

Tugtar dúchan na bprátaí faoi deara in Éirinn, agus tá idir trian agus leathchuid den bharr prátaí bualite aige. Blight appears in Ireland, affecting between a third and a half of the potato crop.

Filleann dúchan na bprátaí arís, 'scaip sé ar luas lasrach agus ba throm an buille é'. Blight re-appears, 'the destruction of the potato crop was as rapid as it was comprehensive'.

Faigheann na sluaite móra bás den ocraas Cloiseann an saol mór iomrá ar an Sciobairín i gContae Chorcaí de thoradh uafás an léirscriosta ann. Deaths from hunger widespread. Skibbereen in County Cork achieves notoriety for scale of devastation found there.

Taispeántas teach anraith Soyer lasmuigh den Bheairic Ríoga (Dún Uí Choileáin níos déanaí), Baile Átha Cliath. Soyer soup kitchen demonstration outside Royal (now Collins) Barracks, Dublin.

Faigheann 3 milliún duine bia gach lá i dtithe anraith de chuid an rialtais. About 3 million people are being fed daily through the government soup kitchens.

Téann 200,000 duine ar imirce, níos a leanann go ceann roinnt blianta eile. Over 200,000 people emigrate, a pattern that would continue for the next several years.

Tugtar calar faoi deara in Éirinn, rud a chuireann le liosta na ngalar sa tír. Cholera appears in Ireland adding to the list of diseases that afflicted the country.

1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851

Meán Fómhair SEPTEMBER Samhain NOVEMBER Nollaig DECEMBER Iúil JULY Lúnasa AUGUST Meán Fómhair SEPTEMBER Samhain NOVEMBER Nollaig DECEMBER Eanáir JANUARY Feabhra FEBRUARY Márta MARCH Aibreán APRIL Meitheamh JUNE Iúil JULY Lúnasa AUGUST Meán Fómhair SEPTEMBER Nollaig DECEMBER Feabhra FEBRUARY Márta MARCH Lúnasa AUGUST Nollaig DECEMBER Márta MARCH Bealtaine MAY Lúnasa AUGUST Márta MARCH

Ordaíonn Sir Robert Peel luach £100,000 arbhar Indiach agus min bhui faoi rún ó na Stáit Aontaithe. Ní thiocfadh na soláthairtí ach le teacht an earraigh 1846, rud ba chúis leis an ainm 'ruibhchloch Peel'. Sir Robert Peel secretly orders £100,000 of Indian corn and meal from the United States. Supplies would not arrive until early 1846 and would earn the name, 'Peel's brimstone'.

Tá athrú rialtais ann - amach le Sir Robert Peel agus na Coimeádaigh agus isteach le Sir John Russell agus na Fuigeanna, agus dearcadh níos sriantaí acu ar ról an rialtais i gcúrsaí soláthair fóirithinte. Whig minority government of Sir John Russell replaces the Conservative government of Sir Robert Peel bringing with it a more restrictive view of the role of government in providing relief.

Tugtar an tAcht um Uair-Ráta an tSaothair isteach. Coistí áitiúla le bheith i bhfeighil na n-oibreacha poiblí. Introduction of the Labour Rate Act. Public works now to be a local charge.

Tagann 'méadú as cuimse' ar líon na ndaoine ag obair le scéimeanna fóirithinte na n-oibreacha poiblí. Ó 30,135 i mí Mheán Fómhair go 285,817 i mí na Samhna. Numbers employed on public works relief schemes increase with 'frightening rapidity'. From 30,135 in September to 285,817 in November.

Sraith de thithe anraith le bunú faoi réir an Achte um Fhóirithint ghearrthréimhseach ar bhochtáin na hÉirinn. Temporary Relief Destitute Persons Ireland Act to create a network of soup kitchens.

"Tagann muintir na tuaithe ina sluaite chun na cathrach de thoradh an Ghorta" de réir an *Freeman's Journal*. *Freeman's Journal* notes how "the Famine precipitates the country on the city".

An tAcht um Shíneadh ar Dhlí na mBocht. Cuirtear fóirithint bhaile ar fáil ach cilleann foráil 'Gregory' cúnámh orthu siúd a bhfuil níos mó ná ceathrú acra talún acu. Tagann méadú ar an díshealbhú mar ní theastaíonn ó na tiarnaí talún rátaí dhli na mbocht a íoc. Poor Law Extension Act. Allows for outdoor relief but the 'Gregory' clause denies assistance to those occupying more than a quarter acre of land. Evictions increase as landlords attempt to relieve themselves of the burden of paying poor-law rates.

Níl na prátaí bualite ródhona ag an dúchan ach ní fóimhar maith é ach an oiread. Potato crop largely blight free but harvest is small.

Tá tithe na mbocht i bhfad róphléidithe. Déanann siad fóirithint ar 200,000 duine istigh iontu, agus ar leathmhíllíun duine eile thar tairseach amach. Workhouses filled past capacity. 200,000 receiving relief indoors, half a million getting outdoor relief.

