
Deals basically with "literary and historical allusions to tradition" and forms part of the groundwork of materials for the study of British folklore. Brand discusses various saints’ days, dances, songs, folk customs and includes many poetic illustrations.


Bibliographical foot-notes.

Brown examines Irish and French tales in order to demonstrate his thesis, that the romances of Chretien de Troyes had their roots in Celtic mythology. Though the relation between Arthurian romance and Irish-Welsh mythology is still debated and parts of this work have been disproved, Brown's contributions are not without value.


First edition, 1830.

Carleton was a novelist and collector of folk tales. This is his finest work, and gives a picture of Irish peasant life before the famine. Carleton collected his stories from his travels in the Irish countryside, and here, as in his other works, is expressed the normally inarticulate peasant's viewpoint, told with humor and genius.


Consists of matters connected with the church calendar, including popular festivals, Saints' Days, and other holidays, with illustrations of Christian antiquities in general; phenomena connected with the seasonal changes; folk-lore of the United Kingdom (popular notions of the times and seasons); notable events, biographies and anecdotes connected with the days of the year; articles of popular archaeology tending to illustrate the progress of civilization, manners, literature and ideas; and "curious and fugitive" pieces. "...a repertory of old fireside ideas in general..."


A collection of ancient Irish tales, including the tales of the Tuatha de Danann, the Ulster cycle, the Fenian cycle, tales of the traditional kings, the "Voyage of Bran," and place name stories.


A "personal" book into which Hazlitt injected his own views, likes and dislikes. He considered many customs barbaric but *fascinating.* A Victorian moralist, a compiler without objectivity, honest in his methodology, Hazlitt presents a thoroughly entertaining view of popular antiquities. The nucleus of the work was Brand's *Popular Antiquities,* which Hazlitt revised.


The tales are printed in Irish, exactly as spoken, with English translations. Stories range from the quite natural ("Sean O Maille") to the fanciful ("Thomas Casey amongst the Fairies").

Furze, now considered a troublesome weed, was once important in the Irish rural economy, especially in the 18th and 19th centuries. This survey traces the many uses of furze and its association with popular beliefs and customs, and attempts to estimate when these various usages came into being.

Bibliography: p. 51-54.
Emphasizes the enduring nature of Ossianic literature, which down to the middle of the 18th century still retained its sway over the native literary class. A fine introduction to Ossian, though Nutt deals very little with MacPherson.

A collection of studies dealing with particular aspects of the Grail legend. Nutt describes the character of his results as "conjectural"; and since the original publication of Nutt's theories, they have been the subject of much debate among Celtic scholars.

"A few books upon Celtic mythology and literature" p. 419-424.
Squire's vol. has been superseded by later scholarship, but his work is interesting and useful if one does not rely too heavily on his theories, especially those relating to Arthur. He covers Gaelic and British mythology and survivals of Celtic paganism.

A delightful volume of cures and charms for various illnesses and misfortunes, and an early major contribution towards the collection of Irish folklore at a time when knowledge of such things was rapidly disappearing.

"Bibliography of papers and works on Irish pre-Christian archaeology and folklore": volume 2, p. 327-414.
Uses folklore, based on legend and tradition, and archaeology to demonstrate the view that pagan traditions still exist under a Christian exterior in Ireland. Contains a sizeable bibliography but no footnotes.

Yeats gives tales representing every kind of Irish folk faith - changelings, fairies, ghosts, saints, giants, and others; also included are specimens of fairy poetry. His notes, explanations of Irish words, and general descriptions of banshees, "trooping fairies," etc., add to the usefulness of this volume.