

**Zeitschrift:** Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand  
**Herausgeber:** Swiss Society of New Zealand  
**Band:** 86 (2020)  
**Heft:** [2]

**Artikel:** The tale of the Easter bunny  
**Autor:** Abler, Alice  
**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-943893>

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

**Download PDF:** 15.03.2025

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

# HELVETIA



MAGAZINE OF THE SWISS SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

APRIL/MAY 2020

YEAR 86

### Highlights

- Peter Arnold CD Launch
- Musenalp
- Ferden Easter
- Waschiffe

### Inside

Words from President and Editor	2
AHV and Emergency Relief	3
Proposed Jass Competition	3
Society AGM	4
Interview with Peter Arnold	4
Ferden Easter	5
Waschiffe	5-6
Robot Raclette	7
Musenalp	8-9
CD Launch	10-11
Schynige Platte	12
Club News	13-18
Becoming Swiss	18
Obituary	19
List of Officers	19
Photo Gallery	20

## The Tale of the Easter Bunny

For many children, the Easter bunny is the foremost symbol of the Easter holiday. And for some, a rabbit's connection with eggs and Easter might raise a few puzzling questions. But history gives some clear answers related to the mysterious tale of the Easter bunny. The hare was a popular motif in medieval church art. In ancient times, it was widely believed that the hare was a hermaphrodite. The idea that a hare could reproduce without loss of virginity led to an association with the Virgin Mary, with hares sometimes occurring in illuminated manuscripts and Northern European paintings of the Virgin and Christ Child. The rabbit is a pagan symbol and has always been an emblem of fertility. Rabbits, or hares, and eggs were common fertility symbols in the spring festivals of renewal and regeneration celebrated by ancient civilizations around the world. Some of the earliest written records of these rituals come from ancient Egypt; they date from as early as 2300 B.C.E. and are built on even earlier oral traditions.

Hares were sacred to Eros (the Greek god of love), also known as Cupid in Roman mythology and to Aphrodite (Greek goddess of love), both said to have been born from eggs. The Catholic Encyclopedia credits Bede with claiming that the English word for Easter

“relates to Estre, a Teutonic goddess of the rising light of day and spring.” Although they may be of more recent origin, images and tales of Estre (Eostre, Ostara) involve symbols of eggs and hares as well. In 1682, physician G.F. von Franckenau penned what is considered to be the first written account of colored Easter eggs supposedly left by the Easter hare (Oster Hase), describing it as an established Alsatian tradition.

This hare supposedly left gifts of coloured eggs around the homes of well-behaved children on the eve of Easter, and bakers started shaping bread into a hare laying an egg—with an actual egg pushed into the dough and baked with the loaf.

The hare of antiquity turned into a rabbit as Easter celebrations spread throughout the rest of the country as well as into other cultures. Worldwide traditions include Easter egg hunts, baskets of stuffed toy Easter bunnies, chocolate bunnies and candy eggs, and cards featuring the Easter hare or bunny. Although most people who observe the holiday have no idea of its ancient pre-Christian origins, the ancient tale of the Easter bunny continues to play a major role in today's Easter celebrations around the world.

Alice Abler /www.vision.org

