

Pilgrimage 2024

the United Kingdom & Ireland



I thank you for this, my God:
I am a traveller and a stranger in the world,
like so many of your people before me.

Prayer of St Columba of Iona

Notes on Celtic Christianity
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Celtic origins and an *approximate* chronology

- The origin of the Celts is uncertain but they were possibly an Indo-European people from the east – Eastern Europe or Asia Minor. The Galatians to whom Paul wrote were Celtic in origin.
- The Celts were regarded as pagan, a word originally meaning ‘a dweller in the country’. Paganism can be viewed as pre-Christian humanism. The deeply religious Celtic nature was expressed in magic, ritual, sacrifice and myths. Christian missionaries (as modelled by Paul in Acts 14) used this knowledge of the spiritual, building on the existing culture and the gods known through the creation stories. The Celts readily embraced the Christian faith.
- From 800 BC to the time of Christ there were numbers of highly hierarchical tribes/clans across Europe (150 in Ireland alone) bound by blood rather than land ties, and each ruled by an elected king. Class 1: the king and royal family; Class 2: nobles including the learned, druids, senior craftspeople, poets and the clan historian; Class 3: called ‘clients’ and including the free who owned animals and the unfree; Class 4: slaves in bondage, captives and criminals.
- Celts were cattle and horse breeders, strongly independent and fierce fighting people. At one stage they overwhelmed Greece and later sacked Rome. At their height they ruled from Ireland to Italy, from Turkey to Spain and all central Europe. There were no written records in their oral tradition and they loved storytelling and poetry.
- With the expanding domination of the Roman Empire, the Celts were forced to flee Europe to the margins of Britain (Scotland, Wales and Ireland). Here an early understanding of the Christian faith was preserved intact, along with the language.

- About 209 St Alban was the first Celtic martyr, murdered for giving a fugitive Christian shelter during savage persecution by Rome.
- AD 313 Edict of Milan – Christianity tolerated in Roman Empire
- 325 Council of Nicaea – first general Council of the Church
- 354-430 St Augustine of Hippo.
- 350-418 Pelagius – Celtic British Theologian, condemned and declared a heretic in 431.
- 389-461 St Patrick
- 410 Last Roman legions withdraw from Britain.
- 432 Patrick went to Ireland
- 450-523 Brigid of Kildare
- 480-550 St Benedict
- 521-597 St Columba, 565: founded Iona.
- 540-615 St Columbanus
- 570-632 Mohammed
- ?-588 St David
- 590 Gregory the Great becomes Pope
- 597 St Augustine arrives in Kent
- 600 – 750 Irish monks were most important religious influence in France and Western Europe.
- 612- St Kentigern (Mungo)
- 614 – 680 St Hilda of Whitby
- 635 – 687 St Cuthbert
- ?- 651- St Aidan; 634: founded Lindisfarne.
- 638- Jerusalem captured by Moslems
- 664- Synod of Whitby
- 700s: St Patrick's Breastplate likely to have been written.

A smooth transition from paganism to Christianity

Early Christian missionaries to the Celts latched onto existing pagan Celtic beliefs and built on these. The Celts had:

- A deep respect for the natural environment. God as Creator was obvious. They engaged with the original goodness of God – a God who was very approachable. God made the world and was pleased with it. They believed that beauty and love were from God.
- A concept of kingship that made Christ as High King understandable and appealing.
- A wild, passionate, warrior character that related to the wildness of God, expressed supremely in Christ's body and blood. With a passion of love he comes 'to bring fire to the earth': Luke 12:49. The circle of the Celtic cross is the circle of creation which surrounds and encompasses the cross of redemption.
- An affinity to 'threes' including a god with three heads that was better than one! Many daily tasks were also done three times or in threes with the Trinity a natural extension of this.
- Celts believed in a spirit world around them, and in the unity of the spiritual and material. Although the spiritual realm was close (thin) and accessible, it was also daunting and to be feared. They also believed in an afterlife and that people survived beyond death. There was a celebration to send the dead to this other world which they believed was better than this one – it had no danger, tears, sickness etc. These views were compatible with the Christian view of eternal life with God, and Celts embraced the Christian God who was close, intimate and loving.
- Celts believed in miracles. Christianity had its heroes just as the pagan Celts had their warrior heroes.
- The Celts were a familial-based society so Christianity, and especially the church, was like a clan or tribe. The church was

local, part of the family. However, Celtic tribes were based on relationship not status so who you were related to was much more important than what you did. When a Celtic person was told they were part of the family of God, an heir to the Kingdom, this was great news. God had shared his glory with them! Humility, submission and obedience were very hard values for the Celts to accept.

