Special Collections
FL2003: Special Collections Resources for Assisting with The National Folklore Archive (UCD)

- Key
- Background to Folklore
- Forms for Using the Collections
- Microform
- Identify Area or County
- Useful Items

Key:
- Books are italicised e.g. *The Hobbit*
- Shelfmark / Call number # in bold e.g. TR 912.4 ORDN Index
- Location underlined: e.g. Range 28 Shelf 6

Background
- In 1935 the Irish Folklore Commission was established. This was responsible for the collection, preservation, classification and study of all aspects of Irish folk traditions until 1971 when it was replaced by the Department of Irish Folklore and incorporated into University College Dublin. The centre in UCD is known as the Seamus Delargy Centre in memory of the man who started the Folklore Collection in Ireland.
- Collections were done from 1937 – 1970.
- The collections were formed using Scandinavian templates. This is why some subjects, such as the famine, were not covered. Information relating to this can be found in the questionnaire instead.
- The Folklore collection is a manuscript collection.
- There are two collections: Main Collection which was collected by professionals & Schools which was written down by school children.

Forms for Using the Collections
UCD requires UCC to keep a record of the material used as UCC does not own the material. If anyone needs to publish as this is unpublished material the person needs to contact UCD for permission. If someone prints something off the reader-printers then the form must be filled in. Whichever collection is used forms need to be filled in. There are two sets of forms: UCD & UCC (2 pages). They are available in English or Irish. These are: Application For Accreditation and Application to Consult.
Also a Record of Usage form needs to be filled out each time they use the microfilm. The forms are held in the wall unit in 3 black binders. The forms are at the start in binder A and then are filed alphabetically by surname. The microfilm form is held at the back of each plastic pocket.

**Microform**
The material is catalogued using a card index. This card index system is on microfilm under subject headings with the box number of microfilm. Location: Microfilm Room Cabinet 6 Last Drawer Boxes 1 – 32
There is an index to the baronies Location: Microfilm Room Cabinet 6 Last Drawer Boxes 33 – 34
There is an index to the collectors Location: Microfilm Room Cabinet 6 Last Drawer Box 35
There is an index to the storytellers Location: Microfilm Room Cabinet 6 Last Drawer Boxes 36 - 39

From this card index the imleabhar (volume) number or book or journal reference is found. To match the microfilm box go to the black binders Location: Range 28 Shelf 7. Search for Dublin, University College Dublin, Main Folklore Collection and match the imleabhar number to the UCC Box number.

There can be multiple imleabhar on a reel.

The Main Collection is in Location: Microfilm Room Cabinet 7 & 8.

The Schools Collection is in Location: Microfilm Room Cabinet 6.

**Identify Area or County**

- Example: Area around Clonakilty.
- Consult the OS Survey of Ireland Indices to the 6” maps TR 912.4 ORDN Index Location: Range 25, Shelf 17. (red book)
- The OS Survey of Ireland Indices to the 6” maps: Clonakilty is on sheet 135.
- The General alphabetical index to the townlands and towns, parishes and baronies of Ireland: based on the Census of Ireland for the year 1851 TR 914.15 GENE Location: Range 8 gives the alphabetical index of the townlands, stating the name of the barony and the parish. This information is also important for further research using the Griffith’s Valuation.
- TR 914. GENE is also available online at www.seanruad.com and http://www.irishtimes.com/ancestor/placenames
- Example: For Clonakilty, the barony is East Carbery (E.D), the parish is Kilgarrif and the townland is Kilgarrif.

If you cannot find your place-name go to the Directory of townlands, districts, electoral divisions and ancient baronies of the County of Cork. Location: Range 28 Shelf 6. The place-name you are looking for could be the name of the parish. There is an alphabetical index of parish-names towards the back of the book, which will give you the name of the townland.
- If you still cannot find your place-name try looking for an adjacent place name.
Note: Some places have reverted to Irish names since the creation of the Index (TR 912.4 ORDN Index). The spelling of place names may differ on various maps in other publications. Consult the Ordnance Survey Name Books TR 912.4 OSI NB Location: Range 4 to find out about different spellings. (See section on ‘Further Information.’)

Once you have found your townland, confirm the sheet number for the 6 inch OS map.

For Co. Cork you can also consult Townlands (alphabetically arranged) County Cork: with parish, postal district, district electoral division, registrar's district and rural or urban district. It is held in TR 914.195 TOWN Location: Range 8

For calculating distances use the Index One Inch to a mile TR 912.4 ORDN Index Location: Range 25 Shelf 17 (green book).

Lewis, Samuel. The Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1837) 2 vols. TRF 914.15 LEWI Location: Range 28 Shelf 4. It contains a description of each civil parish as well as most towns it is a very useful depiction of Ireland before the Famine.

Useful Items

Ó Súilleabháin, Seán. A Handbook of Irish Folklore. [Dublin]: Published by the Educational Co. of Ireland Ltd. for the Folklore of Ireland Society, 1942. TR 398 OSUI Location: Range

Béaloideas: Journal of the Folklore of Ireland Society. Location: Range