



leading to Dun Aonghusa. Upon arrival, we found a few members of our travelling group, who advised us to lie on the rocks at the top of the cliff of the fort to get some great photos. Although risky, we did try this tactic, and discovered a fantastic view. Many photos were taken, and we continued to explore the remains of the Celtic fort. *KB*

May 30, 2011

The National Famine Museum was a small, ten-room museum. For this museum, our class was required to complete an assignment in which we answered the question "Is the National Famine Museum presented in a Nationalist, Revisionist, or Post-Revisionist perspective?" Because of this, we needed to take much time to ponder the primary documents of the Mahon family and the sources provided throughout the museum. *KS*

May 31, 2011

We then drove through the Doo Lough Pass and stopped at a monument erected to remember those who walked the path. During the time of the famine, starving peasants were told that they could find food at a city down the road, so they walked the seven or eight miles down the Doo Lough Pass. Upon arrival at the destination city, the peasants were told to wait, as the officials they wished to speak with were conveniently breaking for lunch. After they were complete, they spoke with the people and informed them there was no food to be had. Disheartened and famished, the peasants turned back and returned to their city of origin. Many died from physical exertion and complete starvation on their journey, and every year around this time a walk of remembrance between the two cities is conducted in their honor. *KB*

June 1, 2011

I have always known that we were going to spend a morning and/or afternoon climbing a mountain. It never occurred to me that the mountain that we would climb would be the size of Croagh Patrick, but rather more like a medium, maybe larger sized hill. However, after taking on this challenging opportunity today, I can now say I have climbed a "mountain." *KS*

June 2, 2011

On the famine ship, we were given a tour of the upper deck, where mostly only the crew and elite passengers were able to be on the 6-8 week voyage to America. We learned that the steerage passengers, many of whom were part of a family ranging from 4-10 people, were given one bunk per family. Also, these steerage passengers were allowed only a half hour of time on the upper deck to walk around and make their meals from the meager rations of rice, corn, or flour. In comparison, the first class was able to have a private room and eating table, and were allowed on the upper deck at their disposal. *KS*

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