CELTIC CIVILIZATION


[Available online for UofT use: http://www.library.utoronto.ca
Search E-resources for *celtic culture.*]

[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – CB206 .C45 2006]

Both online and in print, and containing more than 1,500 articles, this 5-volume set is the major encyclopedia for Celtic studies.


[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – CT862 .D53 2009]

With more than 9,000 articles on subjects ranging from politics, law, engineering and religion to literature, painting, medicine and sport, this widely-praised encyclopedia is the place to start for Irish biography. Articles are signed and contain bibliographies. So detailed is the 9-volume set that you get thorough articles on a wide range of people, from internationally-famous figures such as the poet W.B. Yeats to lesser-known persons such as Denis Kilbride, a 19th Century agrarian campaigner and MP.


[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – D70 .T84 2001]

Maps, photos, and illustrations of Celtic history and civilization.


[St. Michael's 2nd Floor – D70 .D48 1972]

This source is a good place to get background information on Celtic topics. Although the main focus is Irish Social History, there are also chapters that deal with both Celtic Religion and Mythology and Irish and Welsh literature. This work includes an index, illustrations, and a list of abbreviations. The plates include: photographic examples of Celtic coins, artefacts and art; maps; landmarks and ruins.

*Slea Head, Dingle Peninsula, Co. Kerry, Ireland.*
[St. Michael's 2nd Floor – D70.C47]

This excellent introduction to Celtic Studies includes chapters on art, literature, institutions, and religion.

[Robarts Library 9th Floor – CB206.J35 1993]

[Robarts Library 9th Floor – D70.C76 1991]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – PB1100.C45 2003]

[St. Michael's 2nd Floor – PB1322.E34 2001]

[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – DA912.E53 2004]

Over 400 articles on periods of Irish history, social institutions, organisations and important individuals; each article includes a bibliography of the most important books and journal articles. Also includes the full-text of over 150 primary documents.

[Available online for UofT use: http://www.library.utoronto.ca
Search E-resources for medieval Ireland.]
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – DA933.M43 2005]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – E184.I6 E53 1999]

Celtic Literatures

See also, Research Guide to Irish Literature, for a listing of reference sources in this area.

[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for “Ireland and Scotland literature and culture”].
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – PB1325.R92 2002]
### Divided Gaels: Gaelic Cultural Identities in Scotland and Ireland, c.1200-c.1650.
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for *divided Gaels*.]
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA779 .M226 2004]

### The Irish Literary Tradition.
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – PB1306 .T7313 1992]

### A Guide to Welsh Literature.
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – PB2206 .G8, vol. 1 & 2]

Articles on the history and criticism of Welsh literature from its beginnings in the sixth century to the present day. The articles are arranged both chronologically and thematically. The work includes bibliographies of Welsh writers and topics.

### Celtic Societies and Law

#### The Independence of Scotland: Self-government and the Shifting Politics of Union.
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for “independence of Scotland”.

#### A Guide to Early Irish Law.
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – KDK156 .K44 1988]

Includes the contents of texts in both Irish and English as well as plates showing the primary source documents themselves. Subdivided by topic, the book is well laid out and easy to work with. A guide to pronunciation, a glossary of Irish terms and other lists and indexes make this work an excellent source for those new to the subject.

#### The Welsh Laws.
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – KD9430 .C47 1989]

This is not a collection of primary source documents on the subject but instead a history and criticism of the law in Wales prior to the Modern era.

### Celtic History

See also, *Research Guide to Irish History*, for a listing of reference sources in this area.

#### A Short History of Modern Ireland.
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for “short history of modern Ireland”.
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA950 .K55 2003]
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/  
Search E-resources for “Scotland a short history.”]  
[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA760 .H36 2002]

[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA910 .N4 Volumes 1 – 6, 8 – 9]

Each book in this series covers a different period or topic in the history of Ireland.

[Robarts Library 10th Floor –DA715 .D375 1990]

Examines power relations, ownership, politics and government in Wales to the 1500s.

[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA715 .D38]

A well-illustrated, critical introduction to Wales in the Early-Medieval period. The book can be read by those who do not have a background in either Medieval or Welsh history.


[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/  
Search E-resources for Oxford companion to Scottish history.]  
[St. Michael’s 1st Floor Reference Area – DA757.9 .O94 2005]

[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA777 .S68 1987]

Includes a number of maps and genealogical tables as well as a chronology of people and events, and an index. A comprehensive annotated bibliography is included as well. Overall, a good basic source of information on Scotland in the first millennium after Christ.

