

## Bibliography

### Primary Works Cited

Cork Examiner 1847. 23 Nov.2007 <<http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/FAMINE/Examiner>>.

This website had lists of articles from the Cork Examiner covering the famine.

It included letters to the editor and notes of eviction and personal views of the famine.

“Ellis Island” Ellis Island. 2000. Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island. 12 Dec. 2007

<<http://www.ellisland.org>>.

This webpage listed passenger records of people who came to Ellis Island and listed the ships they took to get here. This website confirmed other information we found.

Gray, Peter. Famine, Land and Politics. Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 1999.

This book was filled with political files and information about land use. This information will be used on the website in a section about politics and land use. All in all, this was a great source.

Handlin, Oscar. A Pictorial History of Immigration. New York: Crown, 1972.

This book had many pictures and facts about Ellis Island and the immigrants from Ireland. Facts from this book may be used in the website.

Kissane, Noel. The Irish Famine: A Documentary History. Dublin: National Library of Ireland, 1995.

This book was an excellent primary resource. It included many scans of original documents, evictions, letters, etc. One main reason we used this is for the graphs of population decline in Ireland, but these graphs also showed population *rise* in Ireland.

Laxton, Edward. Famine Ships. New York: Henry Holt, 1997.

This book included pictures of obituaries, passenger records and information about to the different ships used during the famine. It may be interesting to include some of these facts on the website.

Nicholson, Asenath. Annals of the Famine in Ireland. Dublin: Lilliput Press, 1998.

This is a primary resource because it included scans of original documents from the period of the famine and also pictures from that period. This has become a very useful resource in the studies we conducted, and documents gathered from it will be used on the website.

Oxford to Skibereen. 1847.

<<http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/FAMINE/Journey/Frontispiece.html>>.

This website covered the famine from Oxford to Skibereen. It had letters to newspaper editors, notices of eviction and graphs and charts about population rise and decline.

Percival, John. The Great Famine: Ireland's Potato Famine. New York: Viewer Books, 1995.

This book covered all aspects of the famine and the history of the Irish. The book draws on the oral traditions that have been passed down through generations, on original letters, and first-hand accounts. The information in the book was incredibly useful, and some of it will definitely be used on the website.

Pictorial Times 1846. <<http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/FAMINE/PT/PT.html>>.

This website had articles from the Pictorial Times, a newspaper that covered the events in the mid 1800s. It was full of personal accounts of the famine.

Punch 8 Apr. 1848. <<http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/ssttaylor/FAMINE/Punch/Punch.html>>.

This was a good resource for learning how some of the newspapers reacted to the famine.

This showed, with great detail, the public response to the famine and was a great resource. When Punch covered the potato crop failure, it was usually to minimize it or proclaim its demise. The newspaper will be mentioned in the website.

The Illustrated London News. 1845. 27 Jan. 2008

<<http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/FAMINE/ILN/>>.

This website included multiple newspaper articles from the time of the famine. These were rich in information and widened our knowledge of the famine.

## Secondary Works Cited

Archdeacon, Thomas J. "Irish Famine" Grolier Online. 2007. Encyclopedia Americana.

7 Dec. 2007 <<http://ea.grolier.com/cgi-bin/article?assetid=0151455-00>>.

This article included lots of in-depth information on the Irish famine and its effects and the resulting British actions. This will definitely be useful on the website because the British response was an important part of the story.

Bartoletti, Susan. Black Potatoes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2001.

This book was filled with small facts about the famine as well as a timeline. We didn't use the entire book but thought it was useful in many ways. We used this book multiple times on the website.

Boyle-John, Kathy. Letter to Kyle Schmitt. 2007.

This personal account of the Irish potato famine describes what happened to part of Kyle Schmitt's family. Kyle's great-great-great grandfather emigrated from Ireland to America because of the famine. It contains a family tree, a passenger record and an obituary. Kathy Boyle-John is Kyle's grandmother. This may be put on our website to add a personal touch.

Brahic, Catherine. New Scientist Tech. 1 Dec. 2006. 10 May 2008

<<http://technology.newscientist.com/article/dn10705-genemodified-potatoes-get-trial-goahead.html>>.

