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by Lady Muireann ni Riordain, MOAS Ponte Alto, Silver Nautilus (From "Il Tempo", October 1997)

Actually, the title of this article is something of a misnomer. Many of our modern Halloween customs have continued from the Middle Ages virtually unchanged. Activities that were practiced then are still carried on today, though the spiritual emphasis is no longer as important to us. All Saint's Day and All Soul's Day, the two days following Halloween, are not as widely celebrated now, while in the Middle Ages they were just as or more important. In fact, during the Reformation, the feast of All Souls was removed from the Church calendar, since many of its activities were considered distinctly unChristian. It was placed back on the calendar in 1928; by that time the general feeling was that it was no longer a superstitious danger. Halloween has its origins in ancient Celtic culture. It was the end of the Celtic year, the end of the harvest season and the beginning of winter. It was believed that on this night demons, witches and evil spirits roamed about, playing tricks on unsuspecting humans. One could avoid being the victim of such pranks by either offering sweets or other foods, or by disguising oneself as a demon and roaming the night alongside them. Hence, our modern custom of trick-or-treating in costume. The theory was that the demons would take the human for one of their own and not disturb him.

There is also a Roman influence on the holiday. The custom of eating apples, or giving them away, or bobbing for them stems from a celebration of the Roman goddess Pomona. Children still bob for apples by floating them in a large tub of water and attempting to grasp one with their teeth and pull it out. In the Middle Ages, it was a divination game. Each apple would be given the name of a potential lover, and the number of tries it took to bite the apple foretold how long the love would last. There is another, somewhat alarming in my opinion, tradition that did not survive, or at least not as widely, in which an apple was placed on one end of a stick, and a lighted candle on the other. The stick was spun about at the end of a string, and children standing in a circle had to try to grab the apple with their teeth as it went past. They were often splattered with flying wax and grease from the candle.

Other divination games were played on Halloween night. Nutcracking was very popular for this purpose. A couple soon to be married would place two whole walnuts or hazelnuts in the embers of a fire. When the nuts burst, if they make a loud crackling noise, it was considered a sign that the love between the couple would be trong. If the nuts only burned, that meant the love would soon fade and die. Guests at Halloween revels would crack walnuts to foretell their future. If the shells cracked cleanly and the halves remained whole, the person would have good luck in love. If the shells shattered into pieces, so would the love. Another interesting medieval tradition was a type of mummer's play that was performed at night. One person dressed as King Crispin, who was actually Saint Crispin, the patron of Cordwainers, or shoemakers who used Cordovan leather from Spain. He wore regal robes and a gold chain, and carried a scepter. After the feast, a person acting as the Surveyor asked King Crispin whether the mummers were allowed in.

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Then the St. George's Play would commence. Afterwards, seven people acting as "soulers" would collect soul cakes, which were small shortbread cookies with currants, cinnamon and nutmeg. These were considered to be refreshment for the souls of the dead, who were thought to walk among the living on All Hallows Eve. The day

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after Halloween, November 1, was All Saints Day. This was a day to remember all of the saints, whether known

or unknown by the Church. It was a day of contemplation and pious devotion. At this time it was recognised that there were any number of Christians who were worthy of sainthood but for whatever reason were not sanctified by the

Church. All Souls Day, on November 2, all people who have died are remembered. A legend has it that a pilgrim

eturning from the Holy Land was shipwrecked on an island that was inhabited by a hermit, who told the pilgrim that a cleft in the rocks led to Purgatory. The monk said that he could hear voices of the souls claiming that Christians did not pray hard enough for them to make a quicker journey to heaven. Apparently they particularly wanted to monks of Cluny to pray for them. So the pilgrim went to Cluny and told his tale to Abbot Odilo, who immediately declared All Souls Day as a day of prayer and commemoration of those who have passed before us.

So while the origins of Halloween and its religious emphasis have lost some of their significance in our modern society, many of the practices and customs have continued on in unbroken tradition. Many people no longer believe in demons and evil spirits who roam the night, but our school children still disguise themselves as such and are offered sweets and candy in exchange for exemption from pranks. And we still take at least a moment or two to remember our loved ones who have

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gone before us, in silent commemoration.

Vivat to the New Prince and Princess of the East!

It was saturday, the 4th of November that more than 50 fighters took the field for the right to sit on the Tyger throne.

Among these fighters, Duke Brennan mac Fearghus fighting for Duchess Caoilfhionn inghean Fhaolain won the day!



