
Byrne's view is that the emigrants from Ireland, in leaving their homes from choice or necessity, have made "a very fatal mistake" in settling in the large cities of England, Scotland, and America. The purpose of this book is to supply information on employment and homes in the vacant or semi-vacant lands in the U.S. for Irish people considering immigration.


A speech recounting the contributions and achievements of southerners of Irish extraction, which purports to show that southern traditions and customs are attributable to Irish blood. Mr. Cobb, in his typical flowery style, states his belief that "for the love of heroism and for that joying in the ideals of its soil, the South is indebted mainly to the Irish blood that courses through the veins of its sons..."


A study of the attitudes toward American politics of the Irish immigrants who settled in New York in the mid-19th century, and an assessment of their influence at the height of their power. Among the subjects considered are: the Know-Nothing movement, the slavery issue, the Civil War, the Fenian movement, Reconstruction, the Tweed Ring, the Grant Era, Home Rule for Ireland, Cleveland, Harrison, and Tammany Hall. Well-documented.


Bibliography: p. 145-149.

Contains a chronology from 550 to 1972, and an account of selected notable Irish-Americans. Griffin purposely puts greater emphasis on the earlier, less-known period of Irish settlement and de-emphasizes well-publicized areas such as sports and entertainment.


Bibliography: p. 325-337.

Handley discusses emigration in early times; seasonal migration resulting from the Scottish agrarian revolution; migrant Irish canal and railway laborers; the volume of permanent emigration and its effect on industry; reaction of the Scottish government to the immigrants; the social, economic and moral condition of the immigrant; and the attitude of the native Scots towards the immigrants.


Kiernan's purpose is to portray the Irish exiles in Australia -the "desperate characters" of the Australian Historical Records, so that they can be seen "more decently, and sympathized with and pitied, by linking them ...with what brought them to the convict settlement."


McGee's account of Irish settlers in North America is now dated, but his grandiose and poetic style makes this volume interesting reading. He covers the legend of "Great Ireland," and immigration from the earliest incidents to 1851. Also discusses South American revolutions, Scott's campaigns, and Irish in the American navy.


365 - Pioneer *Irish in New England.* New York: 1937. 325 p. O'Brien's book, according to Rev. Temple's preface, "establishes beyond cavil that the Irish were represented in the colonies from the very beginning, even before the coming of the Mayflower." These include: chiefs and landed gentry dispossessed of their estates, those affected by confiscations, victims of political and religious persecution, the poor, and Protestants (1665-75, 1685-99).

366 Prendergast, Thomas F. *Forgotten pioneers; Irish leaders in early California.* Freeport, N.Y., 1972. Reprint of the 1942 ed. 278 p. Bibliography: p. 265-268. O'Brien's subjects are the early settlers of Irish birth or ancestry who settled in the California wilderness and contributed toward the foundation of the state. He re-instates these overlooked men "in the rank where they belong" by showing their importance in various phases of California history. These Irish pioneers are pictured as rugged, "enduring privations and suffering as they toiled and strove to win fortune."

367 Robins, Joseph A. *Irish orphan emigration to Australia, 1848-1850.* 372-387 p. Extracted from *Studies,* Winter, 1968. Robins recounts the story of an extraordinary attempt to meet the Australian colonies' need for emigrants by shipping Irish orphans, male and female, from the work houses. Around 4000 orphans left for Australia during the two years the plan operated.

368 Shannon, William Vincent. *The American Irish.* N.Y. 1963. 458 p. Bibliographical references included in "Notes": p. 415-442. The author, a political writer and columnist, gives the story of Irish contributions to the social history of America. Chapters are devoted to the areas of literature, the theater, politics, the Boston Irish, and others, as well as to individuals such as Curley, Al Smith, McCarthy and Kennedy.
