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Lady Gregory's Complete Irish Mythology William Butler Yeats 1900

Lady Gregory's Complete Irish Mythology BOUNTY BOOKS 2004-03

Lady Gregory's Complete Irish Mythology Isabella Augusta Gregory 2000

This volume contains the myths and legends of pre-Christian Ireland, overflowing with giants and heroes, enchanted maidens, battles and brave deeds.

Irish Myths and Legends Lady Gregory 1998

A reproduction of the author's classic retelling of the heroic tales of Celtic mythology, Gods and Fighting Men, includes the original prologue by poet William Butler Yeats and a pronunciation guide to Gaelic names and places.

Complete Irish Mythology Lady Gregory 1994

A Treasury of Irish Myth, Legend, and Folklore Claire Bossa 1986

Introduce yourself to the noble heroes and magical creatures of Irish mythology. Includes the definitive works on the subject by the giants of the Irish Renaissance. W.B. Yeater Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry and Lady Gregory's Cuchulainn of Muirthemne.

Lady Gregory Irish Mythology PB Lady Gregory 2012-04-19

This volume contains the myths and legends of pre-Christian Ireland, overflowing with giants and heroes, enchanted maidens, battles and brave deeds.

A Book of Saints and Wonders Lady Gregory 1971

Irish Mythology: a Selection of Legends and Tales Isabella Augusta Gregory 2018-04-30

Ireland has a rich history. Its stories and myths are thousands of years old, passed down orally from generation to generation. This book contains a selection of some of the most well known legends. The book is based on the translations of Lady Augusta Gregory, a noted member of the Gaelic revival movement and friend of W.B. Yeats. A wonderful introduction to a more mystical time.

Cuchulain of Muirthemne Lady Augusta Gregory 2016-05-02

Isabella Augusta, Lady Gregory (25 March 1852 - 22 May 1932) was an Irish dramatist, folklorist and theatre manager. With William Butler Yeats and Edward Martyn, she co-founded the Irish Literary Theatre and the Abbey Theatre, and wrote numerous short works for both companies. Lady Gregory produced a number of books of retellings of stories taken from Irish mythology. Born into a class that identified closely with British rule, her conversion to cultural nationalism, as evidenced by her writings, was emblematic of many of the political struggles to occur in Ireland during her lifetime.

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Visions and Beliefs in the West of Ireland Isabella Augusta Gregory 1896-05-21

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It was in a mist the Tuatha de Danaan, the people of the gods, or Dana, as some called them, the Men of Dea, came through the air and the high air to
reach Coole Park. Born into a class that was identified closely with British rule, her interest in the language and the legends of the
existence of the Fairies, both in his own life, and the daily lives of the Irish people. Not only does this volume offer a unique perspective and fascinating insights into the artistic and nationalistic aspects of one of the world's greatest poets, but also provides a terrific overview of Celtic fairy lore. This book, in tandem with the collected Irish folktales by Lady Gregory and Yeats, will complete any library on Irish folklore.
Governor of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), having previously served several terms as Member of Parliament for County Galway. He was a well-educated man with many literary and artistic interests, and the house at Cooks Park housed a large library and extensive art collection, both of which Lady Gregory was eager to explore. He also had a house in London, where the couple spent a considerable amount of time, holding weekly salons frequented by many leading literary and artistic figures of the day, including Robert Browning, Lord Tennison, John Everett Millais and Henry James. Their only child, Robert Gregory, was born in 1881. He was killed during the First World War, while serving as a pilot, an event which inspired Yeats’s poems “An Irish Airman Foresees His Death,” “In Memory of Major Robert Gregory,” and “Shepherd and Goatherd.” William Butler Yeats (13 June 1865 - 28 January 1939) was an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of 20th-century literature. A pillar of both the Irish and British literary establishments, he helped to found the Abbey Theatre, and in his later years served as an Irish Senator for two terms. Yeats was a driving force behind the Irish Literary Revival along with Lady Gregory, Edward Martyn and others.

Gods and Fighting Men
Isabella Augusta Gregory 1904

First published in 1904, Lady Gregory collected the stories from many original sources, and in translating them from the early Irish, she created a unified group of tales that made a greater impact on people’s appreciation of the wealth and strength of Irish mythology than any other similar work.

Irish Children’s Literature and Culture
Keith O’Sullivan 2011-03-17

Irish Children’s Literature and Culture looks critically at Irish writing for children from the 1980s to the present, examining the work of many writers and illustrators and engaging with major genres, forms, and issues, including the gothic, the speculative, picturebooks, ethnicity, and globalization. It contextualizes modern Irish children’s literature in relation to Irish mythology and earlier writings, as well as in relation to Irish writing for adults, thereby demonstrating the complexity of this fascinating area. What constitutes a “national literature” is rarely straightforward, and it is especially complex when discussing writing for young people in an Irish context. Until recently, there was only a slight body of work that could be classified as “Irish children’s literature” in comparison with Ireland’s contribution to adult literature in the twentieth century. The contributors to the volume examine a range of texts in relation to contemporary literary and cultural theory, and children’s literature internationally, raising provocative questions about the future of the topic. Irish Children’s Literature and Culture is essential reading for those interested in Irish literature, culture, sociology, childhood, and children’s literature. Valerie Coghlan, Church of Ireland College of Education, Dublin, is a librarian and lecturer. She is a former co-editor of Bookbird: An International Journal of Children’s Literature. She has published widely on Irish children’s literature and co-edited several books on the topic. She is a former board member of the IRSCL, and a founder member of the Irish Society for the Study of Children’s Literature, Children’s Books Ireland, and IBBY Ireland. Keith O’Sullivan lectures in English at the Church of Ireland College of Education, Dublin. He is a founder member of the Irish Society for the Study of Children’s Literature, a former member of the board of directors of Children’s Books Ireland, and past chair of the Children’s Books Ireland/IBBY Book of the Year Awards. He has published on the works of Philip Pullman and Emily Brontë.