[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA772 .I43 1998]

[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – DA777 .H83 1994]

**Celtic Religion and Mythology**
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BL900 .M66 2004]

Aimed at the general reader, this reference work provides concise information on Celtic traditions from Ireland, Scotland, Britain, Wales, Brittany, central France, and Galicia in northwestern Spain. It includes descriptions of the Celts' religious beliefs, rituals, stories, songs, tales, and oral histories. There are some 1000 entries arranged alphabetically in dictionary format, which average between one to two paragraphs in length. There is also an extensive bibliography and a helpful index.

[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for *encyclopedia of Irish spirituality*.]

[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for “*early Christian Ireland*”.]
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BR792 .C43 2000]

[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BL900 .G73 1997]

[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for “*dictionary of Celtic mythology*”.]
[St. Michael's 1st Floor Reference Area – BL900 .E45 1992]

A basic dictionary for the lay reader. Included are introductory reading lists to themes and figures in Celtic mythology.

[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/
Search E-resources for “*dictionary of Celtic mythology*”.]

Dictionary of 4,000 terms from Celtic mythology.

[St. Michael’s 2nd Floor – GR137 .R43 1961]

[St. Michael's 3rd Floor – BL900 .M32]

An excellent starting point for more thorough research, this book provides background information about Ireland and the Early Christian period. It provides detailed information about the Annals (kingships) and points to other sources for study on a variety of topics.


**CELTIC FOLKLORE**

| **Welsh Folk Customs.** By Trefor M. Owen. [St Fagans]: Welsh Folk Museum, 1974. | [St. Michael's 2nd Floor – GR150 .O83 1994] |

Covers the folklore, social life and customs of Wales.

**FINDING JOURNAL ARTICLES**

To find articles in scholarly journals, magazines, newspapers, anthologies, collections and conference proceedings, the best place to go is an article database. Go to www.library.utoronto.ca/ and under the *Subjects A to Z* tab scroll down to your subject area—i.e. *Celtic Studies*—and click GO. You’ll find a list of online databases containing relevant articles, as well as other online resources such as encyclopedias, dictionaries and research guides.

**Celtic Studies Association of North America’s Online Bibliography.**
[Available free online: http://www.humnet.ucla.edu/humnet/celtic/csanbib.html]

The *CSANA Bibliography* indexes a broad range of publications, including books, periodicals, Festschriften, proceedings and other works relevant to the study of Celtic languages and literatures. The online bibliography is regularly updated and contains almost 10,000 entries. It can be searched by key word, phrase, author, or subject.

**Classics Ireland**
[Available free online: http://www.classicsireland.com/]

*Journal of the Classical Association of Ireland*. The full-text of articles from volumes 1 to 12 (1994 – 2005) is available online.

**Historical Abstracts.**
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/.
Search “E-resources” for Historical Abstracts.]

*Historical Abstracts* covers the history of the world (excluding the United States and Canada) from 1450 to the present. The database contains over half a million annotated entries.

**Humanities Abstracts.**
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/.
Search “E-resources” for Humanities Abstracts.]

*Humanities Abstracts* provides comprehensive abstracting and indexing of 400 English-language periodicals covering the areas of archaeology, classical studies, art, performing arts, philosophy, history, music, linguistics, literature, and religion.
**Arts & Humanities Citation Index.**
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/. Search “E-resources” for *arts humanities citation.*]

*Arts & Humanities Citation Index* is a multi-disciplinary database covering the journal literature of the arts and humanities. It indexes 1,100 of the world's leading arts and humanities journals, as well as covering individually selected, relevant items from over 6,800 major science and social science journals. Cited reference searching, unique to ISI, lets you use a given work as if it were a subject term to identify more recent articles on the same topic. This type of searching often locates relevant articles that cannot be retrieved through traditional subject-author searching.

**British Humanities Index (BHI)**
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/. Search “E-resources” for *British Humanities Index.*]

The *BHI* indexes more than 300 British journals and is a good source for local history in the British Isles.

**Iter: Gateway to the Middle Ages and Renaissance.**
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/. Search “E-resources” for *Iter.*]

The goal of *Iter* is to increase access to all published materials pertaining to the Renaissance (1300-1700) and, eventually, to the Middle Ages (400-1500), through the creation of online bibliographic databases. Their 'Journals Database' includes approximately 135,000 records from secondary materials published in over 300 journals, from 1843 to the present. Publication dates will eventually span from 1700. The database covers the cultural aspects of the Renaissance in Christian Europe from 1300-1700.