- Celts believed in an honour price: a free bond man may have 5 cows, while a noble 50. It was impressive to the Celts that a God would pay a supreme honour price of sacrificing his son to buy back people.
- Forgiveness was a challenge, as the Celts believed that a wrong committed had to be avenged until satisfaction was achieved and compensation paid.
- The concept of a 'soul friend' (Anam Cara) that already existed within Celtic society would have been the equivalent of a spiritual director or pastoral counsellor – an individual whose guidance was greatly esteemed. St Brigid said 'a person without a soul friend is like a baby without a head.' The Anam Cara was not sacramental but revered and eventually led into the role of confessor. The Celtic Church practised public and private confession, being one of the earliest branches of Christianity to adopt the use of private confession.

Early Celtic Christianity

The Celtic Church largely conformed to the orthodox credal position of the Roman Church, and other branches of Christianity.

Three streams influenced Celtic spirituality and especially the monastic communities:

- The asceticism of the desert fathers and mothers who some Celtic monks would have associated with.
- The actual world in which the Celts lived; the prevailing strong and passionate character was reflected in their missionary zeal.
- The Scriptures were greatly respected, especially as they revealed the person of Christ. The Celts referred to Christ as 'Christ the monk', and saw him as having many similar attributes to their warriors. The book of Psalms and the Epistle to the Romans were especially significant for the Celts. Memorising and illumination (artistic and symbolic writing out of whole sections of the Bible) were highly prized. Monks used 150 calfskins to write and illustrate the Book of Kells and, given the value of a single calf, this demonstrates the importance placed on the Scriptures. In his writings, Patrick referred to 44 books of the Bible in over 360 scriptural citations.

It was not till the fourth century that distinct characteristics of Celtic Christianity began to emerge. The first teacher of note was a monk named Pelagius. For over 1,500 years he was condemned as a heretic (and some would still regard him as such). Pelagius emphasised that sin has buried the beauty of God's image deep within us, but not erased it. The Gospel is a gift that uncovers the hidden wealth of God planted in the depths of our human nature. Pelagius did not say, as his accusers maintained, that we therefore do not need grace. Rather, in the Celtic tradition, both grace and nature are celebrated as gifts of God. Grace is the means by which humanity and creation are restored to their God-given goodness.

Rome had not yet defined the doctrine of 'original sin' whereby humanity is declared essentially sinful and depraved, and creation as essentially flawed. Nonetheless, the long theological dispute between Pelagius and Augustine of Hippo resulted in Pelagius's ex-communication.

Pelagius reflected the spirituality of the fledgling British church at a time when the Roman occupying army was withdrawing from Britain back to Europe. The subsequent separation between the Roman and Celtic churches, a period of nearly 200 years, meant Celtic spirituality was relatively free from the domination of Rome. During the fifth and sixth centuries there was large scale conversion to Christianity among the Celtic tribes. The emphasis was on the image of God at the heart of humanity; the essential goodness of creation; clerical marriage; the inclusion of women in the leadership of the Church; dispersed organisation with no central organising force allowing for local variation in liturgical practice; and monastic rules and practice.

Writing about early Celtic spirituality, Noel O'Donoghue proclaims 'In the beginning was the gift, and the gift was with God, and the gift was God'. The roots of Celtic Christianity reach deep into the mysticism of St John the Evangelist, and even further back to the wisdom tradition of the Old Testament. Monks spent much of their time reading the Bible and especially John's Gospel, the Magnificat and the Psalms.

When the Roman mission to Britain was launched in 597 under the leadership of Augustine of Canterbury, the Celtic mission was strong from Ireland to Iona, and from Lindisfarne to the southern kingdoms of the Angles and Saxons. It was not surprising that conflict ensued with considerable disagreement over apparently trivial matters such as the date of Easter and the style of clerical garb and hair, as well as radically different ways of viewing humanity and its relationship to God. The conflict between the two missions led eventually to the Synod of Whitby in 664.

