

**Chapter 1 : Ireland's books: Observations on Popular Antiquities « John Ireland: music, people, place**

*Brand's popular antiquities of Great Britain. Faiths and folklore; a dictionary of national beliefs, superstitions and popular customs, past and current, with their classical and foreign analogues, described and illustrated.*

There could hardly be a better example of the way that language and traditions migrate over time and across different cultures than trick or treating. This is well-known to be an American tradition, but its origins lie in medieval Europe. There are myriad Christian and pagan rituals and celebrations that have taken place on or about the 1st of November each year. They have evolved and merged over the centuries and continue to do so. Common features of these traditions are - asking for food, dressing in disguise and a connection to the spirits of the deceased. The language of these traditions is heavily influenced by the naming of days in the Christian calendar. The practice of souling - going from door to door on or about All Souls Day to solicit gifts of food in return for prayers for the dead - evolved from a pagan ritual that was practiced all over Europe, possibly as early as the 10th century. As a Christian tradition it goes back to at least the 14th century, when it is mentioned by Chaucer. It is still commonplace in many Catholic countries, notably Ireland, where soul-cakes are left out for the departed. Some examples of this are from: This derives from the bonfire celebrations that began to celebrate the thwarting of the Gunpowder Plot in Guy Fawkes was the explosives specialist of the plot. He was scheduled to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but escaped that fate by prematurely hanging himself by jumping from the scaffold with the noose around his neck. He is now symbolically re-executed each year on 5th November Bonfire Night, when effigies of him, called guys, are burned on bonfires all over England. This had a secular and political rather than religious or supernatural motivation, but it clearly inherited much from souling. The USA, where the tradition is trick or treating. This 20th century tradition has many of the features of the earlier rituals, a knowledge of which were of course brought to the USA by immigrants from Europe. Scotland, where it is called guising. This is a clear predecessor of trick or treat. The main difference between the two was that the children performed small entertainments before being given gifts - poems, jokes etc. This is now merging into trick or treating, with sweets being expected without the party piece. The earliest citations of trick or treat in print that I know of are all from Canada. For example, this piece from the Calgary Herald, 3rd November The greatest activity was manifested by the very young, who wandered in droves from door to door, heavily disguised and demanding "trick or treat". To treat was to be untracked. No real damage was done except to the temper of some who had to hunt for wagon wheels, gates, wagons, barrels, etc. Trick or treating spread across the USA in the s and is cited then in newspapers from many states; for example, the Indiana paper The Vidette-Messenger, October 30th This seems to be the popular pastime among the younger folk and Valparaiso people The Reno Evening Gazette, 1st November, alludes to Nevada children using methods similar to the protection rackets of the Mafia. In return the youngsters offered protection against window soaping and other forms of annoyance. Most persons are not in favor of shotgun treatment, but they are in favor of some chastisement. There are several reasons for the international spread. Probably more significant though are the commercial interests of the media and manufacturers.

**Chapter 2 : Catalog Record: Brand's popular antiquities of Great Britain | Hathi Trust Digital Library**

*Brand's Popular Antiquities of Great Britain Faiths and Folklore, a Dictionary of National Beliefs, Superstitions and Popular Customs, Past and Current, With Their Classical and Foreign Analogues, Described and Illustrated by John Brand.*

**Chapter 3 : Brand's Popular Antiquities | Oxfam GB | Oxfam's Online Shop**

*Brand's Popular Antiquities Of Great Britain. W. [William] Carew Hazlitt, Faith and Folklore: A Dictionary of National Beliefs, Superstitions and Popular Customs, Past and Current, With Their Classical and Foreign Analogues, Described*

*and Illustrated.*

#### Chapter 4 : John Brand (antiquarian) - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! Brand's popular antiquities of Great Britain: faiths and folklore ; a dictionary of national beliefs, superstitions and popular customs, past and current, with their classical and foreign analogues, described and illustrated.*

#### Chapter 5 : Brand's Popular Antiquities of Great Britain

*Brand'S Popular Antiquities of Great Britain: Faiths and Folklore; a Dictionary of National Beliefs, Superstitions and Popular Customs, Past and Foreign Analogues, Described and Illustrated [John Brand] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

#### Chapter 6 : Observations on the Popular Antiquities of Great Britain: Chiefly - John Brand - Google Books

*Childermass. Source: Brand's Popular Antiquities Of Great Britain W. Carew Hazlitt, Faith and Folklore: A Dictionary of National Beliefs, Superstitions and Popular Customs, Past and Current, With Their Classical and Foreign Analogues, Described and Illustrated.*

#### Chapter 7 : Observations on the Popular Antiquities of Great Britain: Chiefly - John Brand - Google Books

*Loading Brand's popular antiquities of Great [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) and folklore; a dictionary of national beliefs, superstitions and popular customs, past and current, with their classical and foreign analogues, described and illustrated.*

#### Chapter 8 : 'Trick or treat?' - the meaning and origin of this phrase

*Brand wrote Observations on the popular antiquities of Great Britain: Including the Whole of Mr. Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares (), generally referred to as Popular Antiquities. (The incorporated work was the Popular Antiquities of Henry Bourne, published , with Brand's own extensive annotations).*

#### Chapter 9 : Brand's Popular Antiquities of Great Britain

*Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.*