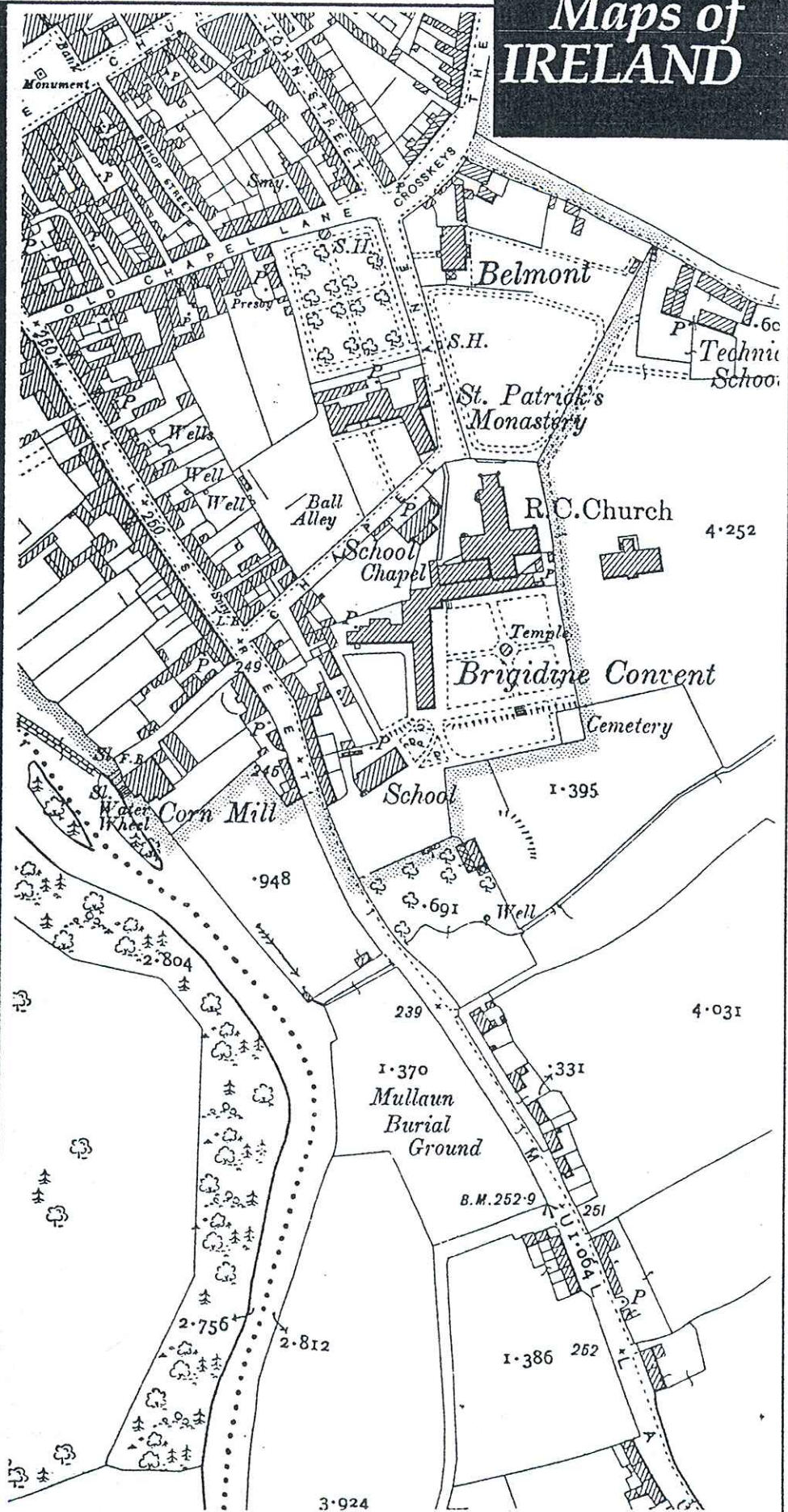


Maps of
IRELAND

1:2,500

TWENTY-FIVE INCHES
TO ONE MILE

Trinity
College
Library
Dublin



Co. Carlow 1:2,500 Sheet VIII-16 (1905), reduced to 71%

The Irish Twenty-five Inch Ordnance Maps

The twenty-five inch (1:2,500) resurvey of Ireland commenced with County Dublin in 1864. This large scale series is approximately four times the scale of the six-inch maps (1:10,560) completed in 1846. It was initially requested by government valuers for certain small but rapidly growing suburban areas but eventually became invaluable for the work of the Landed Estates Court and the Land Commission. The series was extended to other Irish counties from 1887, and survey work at first concentrated on counties of the congested western seaboard, including Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Clare and Cork. Most of the country had been surveyed by 1913 when the western counties were quickly revised to bring them up-to date (hence these counties have two editions sometimes only 15 years apart).

Like the 1:10,560 survey the 1:2,500 maps were published separately for each county; map information stops at the county borders and adjacent counties do not fit together because they are projected on different county meridians. Maps at 1:2,500 follow the same sheetlines as the 1:10,560 series. There are sixteen 1:2,500 sheets for each 1:10,560 map; each 1:2,500 sheet is identified by the correlative 1:10,560 sheet in roman numerals, followed by an Arabic numeral, from one to sixteen, defining its position within that sheet, eg. Co. Dublin Sheet XVIII-7.

The 1:2,500 maps do not cover the entire country. Mountain and moorland above the limit of cultivation were not surveyed and the relevant sheets were never published. Therefore large tracts of counties Wicklow, Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Cork and Kerry are not available at this scale.

Classification of Map Content

The 1:2,500 series is very similar in content to the 1:10,560 except that detail is larger and easier to see; there is not a corresponding increase in the amount of map information:

Areas