Saints and the early leaders of the Celtic Church

The stories of the lives of the saints are less concerned with historical accuracy (there is minimal factual information) and more about enhancing aspects of a person's life for a particular purpose such as political expediency; the elevation of a monastery e.g. Patrick's federation of monasteries over Brigid's; superior spirituality over a pagan hero; or some aspect of a person's life the writer wanted to emphasise. Commentaries need to be read critically. At best the life of the saint was shown to be ascetic, humble, in harmony with the natural world, able to issue curses or perform miracles. Patrick's Confession is a rare and authentic example of a document actually written by a saint, and shows the true nature of the man: humble, weak, struggling, intimate with God, and a persevering sinner being transformed by grace. Later writings were by people who used the church for political ends. These often show Patrick as a heroic, wandering wonder worker, dispensing curses and in conflict with pagan kings, asserting his rights and power and making claims over church property to generate revenue.

Patrick: 389-461/3 is one of the only early Celtic figures to leave a direct document about himself. Although his Confessions reveal a humble and deeply spiritual person they tell very little about his life. He came from a well-to-do Romano-British family. His father was a deacon in the Roman Church and the owner of a substantial estate, a civil magistrate and a tax collector. He was not Irish and his birthplace is uncertain although possibly in Wales. At the age of sixteen he was captured by pirates and spent the next six years in slavery in North West Ireland looking after cattle, experiencing constant hunger and thirst, and isolated from other people. It was in this time he came to a strong faith. He escaped and possibly went to the south of France, Gaul or even Rome before returning to Britain where he was ordained. He had a vision in which he was called back to Ireland as a missionary. In his own words: 'I had a vision in my dreams of a man

who seemed to come from Ireland... I seemed to hear the voice of men who cried out, "we appeal to you, holy servant boy, to come and walk among us." After being consecrated a bishop he travelled back to Ireland around 415 and spent the last thirty years of his life in fervent but risky evangelism.

Patrick's life was often under threat particularly from the tribal kings. When Patrick arrived at Tara it was Easter Eve and he lit a fire so he could keep vigil. However it was also a Druid Festival for which every fire must be put out. Patrick preached and many turned to Christ away from magic and the old religion. He was brought before the king, who, out of jealousy, tried to have him killed as he left Tara. However the would-be murderers saw only a company of stags pass by and it would seem the Breastplate prayer was answered. Patrick and his Christian companions passed through unseen, and he continued his mission in Ireland. He spoke out against slavery and the pagan practice of human sacrifice and called for the worship of the Creator rather than the creation.

When people in a region converted to Christianity Patrick would build a church and establish a monastery. Young people flocked to these places. By the time he died in 493 he had established a nationwide church organised in dioceses and with its headquarters in Armagh. This began one of the greatest missionary movements in history, for over the next few centuries small bands of monks and nuns reached out across Scotland, northern England and Europe preaching the Gospel, establishing churches and building monasteries.

Brigid: 450-523. Many legends and few facts survive about this Irish woman who founded a community, primarily for women, at Kildare. She was famed for her generosity and hospitality, and a fire burned continuously in her monastery. Her influence was widespread. As a young woman she gave freely of her father's possessions and food to the poor and needy. Her father became so frustrated that he decided to sell her to the king and bundled her into a chariot. He left her at the

castle gate while he consulted with the king. Brigid was approached by a beggar asking for alms and she gave him her father's sword. Her father and the king were amazed, and the king said he could not buy her: 'She is too good for me – I could never win her obedience'. When she brought her group of women to be blessed before taking the veil she held back out of humility. However the Bishop saw the spirit of God descend on her and read the liturgy for the ordination of a bishop over her.

Columba: 521-597. Columba was from an Irish royal family. He quarrelled with King Diarmait, chief of the kings of Ireland, over two issues: giving sanctuary to a young man who had accidentally killed; and copying Psalms and removing them from the monastery. This conflict escalated into a war between clans in which thousands were killed or wounded. Columba was grief-stricken and on the advice of his holy man left Ireland as penance: 'Rest not till as many souls are won for Christ's Kingdom as you have caused to fall by the sword'. In 561, with twelve other men, he sailed until there was no glimpse of Ireland and settled on the tiny island of Iona. There he established a missionary base from which he travelled throughout the Scottish Islands. The first two years were spent in learning the language, tilling the soil, training followers, and organising the community. They lived in simple huts with a central hut upon rising ground that served as Columba's cell. He disdained the luxury of straw and lay on a stone, with another rounded stone for a pillow. In dairy, granary or the fields, each monk worshipped God in his appointed task, and made toil a sacramental offering. Sacrament was linked with service, altar with hearth, worship with work. The community rapidly grew to about 150 monks who went on to evangelise most of Scotland and northern England. Columba's monastic rule required that the monks own nothing but bare necessities, live in a place with but one door, centre conversation on God and God's testament, refuse idle words, be prepared for suffering and death, offer forgiveness to everyone, pray

constantly and until tears came, put almsgiving before all other duties, not eat till hungry, or sleep unless tired, and labour to the point of tears or till 'thy perspiration come often'. He sang in church, sometimes so well it could be heard five hundred paces off or even one thousand. In June 597 he died, full of joy. The last text he copied was Psalm 34: 10: 'They who seek the Lord shall want no manner of thing that is good'. A bard wrote at his death: 'He was a prince among saints, gifted but always accessible – and disarmingly human'. Columba's prayer was: 'I thank You for this, my God: I am a traveller and a stranger in the world, like so many of your people before me.'

