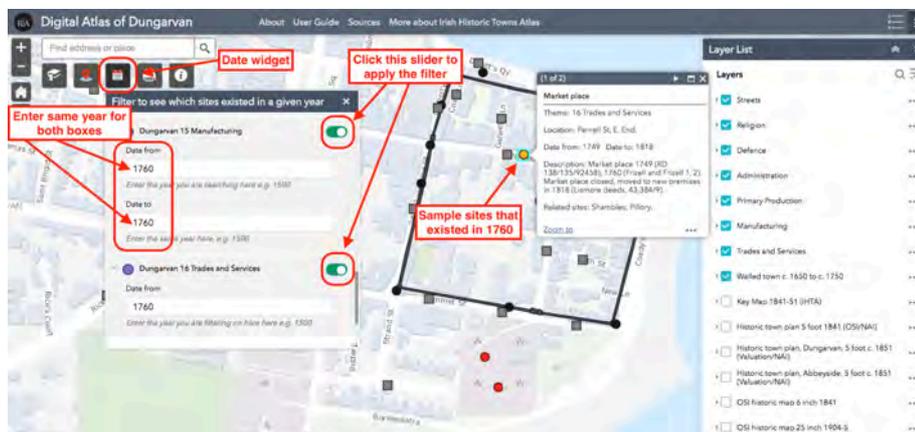
To see which buildings were standing and what sites were functioning at a given point in time, create a ‘snapshot’ by using the ‘filter by date’ in conjunction with the thematic layers.

The printed Atlas will reproduce a map by local surveyors Charles Frizell and Charles Frizzell junior dating to 1760 from Waterford County Archive. One of the important aspects of the map is that it shows the town walls still intact. What other sites existed in Dungarvan in 1760? To understand this we can filter sites by date.

1. Go to the layer list and select the check-boxes of all layers you would like to filter by date. In this example I’ll include all of the thematic layers and the town walls, so I can see where the sites are in relation to the town walls.
2. Next, go to the filter by date widget – this is signified by a calendar icon.



3. The widget opens out showing each layer, along with an information box stating Date to and Date from. As I am searching for sites that existed in 1760, I need to write 1760 into each box. Note that you must include the same year in both the date from and date to boxes for this filter to work.



4. Once you have entered the year, press the white button in the top right-hand button of each filter so that it turns green – this means the filter is working. You need to do this for every layer you have selected. You will notice that only a subsection of the point data is now displaying.
5. Click on the pop-up boxes and examine the date from/date to boxes. You will see that all displayed sites will have existed on the date you used to filter.

This filter by date tool is very useful for understanding the urban fabric of Dungarvan at a given time, and can be used as the basis for a range of studies.

Try out the date filter for yourself by going to the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan. Alternatively, take a look at our next tutorial: Filter by site type, in which we will show you how to search for a particular type of site, such as a market or tannery.

Tutorial 5 – Making my map: filter by site type

Making my map: filter by site type is the fifth tutorial in the series. The aim is to show you how to locate all sites that were extant at a given point in time.

The market house is a familiar site within Dungarvan. Although the wall plaque states that it was built in 1641 it is more likely to have been built in the late seventeenth century.

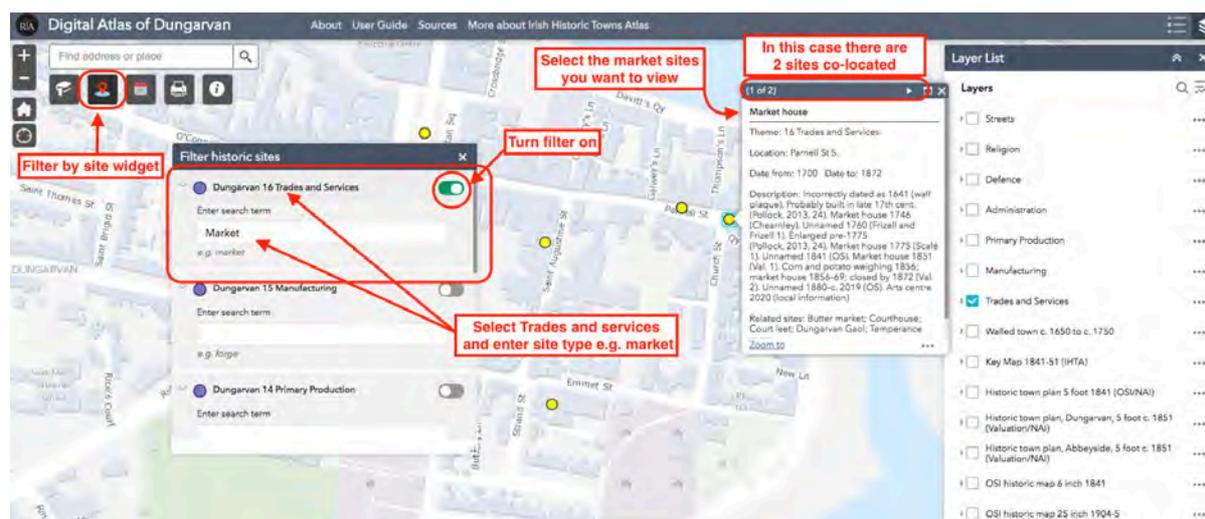
Imagine you would like to conduct a study to identify where other markets were located historically in Dungarvan. To do this you need to filter sites by name. Follow the steps below to try this for yourself.