Areas are given in statute acres for each field or discrete parcel of land.

Levels

Contours do not appear, bench marks and spot heights are numerous. Levels may vary between editions.

Boundaries

Counties, baronies, civil parishes (only in county boros. & urban dists.), townlands, county boroughs, urban districts, towns. Course of boundaries are described: C.R. centre road or river; C.S. centre stream; S.R. side of river; S.S. side of stream; C.W./C.F. centre wall or fence; F.W./F.F. face of wall or fence; 6' R.H. 6 feet of root of hedge.

Topographical Features

Springs, streams, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, rapids, slopes, cliffs, rock outcrops, flat rock, hill tops, caves, shingle.

Vegetation

Fir plantation, mixed wood, brushes, rough pasture, marsh, oziers, reeds, bog, furze, limit of cultivation.

Agricultural Features

Farm houses and buildings, field boundaries, blacksmiths, lime kilns, demesnes, orchards, gardens, plant nurseries, drainage channels, sluices, fish ponds.

Industrial Features

Factories, foundries, mills (corn, flour, flax, beetling and paper), windmills, ponds, bleach greens, ropewalks, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, quarries, sand and gravel pits, collieries, mines, brick fields, weirs and dams, millraces.

Settlement

Towns, villages, individual houses in a terrace, lodges, fair grounds, public buildings, schools, chapels (Roman Catholic and Presbyterian), churches, meeting houses, institutions, hospitals, workhouses, dispensaries, inns, wells, post offices, constabulary and army barracks, alms houses, gasworks, graveyards, spas, race courses, antiquities (forts, raths, standing stones, moats, motes), cromlechs, ruined buildings.

Transport

Roads (first, second and third class, and unfenced roads), bridges, fords, canals and locks, aqueducts, railways and stations, light railways, ferries, harbours, piers, mooring posts, navigable and tidal rivers. Initial letters: M.P. mile post; M.S. mile stone; S.P. signal post; S.B. signal box.

Placenames

Baronies, civil parishes, townlands, cities, towns, villages, bays and harbours, rivers, gentlemen's seats, bog names, loughs, woods, islands.