Columbanus: 540-615. Columbanus began his studies at the new monastery of Cleenish, on an island in Lough Erne, in the north of Ireland. These early monasteries were closer in appearance to the primitive desert monastic settlements: a collection of round wooden huts built around a small church surrounded by an embankment. For the Irish, the community and not the buildings was the heart of the monastery. Even the holiest of monks struggled, and in the early times of his calling Columbanus wrestled with his vocation and with celibacy. Columbanus was a tireless Irish monk who left Ireland around 590 when he was nearly fifty years old, with twelve monks, to work in Europe. His chief foundations were in Luxeuil and Bobbio. He was no stranger to hardship, persecution and controversy. He was also known for the strictness of the Rule of Life that he and his followers observed, a rule that was widely adopted. Six times throughout the day and night the monks assembled in the church. Saturdays and Sunday mornings demanded double time in the church in preparation for the Day of Rest, and then the Lord's Day. Penalties were incurred for things like a cough, laughing or late arrival. His prayer was: 'May we love You alone, desire You alone, contemplate You alone by day and night and keep You always in our thoughts.' The biography *The Life of Columban* tells us he was a good-looking man, very aware of his weaknesses and increasingly disturbed by his own thoughts. His

writings are the earliest by an Irish monk that have come down to us. He wrote an important document, *Letter to a young disciple*, in which he instructs the young disciple how to behave towards different sorts of people or how to behave towards the same people when they are at a different stage or have a particular attitude. Columbanus' cure for sin was the practice of the opposing virtue. George Goyau wrote: 'The Celtic missionary genius had produced individuals of outstanding energy and had given the world magnificent apostolic personalities. Of these Columbanus was probably the greatest.'

David: ?-588. The main source of the life of St David was written around 1095. Tradition holds that a young woman, Nonita, was raped by a prince and that the product of that rape was David. After conceiving, Nonita, remained celibate, and lived on bread and water alone. When a preacher found himself unable to preach in the presence of the unborn child, this was taken as a sign that the child would be a great preacher. David was the founder of ten monasteries, mostly in Wales, and he imitated the ascetic ways of the Desert Fathers. His main monastery was in what is now the small Welsh city of St David's. His monks did heavy manual work and were fed only bread, vegetables and water. David said 'They should labour so hard that they want only to love one another. There should be no conversation beyond what is necessary.' When finished in the fields they returned to the monastery until the evening reading, writing and praying. When evening came, and the stroke of the bell sounded, whether only the tip of a letter or even half the form of the same letter was written, they rose quickly and left what they were doing. In silence they went into the church. When they had finished chanting the psalm, with voice and heart in complete harmony, they humbled themselves on bended knees until the appearance of the stars in the sky brought the day to a close. David taught that someone wanting to join the monastery should wait at the door for ten days and be treated with hostility: then, if he were patient throughout this

treatment, he should be welcomed warmly and first put to serve under the elder who had charge of the gate. After he had toiled for a long time at this he was finally judged fit to enter the brethren's society.

Hilda 614-680 was a great niece of King Edwin of Northumbria and was baptised by Paulinus at the age of 12 or 13. She became a nun twenty years later and was urged by Aidan to live out her vocation in her homeland of Northumbria. After founding a small community at Wearmouth, she succeeded Heiu as Abbess of Hartlepool, a double monastery where men and women celibates lived side by side under her rule. Eventually she founded the great double monastery at Whitby, and there she was sought out for her wise counsel by ordinary people and rulers alike.