1. Identify the layer in which markets are most likely to appear. Table 1 gives you an idea of some of the types of site that are found within each theme. You can see that market is included under Trades and Services.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF THE MAIN CONTENTS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SECTION

1. NAME	Early and current spellings, derivation
2. LEGAL STATUS	Descriptive terms, charters, parliamentary acts
3. PARLIAMENTARY STATUS	Number of representatives, constituencies
4. PROPRIETORIAL STATUS	Ownership of the whole town or part thereof, land grants, leases
5. MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	Borough limits actual and proposed
6. ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION	County, barony, civil parishes, townlands, poor law union, electoral divisions
7. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	Wards, districts
8. POPULATION	Based mainly on census records
9. HOUSING	Based mainly on census records, inhabited and uninhabited dwellings in four classes
10. STREETS	Including avenues, malls, squares, lanes, courts, entries, yards
11. RELIGION	Early monasteries, cathedrals, abbeys, priories, parish churches, chapels, convents, meeting houses, wayside crosses, named wells
12. DEFENCE	Earthworks, town walls, mural towers, gates, castles, military barracks, magazines, militia stores
13. ADMINISTRATION	Exchequer, mint, town hall, gaols, gallows, whipping posts, pillories, stocks, workhouses, courthouses, police barracks, bridewells, post offices, stamp offices, registry offices, tax offices
14. PRIMARY PRODUCTION	Greens, parks, commons, gardens, meadows, orchards, nurseries, fishing weirs, fish ponds, quarries, gravel pits, sand pits, lime pits
15. MANUFACTURING	Watermills, windmills, dye houses, forges and smithies, slaughter houses, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, malt houses, linen manufactories, coach factories, gun manufactories, woollen manufactories, starch yards, stone works, marble works, slate yards, rope works, kilns, saw pits, bakeries, creameries
16. TRADES AND SERVICES	Fairs, markets, market houses, weighing apparatus, exchanges, stables, warehouses, inns, hotels, printing houses, newspaper offices, wine stores, auction rooms, banks, corn stores, bacon yards, veterinary establishments, timber yards, coal yards, culm yards, builders' yards
17. TRANSPORT	Fords, bridges, quays, slipways, stables, milestones, mail coach offices, ferries, railway lines and stations
18. UTILITIES	Wells, pounds, weigh bridges, fire engine houses, street paving, street lighting, public water pumps and fountains, gas works, tenters, manure yards, separate graveyards and cemeteries
19. HEALTH	Hospitals, dispensaries, pest houses, infirmaries, lunatic asylums
20. EDUCATION	Schools, colleges, seminaries, universities, academies, industrial schools, dancing schools, orphanages, libraries, reading rooms
21. ENTERTAINMENT, MEMORIALS AND SOCIETIES	Bowling greens, cock pits, bull rings, race courses, billiard rooms, games pitches, tennis courts, golf clubs, theatres, function halls, museums, galleries, tea houses, garden pavilions, gymnasiums, Turkish baths, band stands, monuments, club houses
22. RESIDENCE	Selected single and paired houses, alms houses, rows and terraces

2. Go to the layer list and make sure that the Trades and Services layer is highlighted. Deselect all the other thematic layers. The Trades and Services points should display (they are coloured yellow).
3. Next click on the 'Filter historic sites' icon which is located in the top right hand corner of your screen and symbolised by a point icon. A drop down list of layers is displayed.
4. Locate the Dungarvan Trades and Services layer and enter the search term 'market' to identify all sites with names that include this term. Click the white button to activate the filter. Eight items are displayed – take a look at them to see if these all include the word market.