We used this for a picture of a potato infected with the blight. The picture will be used on the website.

Briggs, Asa. "Corn Laws." Grolier Online. 2007. Encyclopedia Americana 7 Dec. 2007

<<http://ea.grolier.com/cgi-bi/article?assetid=0108770-00>>.

This article covered the Corn Laws, including the fines that the British placed on the Irish when corn was sold without a license. This information will be a good addition to the website. It will most likely be used in the "resources" section. The Corn Laws were an important aspect of the Irish famine.

"Centre for Economic Research." Ireland Great Famine. Department of Economics, University College, 2007.

This document contained in-depth information about the cause and effects of the famine. It also explained the fungus that caused the potato rot. We will definitely use information received from this resource on our website. This document was sent to us by an Irish engineer living in Dublin.

Chao, Adam, and Dan Spencer. "The Irish." ThinkQuest. 27 Jan. 2008

<http://library.thinkquest.org/20619/Irish.html>.

This website mainly covered immigration. It gave a better understanding of what it was like for people to leave their homeland. This information will be put on the website to help with making an immigration section.

Curtis Jr., Perry L. "English Overlordship." Grolier Online. 2007. Encyclopedia Americana. 7 Dec. 2007 <<http://www.ea.grolier.com/cgi-bin/article?assetid=0217610-04>>.

This website was about England's part in the famine, such as Sir Robert Peel sending harmful corn to the Irish. It also described the Parliament's refusal to help the Irish government as well as political views of the time.

Dolan, Edward F. Irish Potato Famine. New York: Benchmark Books, 2002.

This source described how poorly the Irish were treated in America. It included children's songs such as "No Irish Need Apply," a song about an Irishman trying to find work in America. The song may be referenced on the website.

Donnelly, Jim. "BBC - History - The Irish Famine." BBC. 2000. 29 Jan. 2008

<[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/famine\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/famine_01.shtml)>.

This website gave a general overview of the famine. It concentrated mainly on scientific aspects of what happened to potatoes over time with the blight. This will be of great service to the website to show what happened to potatoes during the famine. This has a picture of fungus spores.

Donnelly Jr., James F. The Great Irish Potato Famine. London: Sutton Publishing, 2001.

This book had many graphs, tables and charts about the effects of the famine. A comprehensive account, it explored British responsibility for the mass eviction, death and emigration along with the people's memories of the famine in Ireland and the Diaspora in the 50 years following.

Gavin, Philip. "Irish Potato Famine" The History Place. 12 June 2000. Boston University.

27 Jan. 2008 <<http://www.historyplace.com/worldhistory/famine/>>.

This website covered a time span from before the famine to after the famine and included the landlords' evictions of tenants from their homes. The tenants did not have money any more because they sold potatoes for a living, and the potatoes were being ravaged by blight. This gave us a better understanding of what a horrible position a family who farmed potatoes was put in.

Gribben, Arthur. The Great Famine and the Irish Diaspora in America. Amherst:

University of Massachusetts P, 1999.

This book had multiple contributions from unnamed authors. We found information about the effects of the famine on Ireland and America, such as the flood of people coming to America and their poor treatment.

"Ireland." World Book I10. 20<sup>th</sup> ed. 2007.

This encyclopedia provided information about the history of the potato famine and how it damaged the Irish population over time. It included the entire history of Ireland and not just the potato famine. This particular resource had too much information, so only part of it was useful.

"Irish Famine." World Book E6. 2007.

This article explained when the famine started and ended, how many people died during the famine, and included copies of the notices of eviction.

"Irish Potato Famine." Britannica Online. 2007

<<http://www.library.eb.com/eb/art-95750>>.

This web page had a picture on it that we plan to use on our website. The picture depicts inhabitants of Galway, Ireland, ransacking a government potato store in response to local food shortages. It is a good contribution to the project.

"Irish Potato Famine." Britannica Online Library Edition. Encyclopedia Britannica. 7

Dec. 2007 <<http://www.library.eb.com/article-69>>.