St Aidan: ?-651. In 634, on Iona, a meeting was called in which an angry brother, Cormac, spoke about his failure to convert any person in the Kingdom of Northumbria. He was convinced that they were a stubborn, unreachable people. One man listened and his heart stirred with compassion. In his heart he heard the cry: 'Come over in Northumbria and help us.' Aidan prayed 'O Lord, give me strength and I will water this land. I will go Lord. I will hold this people in my heart.' He addressed Cormac: 'Perhaps, my brother, if you had spoken with more gentleness, and of the love of Christ, giving them the gospel to nourish them like milk is given to a tiny baby, then you would have won them and remained among them.' The Abbot offered Aidan the opportunity to go as a bishop, with a group of monks. Oswald, a Christian and the king, was delighted to welcome the new group and offered them any place in his Kingdom to establish a monastery. Aidan saw some rocks and an island and asked about that. It was then given by the king with all the timber and labour to build the monastery along with a school, farm, church, scriptorium, dairy and refectory. On one Feast of Easter, Oswald sat down to dine with Bishop Aidan. Just as Bishop Aidan raised his hand to bless the silver dish of rich food set

before him, a servant who was appointed to relieve the needs of the poor came in and informed the king that a great crowd of needy folk were sitting in the road begging alms. Oswald at once ordered his own food to be broken up and distributed among them. Then the king paused and said: 'Give them the silver dish on which the food is served. See that it is divided among them so that they will be able to purchase food for another day.' In any conflict between neighbouring kingdoms Aidan sought to be a broker of peace. It was Aidan who persuaded Hilda to become a nun, and when she was 33 to establish a monastery in England rather than go to France. On the night Aidan died, a shepherd lad was tending his flocks on the Northumbrian hills. As he gazed at the stars in the sky: 'Methought I saw a dazzling radiance shine out of darkness, and in the midst of the streaming light a choir of angels descending to earth and lo! They were bearing away as in a globe of fire a happy soul.'

Cuthbert 635-687. Nothing is known of Cuthbert's parents or early family life. They must have been well-off, though, as he was sent at age eight to be educated by a woman named Kenswith who acted as a foster-mother. Over these middle years there were many stories of miracles and prophecies of a life to come. Cuthbert was called by God to follow him on the very night Aidan died. He was guarding sheep during the night when he suddenly saw a stream of light cut into the darkness. Angels descended and ascended taking with them a soul of exceeding brightness. The next day he learned that Aidan had died. He entered the monastery at Melrose and eventually became Prior. He travelled, mostly on foot, and preached, especially in remote and rugged areas that others avoided. After the Synod of Whitby he was transferred to Lindisfarne. To learn solitude he would retreat to the tiny tidal island now known as St. Cuthbert's Island. Later he retreated to a more remote place on the island of Inner Farne. After nine years he was prevailed upon to leave and become a bishop, including two years as bishop at Lindisfarne. He was known as a man of prayer, and

healing. Many came to him for advice. At times there were severe plagues that decimated the villages and monasteries. Cuthbert would travel around seeking to bring comfort and healing and hope. He was known too for his humour and sense of fun. At the age of 52, with previous illnesses recurring, he resigned his episcopal oversight and returned to Inner Farne in 686 to resume his life of prayer. He did not return alive. Against his own wishes he was buried on Lindisfarne. In 793 Vikings plundered the church though Cuthbert's shrine remained intact. Eventually the monks left Lindisfarne with Cuthbert's body, and moved to a safer place. They continued to move from place to place till, in 999, a stone Saxon church was built in Durham and Cuthbert's remains were placed in it.

Key themes in Celtic Christianity

- **Community:** Central to Celtic Christianity is community, modelled on the community of the Trinity.
- **Evangelism:** The Celtic Church was passionately missional and built on cultural sensitivity and the transformation of an indigenous culture from within. The 'missionaries' confirmed what was good, and challenged what was not, believing that God had been at work long before their arrival. Their task was to reveal the God who was already present by showing what God had been doing. They were gentle, respectful and sensitive in their approach and there was no discontinuity with the past. Celts preached a victorious message, often out in the open under the high cross. The crucifixion was central to the Celtic faith and they were very aware of Christ's suffering. Although Columba thought that the best way to defeat paganism was to 'take it over', other Celtic missionaries were strategic and took a top down approach, converting kings and princes first.
- **Commonplace Christianity:** The ordinary is seen as a frontier to another world with God accessible and eternity close. Routine and daily tasks are a source of God's glory and point to awareness of God's presence. Sacred and secular are not separate and distinct and this is reflected in their prayers.
- **Wariness towards institutions:** The focus of the Celts was relational i.e. people. The church was non-hierarchical and non-sexist with both celibate and married clergy. It was decentralised into clans/families – there were 150 separate clans in Ireland, many with a monastery of their own. The monastery (rather than parish, diocese and cathedra) was the dominant institution and a centre for prayer, study, hospitality and manual labour. Monasteries were initially small, simple, wooden structures at

the edge of the village. The Celtic missionaries saw themselves as part of the one universal church, not necessarily the Catholic Church, and pleaded for the different traditions to exist side by side. Some early Celtic leaders had received their theological education in Rome or other European cities while others followed the desert fathers. In contrast with the Roman church, that identified the church sanctuary as a 'holy place', Celts affirmed the sanctuary of earth, sea and sky. True worship of God could neither be contained within the four walls of a sacred building nor restricted to the boundaries of religious tradition.