The Dragon Lady Gregory 2008-04

Isabella Augusta, Lady Gregory (1852-1932) was an Irish dramatist and folklorist. With William Butler Yeats and others, she co-founded the Irish Literary Theatre and the Abbey Theatre, and wrote numerous short works for both companies. She also produced a number of books retelling stories from Irish mythology.

Utopian Horizons -Zsolt Czigányik 2017-03-30

The 500th anniversary of Thomas More’s Utopia has directed attention toward the importance of utopianism. This book investigates the possibilities of cooperation between the humanities and the social sciences in the analysis of 20th century and contemporary utopian phenomena. The papers deal with major problems of interpreting utopias, the relationship of utopia and ideology, and the highly problematic issue as to whether utopia necessarily leads to dystopia. Besides reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of contemporary utopian investigations, the eleven essays effectively represent the constructive attitudes of utopian thought, a feature that not only defines late 20th- and 21st-century utopianism, but is one of the primary reasons behind the rising importance of the topic. The volume’s originality and value lies not only in the innovative theoretical approaches proposed, but also in the practical application of the concept of utopia to a variety of phenomena which have been neglected in the utopian studies paradigm, especially in the rarely discussed Central European texts and ideologies.

Václav Havel
Márián Zantovský 2015-01-15

The deftly written biography of one of the great leaders of the twentieth century’s Wie the verdict of the Perestroika’s 1980’s world will verdict, can not on a Vice Vasilis Havel, he was the last president of Tsjecho-Slowakije and the first of Tsjechia. Iconclastic and intellectuel, artist and mensenrechtsactivist, president and revolutionair, Havel was the allenal. Een constante in zijn bewogen leven: hij bleef altijd trouw aan zichzelf. Havel bewonderde een onwaarschijnlijk pad. Als jongen uit een rijke familie werd hij in de jaren 1940 benadeeld door het communistische regime. Toch ontpopte hij zich tot een succesvolle theatraan en een essayist. Door zijn scherpe kritiek op het regime, vooral tijdens de Praagse Lente, werd hij meer dan eens geconfronteerd en beleende hij steeds opnieuw in de gevangenissen. Maar Havel liet zich niet dom toeroeren. In 1989 werd hij bij de charismatische en welbespraakte leider van de vreemde Fluwelen Revolutie. In de veertien jaren die daarna volgden, was hij president, en zag hij zijn land uit elkaar vallen. Ook na zijn politieke carrière bleef hij de vrede verdedigen, tot zijn dood in 2011. Naast hem stond al die tijd Michal Zantovský, Havel’s woordevoerder en adviseur. Die beschrijft op een weesdoende en persoonlijke manier het leven en de visie.

Irish Literature
Mary Ketsin 2004

Irish literature’s roots have been traced to the 7th-9th century. This is a rich and hardly literature starting with descriptions of the brave deeds of kings, saints and other heroes. These were followed by generous veins of religious, historical, genealogical, and scientific works. The development of prose, poetry and drama raced along with the times. Modern, well-known Irish writers include: William Yeats, James Joyce, Sean Casey, George Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde, John Synge and Samuel Beckett.

The Image of the Feminine in the Poetry of W.B. Yeats and Angelos Sikelianos
Anastasia Pooni 2018-12-19

Modernism, as a powerful movement, saw the literary and artistic traditions, as well as pure science, starting to evolve radically, creating a crisis, even chaos, in culture and society. Within this crisis, myth offered an ordered picture of that world employing symbolic and poetic images. Both W.B. Yeats and Angelos Sikelianos embraced myth and symbols because they liberate imagination and raise human consciousness, bringing together humans and the cosmos. Being opposed to the rigidity of scientific materialism that inhibits spiritual development, the two poets were waiting for a new age and a new religion, expecting that they, themselves, would inspire their community and usher in the change. In their longing for a new age, archaeology was a magnetic field for Yeats and Sikelianos, as it was for many writers and thinkers. After Sir Arthur Evans’s discovery of the Minoan Civilization where women appeared so peacefully prominent, the dream of re-creating a gynocentric mythology was no longer a fantasy. In Yeats’s and Sikelianos’s gynocentric mythology, the feminine figure appears in various forms and, like in a drama, it plays different roles. Significantly, a gynocentric mythology permeates the work of the two poets and this mythology is of pivotal importance in their poetry, their poetics and even in their life as the intensity of their creative desire brought together them to focus on women’s person, to inspire and guide them. Indeed, in Yeats’s and Sikelianos’s gynocentric mythology, the image of the feminine holds a place within a historical context taking the reader into a larger social, political and religious space.

The Unicorn from the Stars and Other Plays
Lady Augusta Gregory 2008-11

Lady Augusta Gregory (born Isabella Augusta Persse) (1852-1932), was an Irish dramatist and folklorist and writer of pamphlets, prose, memoirs, short stories and poems. With W. B. Yeats and others, she co-founded the Irish Literary Theatre and the Abbey Theatre, and wrote numerous works for both companies. She also produced a number of books retelling stories from Irish mythology.

The Tower (1928) and The Winding Stair and Other Poems (1929).

Literature. Yeats is considered one of the few writers whose greatest works were completed after being awarded the Nobel Prize; such works include: the cosmic drama The Tower (1928) and The Winding Stair and Other Poems (1929).