This web page gave a general overview of the potato famine and helped summarize the famine for us. It didn't have very many details.

Kinealy, Christine, and Garard M. Atasney. The Hidden Famine. Michigan: Pluto Press, 2000.

This book was written by a leading expert on the Irish potato famine. We found this resource to have numerous facts, and it included many timelines and tables about population decline. We may use this information to create our own timelines for the website and use some from the book.

Miller, Kirby A. Emigrants and Exiles. New York: Oxford UP, 1985.

This book was about the immigration from Ireland to America. The topics were broad, and there was only one chapter on immigration because of the famine, but it was good for what we needed.

Mintz, S. "The Irish Potato Famine." Digital History. 29 Jan. 2008.

<[http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/irish\\_potato\\_famine.cfm](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/irish_potato_famine.cfm).>

This web page had lots of facts on the potato famine, such as what the blight did to the potatoes and what experts think caused the blight. It also described the effects of the blight on the Irish, such as other diseases that spread to humans. The information was very straightforward, and we will definitely use it on our website.

"Peel, Robert." Grolier Online. Encyclopedia Americana 2007. 7 Dec. 2007

<<http://ea.grolier.com/cgi/bin/article?assetid=0306170-00>>.

This article is about Sir Robert Peel, who put his career on the line to help the Irish during the famine. An example is that he helped establish The Soup Kitchen Act. We will probably describe The Soup Kitchen Act on our website. This resource was very thorough.

Portier, Cathal. The Great Irish Famine. Dublin: Mercier Press, 1995.

This source covered the famine from 1845 to 1851. Different authors contributed to this book, making each section a different view of the famine. This source also included botanical information related to the effects of the disease on the potatoes and the human diseases the rotting potatoes caused. This article was very narrowed down and on-topic.

Prior, Catherine. The History of Emigration. New York: F. Watts, 1977.

This book was about the Irish journey to America. It was designed as a children's book, and the book was very short. However, we got a lot of facts from it.

Rebman, Renee. Life on Ellis Island. San Diego: Lucent Books, 2000.

This book was about what life for an Irish emigrant was like on Ellis Island. It was a historical fiction. When compared to facts from the book to facts known to be true, the book could be "off."

Riddick, Maureen, Irish Potato Famine, 29 Jan. 2008

<<http://www.irishpotatofamine.org/>>.

This website was an interactive database created with Flash, filled with information about all aspects of the potato famine. It described things such as emigration, land ownership, the blight, and workhouses in full detail. This will be used as a reference for our website because it will enable us to explain more about how people lived during the famine.

"Russell, John." Grolier Online. 2007. Encyclopedia Americana 7 Dec. 2007

<<http://ea.grolier.com/cgi-bin/article?assetid=0338100-00>>.

This web page described the life of John Russell. He was an important character during the famine, helping with sending relief to the Irish. This information may be used on the website.

Scally, Robert. The End of Hidden Ireland. New York: Oxford UP, 1996.

This book had information mainly about the emigrants, the ships they traveled on, and the years of the famine. The facts in the book supported others that were found.

Steves, Rick. Rick Steves' Ireland. Emeryville Cal.: Travel Inc., 2000.

Steves summarized Irish history and broke it into four parts. In the famine section he made the point that many Irish now say the famine was a myth; that they were actually starved to death by the British. This may make a good footnote to the website. The book also talked about a monument on the far west shore of the Island in memory of the emigrants.

The Secret of Roan Innish Dir. John Sayles. Professor Mick Lalley, Richard Sheridan, and John Hubbard. DVD. Columbia Tri-Star Home Video, 2000.

This movie was about a family who had survived the potato famine and was very poor. This had information on how long the famine lasted and some of its effects on a town. It gave some information to use on the website, such as a way to set a somber tone for the website.

Working Paper Series. 2004. Cormac Grada, University College Dublin. 20 Nov. 2007

<<http://www.ul.ie/>>.

We used this page to find project documents which students and professors were using to conduct a study on the Irish famine. This gave personal views of the famine and interviews. We will incorporate these into our website and give a personal account of the famine using these documents.