- **Pragmatic Christianity:** The Celts left no trace of systematic theology, debated theology nor theorising. Their doctrine was lived out in practice.
- **Creativity:** There was a great emphasis on learning and literacy for new Christians. Ireland was known as a land of saints and scholars and monasteries were centres of learning and study. The monks created very visual depictions of God's story and symbols that expressed this e.g. the Holy Spirit as the wild goose, free and powerful; weaving to symbolise God weaving in and out of our lives. The arts in all forms were fostered and valued: poetry, carving, illustration, song and dancing. Prayers were sung and worship was joyous. Celtic art was fluid rather than rigid, unity coming from within rather than being imposed from without. Metaphors and images of faith abounded, with many expressions reflecting the stirrings of creative wildness and affirming the unboundedness of life. The suppression of such wild energy, whether emotionally, sexually or artistically, was viewed as destructive of creativity.
- **Pilgrimage:** Although the Celts were great travellers, pilgrims and missionaries, there is a Celtic saying that 'we do not need to search for God or go on a pilgrimage to find him – for God is

always with us.’ At the same time, Celts understood that nothing is static. Pilgrimage (both the outward path and inward journey) involved waiting, suffering, sacrifice and pain as well as consolations and companionship, and the end was resurrection. The ideal of the pilgrimage was defined as ‘seeking the place of one’s resurrection’ and this often led them to the wildest and most elemental places. Remote islands and rocky outcrops were the Celtic equivalent of desert places of silence and prayer, and these provided a stripped-down awareness of God. This required a willingness to let go of or die to one’s home or other familiar/comfortable place in order to find new life. Pilgrimage also involved searching the wild and untamed places within ourselves as well as within nature. The impression given is that the Gospel of Christ leads us not into what we already know but into what we do not yet know. Associated with pilgrimage were three forms of martyrdom: Red, enduring persecution and ultimately death (St Alban was the only known ‘red’ martyr in the Celtic Church); White, abandoning everything for God with pilgrimage an important example of this; Green, freeing oneself from evil desires by fasting, hard labour or forms of demanding prayer.

- **Hospitality:** Like the God they followed, Celts valued hospitality highly. In the same way that they had experienced the welcome and hospitality of God towards them, Celtic Christians made God and other human beings welcome guests in their homes.
- **Relationship with God:** Celtic faith permeated the whole of life. They were very conscious of the continuous presence of God all around them and this knowledge generated the Caim prayer. This involved drawing a circle around themselves with the love, peace and joy of God filling that circle. We **are** because God is. In George MacDonald’s words, ‘We are created, not out of

nothing, but out of God's own endless glory'. This Celtic belief that we are created out of the essence of God is one of the points at which some see the Celtic tradition significantly diverging from Western tradition at large. Jesus was liberator (from evil forces) and enabler rather than judge to reprove. Grace washes away the things that obscure the essential goodness of life, a cleansing rain over the landscape of life, followed by a sunlight that restores our vision. Redemption then is the journey of being reconnected to the light of God within, recovering the treasure that is buried deep in the field of our lives. It is a journey home through what seems like unknown land. From Psalm 43 'Send your light; let it bring me to your dwelling'. The failures of our lives and the falseness of what we have become do not have the power to undo what God has woven into the very fabric of our nature. The divine likeness within us may be hidden or forgotten or held in terrible bondage by wrongdoing. However the image of God remains at the heart of who we are, even though we may live at what seems an infinite distance from it. We have distorted the image, not erased it.

- **Natural environment:** The Celts found God in nature, regarding it as 'the primary scripture': Panentheism versus pantheism. They believed that all life is interwoven, past and present, seen and unseen and that all creation joins in worshipping God. Deep love and concern for nature as part of God's world and the imprint of God in nature were expressed in the Celts' longing for completion and perfection. Celtic theology stressed the essential goodness of nature, including human nature, and saw Jesus as the one who was sent not so much to rescue the world from the consequences of the fall as to complete and perfect it. They had a deep sense of the sacredness of the earth and its closeness to

humankind. This profoundly affects the way in which creation is responded to. What we do to ourselves and what we do to the cosmos is part of such spirituality. In the Celtic tradition all ground is holy, for within it is the goodness of God, and this knowledge helps sustain our commitment to care for the earth.