**IMB: International Medieval Bibliography.**
[Available online for UofT use only: www.library.utoronto.ca/. Search “E-resources” for *IMB.*]

This database contains entries going back to 1969. Although the IMB is intended for medieval studies, it lists hundreds of Celtic-related articles.
This research guide is maintained by Richard Carter (richard.carter@utoronto.ca). It was last updated August 2011.
Recherche dirigée / Guided Research. 3 cr. Individual research in Celtic studies, under the supervision of a professor. Recherche individuelle en Études celtiques sous la direction d'un professeur. Prerequisite: Permission of the Department. Préalable : Permission du Département. Top. System Requirements. Feedback on this Web site. A Celtic Studies degree will give you an exclusive insight into the fascinating medieval and modern Celtic cultures of Great Britain and Ireland. Many books, films and TV series have influences from Celtic culture such as the Hobbit, the Lord of the Rings and Game of Thrones. If you’re curious about Celtic Studies, it may interest you to see how Celtic culture affected these popular titles and many others. The potential for research during a Celtic Studies course provides the opportunity to develop your skills in this area, as well as acquiring new skills for the analysis of data. Additionally, through your written work, you'll develop your ability to articulate information in a clear and concise manner. Like most university degrees, a Celtic Studies course will have deadlines for the submission of work. Celtic Studies has as its core the languages, literatures, and histories of Celtic-speaking peoples, from the Continental Celts of ancient Gaul to the modern survivals in Scotland, Ireland, the island of Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany. It extends into a range of topics, including archaeology, art, music, literature, folklore, religion, dance, immigration and ethnic studies. Why study Celtic Studies at StFX? As a Celtic Studies graduate, you will have many career choices, from education to entertainment and research. Many students go on to advanced studies in fields such as history, language, theology and library science. Flexible degree choices: You may pursue Celtic Studies as a major, advanced major, honours, or at the graduate level.
Celtic Studies has one of the lowest unemployment rates of any university subject, and its student satisfaction scores are among the highest for any university in all subject areas. What jobs can you get as a Celtic Studies graduate? Some of the professions that Celtic Studies graduates go into include teaching; work in museums and government heritage bodies; writing, editing and publishing; and research and academic work. Professional job: Usually needs a degree Non-professional job: Doesn't usually need a degree.

Celtic studies or Celtology is the academic discipline occupied with the study of any sort of cultural output relating to the Celtic-speaking people (i.e. speakers of Celtic languages). This ranges from linguistics, literature and art history, archaeology and history, the focus lying on the study of the various Celtic languages, living and extinct. The primary areas of focus are the six Celtic languages currently in use: Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton. Research Guide to Celtic Studies. John M. Kelly Library. University of St. Michael’s College. CELTIC CIVILIZATION. Celtic Culture: A Historical Encyclopedia. John T. Koch, editor. Santa Barbara, Calif. The Celtic West and Europe: Studies in Celtic Literature and the Early Irish Church. By Doris Edel. Dublin: Four Courts, 2001. [St. Michael's 2nd Floor PB1322 E34 2001]. Encyclopedia of Irish History and Culture. Edited by James S. Donnelly, Jr. Detroit: Thomson Gale, 2004. Celtic Studies Resources about Medieval Celtic languages, Irish, Welsh and Celtic literatures Medieval literature, and ancient Celts. You see him standing next to the oxen with the goad he used to guide them. Inside the barn you see two men with jointed flails beating the dried stalk to loosen the grain from the stems of wheat. A jointed flail consists of a long handle with a short piece of wood attached with a hinged joint at the business end of the flail; this allows the short piece of wood to beat the ears of grain more effectively. The library maintains an extensive guide to research in Celtic Languages and Literatures. Of particular importance is the Harvard Celtic Folklore Collection. Researchers in Celtic can also draw on the resources of the Fred Norris Robinson Celtic Seminar Library. Additional research information can be found by browsing FAS Theses and Dissertations by FAS Department “Celtic Languages and Literatures.”

Harvard Celtic Folklore Collection. Fred Norris Robinson Celtic Seminar Library. Department of Celtic Languages and Literatures Â· Harvard University Â· Barker Center, 12 Quincy Street Â· Cambridge, MA 02138 Â· View a MAP to Harvard Celtic.