The Second Edition

Most counties have had only one complete edition at twenty-five inches to the mile (see list on back page). A few counties such as Wexford, Cork and Limerick were revised in the 1920s and 30s but from this time it was more usual to revise only those sheets covering the larger urban areas. In the 1960's counties Dublin, Meath, Kildare and Wicklow were revised *in toto* and are now under continuous revision.

Ordnance Survey of Ireland National Grid Series

A new national grid 1:2500 series was initiated in the 1970s but coverage so far is very incomplete (graphic index available in Map Library). Sheets are smaller than their predecessors and are numbered in a continuous sequence across the country. Maps published up to 1995 are available in microform in the Map Library; the current editions are no longer supplied on legal deposit and are available only from Ordnance Survey Ireland.

Northern Ireland

Since 1922 the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland has revised the six northern counties at this scale and coverage is very good for that part of Ireland. Up to the mid-1950s revision was carried out in the old county framework. Since then Northern Ireland has been completely revised on a new national grid format and new editions are now published on continuous revision. All modern 1:2,500 maps of Northern Ireland are available in the Map Library (graphic indexes available).

Holdings in Trinity College Library

All of the Library's holdings of Irish 1:2,500 maps are available in the Map Library (see table on back page). There are some gaps in holdings (mostly in the later revisions) and additional sheets are regularly added to the collection.

Readers are recommended to check the corresponding 1:10,560 map before requesting the larger scale, and they should examine the one-inch townland index maps 1:2,500 sheet number. Readers may request only five sheets at a time.

Trinity College Library Dublin

Holdings of Irish Twenty-five inch maps (1:2,500)
in the Map Library of Trinity College Library

<i>County</i>	<i>1st Ed.</i> <i>Year</i>	<i>2nd Ed.</i> <i>of</i> <i>Survey</i>	<i>3rd Ed.</i> <i>and</i> <i>Revision</i>	<i>Later Revisions</i>
Antrim	1900-6			Nat Grid
Armagh	1905-7	1935-8	1954-5 Pt.	Nat Grid
Carlow	1905-6			1938-9
Cavan	1908-11			
Clare	1893-1907	1913-8		1938; 1951-2 Pt.
Cork	1896-1904	1926-37 Pt.		1949-50 Pt.
Derry	1904-6	1923-4	1948 Pt.	Nat Grid
Donegal	1900-5			1948-54 Pt.
Down	1903-5			Nat Grid
Dublin	1863-7	1906-9	1939-40 Pt.	1969-70 Pt.
Fermanagh	1905-7			Nat Grid
Galway	1890-1900	1912-6		1925-31 Pt.; 1944-8 Pt.
Kerry	1892-98	1914-5		1937-8 Pt.
Kildare	1907-9	1939 Pt.	1970	
Kilkenny	1899-1902			1946-8; 1950-1 Pt.
Laois	1906-8	1959-63		
Leitrim	1907-9			1943-5 Pt.
Limerick	1897-1903	1918-24		1937 Pt.
Longford	1911-2			
Louth	1907-9			1938-9 Pt.
Mayo	1893-99	1913-7	1923-6 Pt.	
Meath	1908-11	1954-61 Pt.		
Monaghan	1907-9			1947-8 Pt.
Offaly	1908-10			
Roscommon	1888-92 Pt.	1911-3 Pt.	1923-5 Pt.	
Sligo	1909-12			1940-2 Pt.
Tipperary	1901-5			1938; 1950-4 Pt.
Tyrone	1904-7			Nat Grid
Waterford	1903-5	1922-23		1950-1 Pt.
Westmeath	1910-13			1952-4 Pt.
Wexford	1902-5	1921-2		1939-41 Pt.
Wicklow	1907-9			1937; 1951 Pt.

Pt. partial coverage published, mostly of urban areas

Italic type edition not held in Trinity College Library

Nat Grid Published by the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland on national grid