- **Awareness of evil:** The Celtic tradition defines evil as essentially destructive. The Celts had an acute consciousness of dark forces, the almost physical presence of evil. They were very aware of spiritual warfare. Their Christianity was not a promise of an easy life, but involved challenge, struggle and battle. They were always conscious of sin, evil, and suffering and of an invisible army waiting to harm them but believed that the cross would protect them.
- **Place:** The Celts had a strong sense of the sacredness of place, even though they were often wanderers. The high-standing crosses were gathering places and focal points of contemplation. They were often situated in wild, exposed places and depict that holy mystery of God that is unbounded.
- **Death:** There is strong belief in the 'thinness' of the veil which separates this world from the next. This produced a strong feeling of closeness towards the dead and the communion of saints (Heb 12:1), a world populated by angels and spirits.
- **Justice:** Pelagius said: 'Does it seem just to you then that one man should have an abundance of riches over and above his needs, while another does not have enough even to supply his daily wants?' God's generosity is to all humanity, and any inequality in the dispensation of these gifts is not due to God but to human injustice. Pelagius wrote: 'For why would God want men to be unequal in the lesser things when he has made them equal in the greater? Let no man have more than he really needs, since the few who are rich are the reason for the many

who are poor.' He taught a type of redistribution of the gifts of nature. The Celtic mission's practice of sharing its gifts with the poor rather than amassing wealth for itself stood in sharp contrast to the increasingly rich and powerful Roman mission.

- **Prayer:** this was a natural part of Celtic life and not something new imposed by the outside institutional church. Celts had four distinctive types of prayer. **Aggressive** prayer was used in the context of protection, especially as related to spiritual battles. St Patrick's Breastplate is the best illustration of this. **Silent, contemplative** prayer is often associated with an ascetic life. **Community** prayer or corporate worship was led by a monk as part of the monastic day. **Spontaneous** prayer centred on the daily events of life like kindling a fire or preparing a meal. This prayer came from a consciousness of the nearness of God woven into all of life, and nothing was considered too trivial for prayer. A significant body of these prayers have survived and been translated. For Celts, there was no dualistic separation between the sacred and secular worlds, between heaven and earth. The hymn/prayer 'Be thou my Vision' reflects the Celtic understanding of both the transcendence of God (the High King of Heaven) and the humanity of Christ.

Revivals of Celtic Christianity

NB: The character and focus of each revival was a response to the needs and concerns of that particular age.

1. 8th to 9th Century: Widespread dissatisfaction with institutional Christianity. Saints were idealised as superheroes to help monasteries with more 'powerful' saints gain power over other monasteries. Lives were exaggerated to be on a par with pre-Christian warriors. Biographies of saints were often unreliable.
2. 12th and 13th Century: Medieval period. Anglo-Norman invaders embraced the Celtic faith to identify with those conquered. More new saints were created.
3. 16th Century: Reformation period. Both sides looked back. Protestants embraced the Celtic as a statement of independence from Rome and a return to a 'pure British Christianity'. The Catholic counter-reformation embraced the Celtic with a sense of nostalgia for the Golden Age of Christianity.
4. 18th and 19th Century: The romantic period in Britain revived interest in the folk (pagan) past and was a counter to the industrialisation of Britain. In this time of transition, the Celtic past offered simplicity and stability, an antidote for the rationalism of the enlightenment.
5. Late 19th and early 20th Century: Dawn of a new literary period e.g. Yeats with a focus on art, poetry, dance, literature, plays.
6. Current period: Both pagan (New Age) and Christian. Three new emphases; feminism, ecological, the commodification of things Celtic (including cultural tourism). There is a new openness to things Celtic in all streams of Christianity but also a danger of over-simplification, romanticism, and projection of contemporary needs onto the past.