An chéad Acht na nEastát Fiachbháite. Aithnítear go bhfuil fiacha móra ar roinnt tiarnaí talún agus nach leor cánacha áitiúla don fhóirithint áitiúil. First Encumbered Estates Act. Recognition that many landlords are heavily indebted and local taxation unable to support local relief efforts.

Tugtar Fóirithint-i-Ráta isteach chun go dtiocfadh aontais shaibhre i gcabhair ar aontais bhochta. Rate-in-Aid introduced with intention that levy on well-off unions would aid poorer unions.

Tá an dúchan ag dul in éag. Only limited appearance of blight.

Tá sé ar taifead sa daonáireamh gur thit an daonra ó 8,175,124 go 6,552,385 ó bhí 1841 ann. Census records the population of the country had fallen since 1841 from 8,175,124 to 6,552,385.

Cuireadh scéimeanna fóirithinte poiblí ar bun in am an ghéatáir san am a caitheadh. Chinntigh seo go mbeadh airgid acu chun bia eile a cheannach agus go mbeadh bonn seasmhach faoin margadh. Tá 140,000 duine fostaithe ag pointe amháin. In previous periods of scarcity, public work schemes were used to channel relief. This allowed labourers to earn money to purchase replacement food and ensure stable 'market' conditions. Approximately 140,000 people employed at one stage.

Cuirtear deireadh leis an gCoimisiún Lárnach um Fhóirithint i mí Lúnasa. Lean na hoibreacha poiblí ar siúl ach anois bhí siad ar bhonn tascráta. Central Relief Commission disbanded in August. Public works continued but on a piece rate basis.

Cinneann an Rialtas gan aon bhia a iompórtáil ná a sholáthar. Deir Charles Woods ina aitheas roimh Theach na dTeachtaí ar an 17 Lúnasa 1846 nach ndéanfadh an rialtas 'aon athraithe maidir leis an ngnáthchóras le harbhar Indiach agus gráin eile a thabhairt isteach sa tír.' Government decides not to import or supply any food. Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer tells the House of Commons on August 17, 1846 that the government would not 'interfere with the regular mode by which Indian corn and other grains were brought into the country'.

Geimhreadh fada crua 700,000 ag obair leis na hoibreacha poiblí. Ba leor an obair seo chun 3,000,000 duine a choinneáil beo, más cúige ar an meán sa teaghlach. Harsh winter conditions. 700,000 employed on public works. At an average household of 5 people, up to 3,000,000 could be supported by this labour.

Bunaítear Cumann na Breataine um Fhóirithint ar anachain in Éirinn agus i nGarbhchríocha na hAlban. Formation of The British Association for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

Cuirtear tosú le dúnadh na n-oibreacha poiblí ach ní bheadh na tithe anraith ar a mboinn go lár an tsamhraidh. Public works start to close down but soup kitchens would not be fully operational until the summer.

Cuirtear tosú le dúnadh na dtithe anraith toisc nach raibh sé beartaithe riamh ach iad a choimeád oscailte go mbeadh an fóimhar ann. Soup kitchens, which were seen as a temporary measure until the harvest came in, begin to close.

Tagann cúnámh ó gach cearn den domhan Caitheann Cumann na Breataine £364,000 ar dheontais agus ar sholáthairtí idir mí Eanáir agus mí Mheán Fómhair na bliana 1847. Charitable donations made from around the world. British Association spends £364,000 in grants and provisions between January and September 1847.

Cuireann Aontais Dhlí na mBocht bia ar fáil i scoileanna cheantair bhochta an iarthair do nach mór 200,000 páiste, arán seagail de ghnáth. In the impoverished Poor Law Unions in the west, almost 200,000 children receive meals in school, mostly in the form of rye bread.

'Union is Strength', 1846 © Leabharlann Cartún Punch / TopFoto. © Punch Cartoon Library / TopFoto



John Bull. "HERE ARE A FEW THINGS TO GO ON WITH, BROTHER, AND I'LL SOON PUT YOU IN A WAY TO EARN YOUR OWN LIVING."

*'he predicted with the sincerest conviction, that one forth of her population would perish unless parliment came to her relief'*

a dúirt Dónall Ó Conaill ina óráid dheireanach do Theach na dTeachtaí, Feabhra, 1847. said of Daniel O'Connell in his last speech to the House of Commons, February, 1847.

John Leech, 'The English Labourer's Burden; Or, The Irish Old Man of the Mountain', 1849 © Leabharlann Cartún Punch / TopFoto. © Punch Cartoon Library / TopFoto



THE ENGLISH LABOURER'S BURDEN; OR, THE IRISH OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.

*'it is the duty of the public...that the immediate distress should be relieved...you cannot reason in an abstract way when you see men dying in the streets'*

Count Pawel Strzelecki, House of Lords, May 1849.

# An Gorta Mór