1. Record Nr. UNINA9910450099503321 Autore Castle Gregory Titolo Modernism and the Celtic revival / / Gregory Castle [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-12217-1 **ISBN** 1-280-15842-5 1-139-14691-2 0-511-11915-1 0-511-06312-1 0-511-05679-6 0-511-30330-0 0-511-48501-8 0-511-07158-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (viii, 312 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Disciplina 820.9/9417/0904 Soggetti English literature - Irish authors - History and criticism Modernism (Literature) - Ireland English literature - 20th century - History and criticism English literature - 19th century - History and criticism English literature - Celtic influences Literature and anthropology - Ireland Mythology, Celtic, in literature Celts in literature Ireland Civilization 19th century Ireland Civilization 20th century Ireland In literature Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Monografia Livello bibliografico Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 292-305) and index. Nota di contenuto Celtic muse: anthropology, modernism, and the Celtic Revival -- "Fair equivalents": Yeats, Revivalism, and the redemption of culture --

"Synge-On-Aran": The Aran Islands and the subject of Revivalist

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ethnography -- Staging ethnography: Synge's The Playboy of the Western World -- "A renegade from the ranks": Joyce's critique of Revivalism in the early fiction -- Joyce's modernism: anthropological fiction in Ulysses -- After the Revival: "Not even Main Street is Safe."

In Modernism and the Celtic Revival, Gregory Castle examines the impact of anthropology on the work of Irish Revivalists such as W. B. Yeats, John M. Synge and James Joyce. Castle argues that anthropology enabled Irish Revivalists to confront and combat British imperialism, even as these Irish writers remained ambivalently dependent on the cultural and political discourses they sought to undermine. Castle shows how Irish Modernists employed textual and rhetorical strategies first developed in anthropology to translate, reassemble and edit oral and folk-cultural material. In doing so, he claims, they confronted and undermined inherited notions of identity which Ireland, often a site of ethnographic curiosity throughout the nineteenth-century, had been subject to. Drawing on a wide range of post-colonial theory, this book should be of interest to scholars in Irish studies, post-colonial studies and Modernism.