The Appeal of Celtic Christianity in the 21st Century

As noted above, it's important not to romanticise Celtic Christianity nor to exploit it to meet contemporary needs. Nonetheless, its rich legacy is a counterpoint to post-modern individualism with its reliance on education and science to solve all problems; its certainty about absolutes, the objectivity of truth, and the reliability of human perception; its preoccupation with progress; and its dismissal of the supernatural. It suggests a different kind of direction, personal authenticity and meaning to life. The appeal of Celtic Christianity to growing numbers of people in the Western world reflects:

- A desire to reintegrate our fragmented lives, especially our spirituality, and to not separate worship and work. For Celts all aspects of life were integrated.
- Longing for a wholeness that holds spirituality together with the love of creation and the Creator. Celtic Christianity challenges an exploitative approach. Some have speculated that a different outcome at the Synod of Whitby would have prevented the current environmental/ecological crisis.
- An appreciation of the arts as expressions of our God-given giftedness. Celtic Christianity embraces all the arts (song, dance, poetry, literature, sculpture) and encourages us to express faith in images. In contrast, the teachings of Augustine and the later Puritans saw beauty as a distraction from God and a temptation to sin.
- The non-materialistic attitude of the Celts. Goods exist for the benefit of all and without any thought of acquiring material things for their own sake.
- A willingness to embrace mystery. The Celts would not easily embrace a purely rational/scientific world view, Protestant rationalism or secular scepticism.

- Discomfort of many Christians today with 'the triumphant, imperialistic Christ of the Church' especially as inherited from the Roman medieval period. For the Celts Christ was High King but not an empire builder.
- A desire for more simple and locally-centred church structures. The Celtic church was built around villages and local communities and the Roman and Viking concept of towns and church dioceses was foreign. Adopting the Celtic model could mean fewer committees, task groups and projects.
- A style of evangelism that intentionally builds upon people's current awareness of God as it and their existing religion- what may already have been revealed – without being 'populist or inoffensive'. This is in stark contrast to Roman evangelism which was more confrontational and aggressive (e.g. the Crusades).
- People's need for an authentic church that is vulnerable, transparent and can admit mistakes. This church would be respected as the agent of personal liberation rather than social control.

NB: The following summary of practices was produced by St Mary's Hermitage <https://celtichermit.com/homepage/> Pilgrims may like to draw from this list in times of reflection and contemplation.

Twelve Spiritual Practices to Celebrate God based on Celtic Spirituality

Thresholds: These are the spaces between one time or another, one place or another, dawn to day and dusk to night, across the doorstep into our home, secular to sacred, pilgrimage, transition into a new season. Be aware of God's nearness in these transition spaces.

Dreams: Scripture tells of guidance and direction coming from God in dreams. We can ask God for a dream before sleep, and keep pen and paper beside the bed to record fragments, feelings, intuitions when we awake.

Peregrinato pro Christo: Wandering for the love of Christ. This involves surrender to the elements and allowing oneself to be carried to new places and opportunities. For us, it may mean reflecting and acting on the nudges and invitations that come in the course of our everyday life.

Blessing each moment: Blessing is an act of acknowledging the gifts and graces already present and giving thanks to God for them. The most simple activities and tasks of the day become opportunities to witness grace at work.

Soul friendship: In an Anam Cara relationship, the warmth and intimacy that exists between two people is a means of sharing deep respect and wisdom, particularly in difficult and challenging times.

Encircling: St Patrick's Breastplate, in which the presence of Christ in all directions is named, is a beautiful example of this protective prayer. It acknowledges that at times when our very existence is under threat we can draw on God as a shield and protection.

Walking the rounds: This ancient Celtic practice involves walking sun-wise/clockwise in a mindful way, often round a monument or marker. As you walk, recite the Lord's Prayer or prayers of the heart.

Learning by heart: Within the monastic tradition, daily changing of the psalms was a central act of worship. Over the years of their

vocation monks would likely have memorised all 150 psalms. In these times of the written word, memorised biblical passages can be a wonderful source of comfort, encouragement, inspiration and strength.

Solitude and silence: Being alone, still and silent provides space for intimate encounters with God that may not be possible in the everyday activity of 21st century life. Pilgrimage may be an opportunity for some of us to begin this centering contemplative practice.

Seasonal cycles: The Christian calendar is a reminder of seasonal cycles and the ongoing ebb and flow of life. It may be helpful for us to contemplate the seasons of our own lives and to consider how fully we can live, even within the seasons of life that are dark and cold.

Landscape as theophany: John Scotus Eriugena described creation as God's second book of revelation, an essential component of recognising the divine presence that encompasses all life.

Three essential things: Before the revelation of Christ, three was already a sacred number in Celtic tradition. Celtic saints often framed their desires and commitments as a group of three. This practice allows each one of us to explore the three-fold values/principles/aspirations that may support our ongoing life, being aware that these will be unique to us and may change over time.

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NB: Some of the texts that provided material for these notes are listed below.

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