

Why did Saint Martin sleep in the Cold?

A variant of the legend of Saint Martin states that, after meeting the beggar, the saint had met another man in even more miserable conditions and had given him the remaining part of his cloak, adapting to sleep in the cold.

How did Saint Martin meet a cold beggar?

The legend of Saint Martin tells how one evening, during one of the surveillance rounds he was required to perform, Martin met a cold beggar, covered only by a few rags. The night was really cold, the sky was dripping with rain, and the soldier was pitied by that wretch who was trembling and who would surely die before dawn.

What is the Miracle of Saint Martin?

At that moment the cold and rain stopped and the sun began to shine. This event became known as the Miracle of Saint Martin. Since then, around this time of year, the cold autumn weather ceases and warmer weather is experienced, just like the miracle. This phenomenon is called the "Saint Martin's summer".

What is Saint Martin's Summer?

Since then, around this time of year, the cold autumn weather ceases and warmer weather is experienced, just like the miracle. This phenomenon is called the "Saint Martin's summer". On November 11, 397, Martin was buried in Tours, his hometown, and this date was chosen to celebrate St. Martin's Day.

Why do we celebrate the summer of Saint Martin?

The legend of Saint Martin reminds us of the importance of altruism and mercy. This is how the tradition of the summer of Saint Martin was born. The first decade of November has always been characterised by a bizarre climatic phenomenon, the so-called summer of Saint Martin.

Why is Saint Martin so famous?

The legend of Saint Martin picturesquely narrates the reason for this last heartbeat of summer before the beginning of winter. Statue in maple wood completely handmade and painted by Italian craftsmen... Martin of Tours was born in present-day Hungary, in the fourth century AD.

To this day, very few scientists have tried to write on how the Norse people lived with winter, cold and snow while settling in their new lands. This article is an attempt at shedding some light...

The cold winters of Scandinavia and the North Atlantic were a constant challenge for the Vikings, but they developed various strategies to adapt and thrive. In this blog post, we will explore how the Vikings survived and ...

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November brings a veil of enchantment to the Northern Hemisphere. Ancient traditions and winter lore weave a rich tapestry of myth and celebration, starting with Saint Martin's Day, or Martlemas, on November 11th Dutch, Germanic, and Celtic lands, this day is more than a feast; it is a gateway to the mysterious winter season, filled with both heavenly and fearsome visitors.

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Martin left the island and travelled to Rome to meet Saint Hilary en route and accompany him back to his See in Poitiers. Hilary knew that Martin preferred to live the monastic life, so he gave him some land on which Martin founded the first monastic community in Gaul.

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Legend has it that hundreds of years ago, during an extremely cold autumn, on his way home, a knight named Martin encountered a beggar begging for alms. Although he had nothing else to warm himself besides his cloak, Martin, with his sword, cut it in two and gave one part to the beggar for warmth.

But without electricity or central heating, how did the Vikings not only survive, but thrive, through the cold months? Life in the Viking-age was controlled by the passage of the seasons, with the time of year deciding what you ate, what work there was to be done and how you spent your leisure time.

Now, archaeologists have made their biggest discovery yet: a lost Viking trade route that may have been used for hundreds of years to ferry everything from butter to reindeer antlers to far-flung European markets.

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