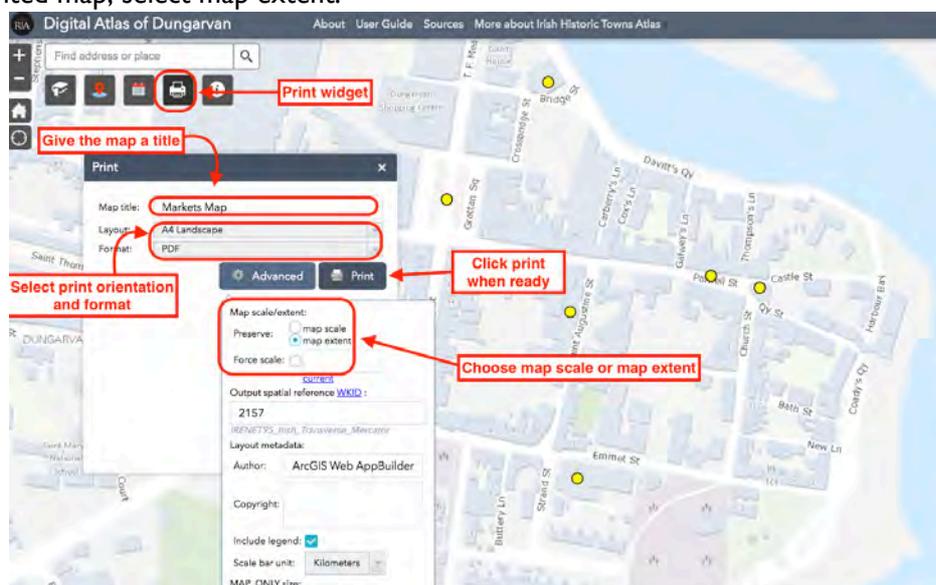


Tip 1: the search will display some items that include the word market but are not themselves markets e.g. the butter market weigh house.

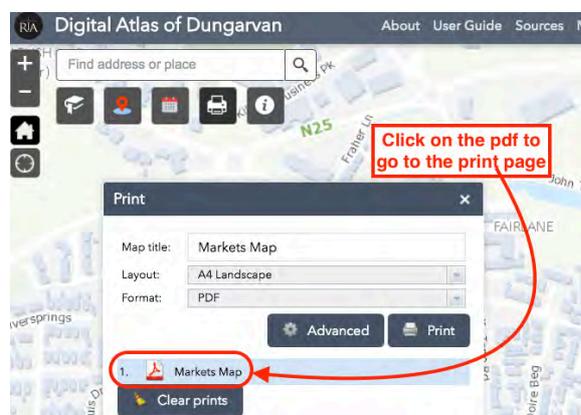
Tip 2: make sure you do not miss items that are in the same location. For example, you will see that the pop-up box for market house on Parnell Street east says 1 of 2. Click on the arrow to see the second entry, which is for a butter market.

Tip 3: you can conduct searches on multiple layers if you wish.

5. You can print any of the maps you create within the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan. First select the print button to open the print widget.
6. This will open a text box. Add a title for your map and select a layout and format. In this example I am selecting A4 landscape and pdf format.
7. Click on advanced to open the advanced print option menu. To fit the current map extent onto your printed map, select map extent.



- Once you have completed the information, click on print. You will see that the image is being generated. Once it is complete you can click on the pdf icon to view the pdf. Click on print in the top right hand corner to print.



- After you have finished printing, select clear prints and close down the print widget.

Try out the site type filter and print options for yourself by going to the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan.

If you are using any information taken from the digital atlas within your own research, or incorporating a map that you have created using it, we would be grateful if you could cite the Digital Atlas of Dungarvan as follows:

'Digital Atlas of Dungarvan' from Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 30 *Dungarvan/Dún Garbhán* by John Martin (Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 2020).

To find out more about the Irish Historic Towns Atlas project, visit our homepage at www.ihta.ie



Acadamh Ríoga na hÉireann
Royal Irish Academy