PERDURABLE STORY ELEMENTS FROM CELTIC FOLKLORE AND MYTHOLOGY: THESE AS MORE RECENT TASTES AS OBSERVED AND REFLECTED ON IN REGIONAL ‘NEW ENGLAND’, IN NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES

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ABSTRACT

It is remarkable how enjoyable Celtic/neo-Celtic tales prove to be to literary study groups. This is especially so in ‘Celtic Country’, when reading groups acquire a taste for such texts—doubtless because of the enduring motifs, the engagement with nature, and because they are put in touch with the considerable Celtic strand in Australian (rural) society. Further, these texts inspire a measure of ‘neo-Celtic’ writing.

KEYWORDS

Neo-Celtic Literature;

FULL TEXT:

PDF

REFBACKS

- There are currently no refbacks.

Both mythology and folklore share many ideas and aspects, though these terms can be used to refer to fairly different concepts. The scale and scope of the stories told in these types of systems are often used to differentiate them. A story’s scale does not necessarily refer to the number of people aware of it, but rather to the nature of the story itself and the types of events and characters found within it. This scale can change over time, however, and so a transition can potentially occur between folklore and mythology. Ad. Mythology is typically considered to have a much larger scale than folklore Mythology and folklore. English folklore is largely drawn from Celtic, Germanic and Christian
sources.[citation needed]. Whereas some traditions were once believed across the whole of England, most belong to specific regions: YouTube Encyclopedic. I think English folklore is among the most unique; this tends to be the case for island nations. Many English legends were born from ancient pagan beliefs; others have emerged since and reflect their own period of history. They were enshrined in fiction during the 19th century, but the original tales tend to be a lot more dark. The first written account of such tales was in the 16th century but the original tales tend to be a lot more dark.

This kind of political involvement also reflected further on British attitudes towards the Celtic Englishes (which were typically seen as impeding economic progress in the Celtic areas). While the Celtic languages were sometimes admitted to hold a certain aesthetic value, the overall attitude in the English society towards them remained negative. There are several other prominent linguistic features which have most likely found their way into English language from Celtic origins. While in most cases there is no definitive conclusion on origins of any of these features, most of them have varying degrees of probability of having come from Celtic and altogether they form a strong case for such influence.

Here is an example of a few such features: