

# Halloween

The Scariest Thing About It Is

It Will Steal Your Eternity!

Is it worth it?



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# Ancient History

Halloween is one of many observances that we have inherited from our fathers, yet is not rooted in Scripture. For me, the fact that it is not rooted in Scripture is all the evidence I need to not observe it. I do recognize the value in looking at the history of it and seeking its roots for others to consider.

According to various Encyclopedia's, the origins of this holiday are of demonic origin. Listed below are some quotes.

Encyclopedia.com's Electric Library:

## Halloween

*Pronounced As:* halwn, häl- , Oct. 31, the eve of All Saints' Day, observed with traditional games and customs. The word comes from medieval England's All Hallows' eve (Old Eng. *hallow*="saint"). However, many of these customs predate Christianity, going back instead to Celtic practices associated with Nov. 1-the beginning of winter and the Celtic new year. **Witches and other evil spirits were believed to roam the earth on this evening, playing tricks on human beings to mark the season of diminishing sunlight.** Bonfires were lit, offerings were made of dainty foods and sweets, and people would disguise themselves as one of the roaming spirits, to avoid demonic persecution. Survivals of these early practices can be found in countries of Celtic influence today, such as the United States where children go from door to door in scary costumes demanding "trick or treat."

Encyclopedia Britannica:

*Halloween, also called All Hallows' Eve or All Hallows' Evening, a holy or hallowed evening observed on October 31, the eve of All Saints' Day. In modern times, it is the occasion for pranks and for children requesting treats or threatening tricks. In ancient Britain and Ireland, the Celtic festival of Samhain eve was observed on October 31, at the end of summer. This date was also the eve of the new year in both Celtic and Anglo-Saxon times and was the occasion for one of the ancient fire festivals when huge bonfires were set on hilltops to frighten away evil spirits. The date was connected with the return of herds from pasture, and laws and land tenures were renewed. The souls of the dead were supposed to revisit their homes on this day, and the autumnal festival acquired sinister significance, with ghosts, witches, hobgoblins, black cats, fairies, and demons of all kinds said to be roaming about. It was the time to placate the supernatural powers controlling the processes of nature.* In addition, Halloween was thought

to be the most favorable time for divinations concerning marriage, luck, health, and death. **It was the only day on which the help of the devil was invoked for such purposes.**

Encarta Encyclopedia:

Origins, Halloween: Many of the ancient peoples of Europe marked the end of the harvest season and the beginning of winter by celebrating a holiday in late autumn. The most important of these holidays to influence later Halloween customs was *Samhain*, a holiday observed by the ancient Celts, a tribal people who inhabited most of Western and Central Europe in the first millennium BC. Among the Celts, Samhain marked the end of one year and the beginning of the next. It was one of four Celtic holidays linked to important transitions in the annual cycle of seasons.

Samhain began at sundown on October 31 and extended into the following day. According to the Celtic pagan religion, known as Druidism, the spirits of those who had died in the preceding year roamed the earth on Samhain evening. The Celts sought to ward off these spirits with offerings of food and drink. **The Celts also built bonfires at sacred hilltop sites and performed rituals, often involving human and animal sacrifices, to honor Druid deities.**

In Chapter 1 we heard Yahuah say not to cause children to put through the fire, another way of saying human sacrifice. Even a grownup is someone's child.

These Samhain (pronounced Sah - win) sacrifices happened several centuries before Christ. Sacrifices were made to the gods, especially the god of death: Samhain. Sacrifices all the way from vegetables to humans were offered. In some parts of the world this still goes on today.

As you can see from just scraping the surface of this day, we should be remembering the warning's Yah gave in Deut. Chapter 12 and 13.

Ponder this:

- Does this sound like something we ought to be imitating?
- Do we really want our children dressing up like witches and demons roaming about the streets and demanding offerings from human beings?
- And worse yet, threaten to bring some unwanted harm on the person if they refuse to give the child (imitating demons) an offering in the form of a treat?

- Are we and our children supposed to imitate witches and demonic practices or are we supposed to imitate Yahusha the Messiah and be a reflection of Yahuah?

### The MS Encarta Encyclopedia :

**Origins, Halloween:** By the end of the 1st century AD, the Roman Empire had conquered most of the Celtic lands (*see* Rome, History of). In the process of incorporating the Celts into their empire, **the Romans adapted and absorbed some Celtic traditions as part of their own pagan and Catholic religious observances. In Britain, Romans blended local Samhain customs with their own pagan harvest festival honoring Pomona, goddess of fruit trees.** Some scholars have suggested that the game of bobbing for apples derives from this Roman association of the holiday with fruit.

Pure Celtic influences lingered longer on the western fringes of Europe, especially in areas that were never brought firmly under Roman control, such as Ireland, Scotland, and the Brittany region of northwestern France. In these areas, Samhain was abandoned only when the local people converted to Christianity during the early Middle Ages, a period that lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. **The Roman Catholic Church often incorporated modified versions of older religious traditions in order to win converts.** For example, Pope Gregory IV sought to replace Samhain with All Saints' Day in 835. All Souls' Day, closer in spirit to Samhain and modern Halloween, was first instituted at a French monastery in 998 and quickly spread throughout Europe. Folk observances linked to these Christian holidays, including Halloween, thus preserved many of the ancient Celtic customs associated with Samhain.

So we see that the roots of this festival are found to be in demonic idolatry. Some Christians tried to "Christianize" it to appease the idolaters, but who really converted who in this situation? It seems to me that it was the idolaters that converted the Christians! Believers are supposed to set the standard, not imitate the world and have a "Christian" version of everything like we see is so common today. In an age where there are Christian rock stars, Christian comedians and even Christian magicians, is it any surprise that the Fathers of mainstream Christianity did such a thing? But again remember the warning that Yahuah does not condone this nor does He want His family doing this! Refer back to Deut. 12:31! By who's authority did the Catholic church have to say what Yah said was evil was now ok because Pope Gregory IV said so? Let's check an authority from the other side and see.

"After one's own birthday, the two major Satanic holidays are Walpurgisnacht (May 1st) and Halloween (or All Hallow's Eve)." *The Satanic Bible by Anton Levey page 96, section on Religious Holidays.*

Wow, so Christians and Satanist of the 21<sup>st</sup> century are coming together one day a year to pay homage to Satan. Nice!

From the book by Lew White-Fossilized Customs:

## HALLOWEEN - THE FEAST OF THE DEAD

Everyone knows that the celebration of "Halloween" involves witches, warlocks, jack-o-lanterns, and an odd little phrase, "trick or treat". They feel it's innocent, and all about *pretending* as they teach their little ones to dress up and join in the fun. Is our Creator fond of us doing this, or are we practicing something originating in darkness that is absolutely evil in His eyes? The word "Halloween" is a hybridization of the phrase "All Hallow's Eve", or All Hallowed's Eve'n. "*Hallowed*" means "Holy", and is a word derived from "*halo*", a nimbus, hoop, or glowing emanation around the head of a deity such as Krishna (India). Buddha is often depicted with a hoop or glowing orb around his head, as is "Jupiter" of the Romans, and Cerwiden of the Druids. This practice of relating a round glow to the heads of deities or "enlightened ones" was adopted by Catholicism from the Romans, stemming from even more ancient Pagans. The statue of Jupiter has a halo, and was re-named *Peter*. The Catholics adopted the halo from Paganism to indicate that a person was a *saint*, so their images of dead "saints" could be properly venerated. The idea of being "haloed" meant the person was "holy", and this idea is conveyed in the term "hallowed". Pagan customs, symbols, and rituals related to sun-worship overtook the early development of Christianity. The halo is directly related to the solar nimbus which the Pagans formerly worshipped.

*They adopted and learned the ways of the heathen* (violation of Dt. 12:28-32).

The Druids (sun worshippers) of the north held a grim observance for their lord of the dead, Samhain, at the time of the year when the days grew short. The "dark" half of the year was marked by the arrival of the observance of Samhain. As the Norse (Celtic, Teutonic) lands became "*Christianized*", this observance known as Samhain was re-invented, disguised, and *camouflaged* in new meanings.

At Samhain they believed the *dead walked the Earth*, seeking “treats”. Children were sacrificed to Baal at certain times of the year by the Druid priests. The melted fat from the child was used to make a candle, and placed inside a gourd, and called “Jack-of-the-lantern”. This object was then placed at the front door of his parents. The Irish had a modified form of this Pagan behavior, using burning embers inside turnips that were carved to resemble small faces.

**THE CELTIC SCOTS & IRISH BELIEVED IN ELVES, FAIRIES, GNOMES, GHOULS, BANSHEES, OGRES, TROLLS, AND ALL MANNER OF MONSTROUS FLAP-DOODLE. IF THERE WAS A PRIZE TO BE AWARDED TO A GROUP OF PEOPLE FOR THEIR PAGANISM, THESE CELTS WOULD BE TOUGH COMPETITION.**



**ASHERAH is one Pagan deity worshipped by witches. The ancient symbol of Asherah is the “cone of power”, another male emblem. When a coven of witches accepts a new initiate, they bestow this cone hat upon them. A coven of witches will use these hats collectively to summon Asherah, and they believe their “powers” may be combined this way.**

**Witches have been around since Nimrod’s wife continued her husband’s rebellion against Yahuah. Her name was Semiramis. To invoke “powers” from demons, cast spells (incantations to curse or cause “luck”), or foretell the future through familiar spirits is condemned by Yahuah, and the penalty is *death* (Ex. 22:18).**

**Deu 18:10** *“Let no one be found among you who makes his son or his daughter pass through the fire, or one who practices divination, or a user of magic, or one who interprets omens or a sorcerer, or one who conjures spells, or a medium, or a spiritist, or one who calls up the dead.*

*For whoever does these are an abomination to Yahuah, and because of these abominations Yahuah your Eternal drives them out from before you.”*

The first king of Israel, Shaul, sought the advice of the witch of Endor. Witches or wizards were thought to possess occult knowledge and powers over the world. People believed they could fly, or change into an animal (animism was common among rural, backward people). The witch's broomstick was interpreted to be a male object of life-giving power. Witches were thought to fly above the crops with a broomstick between their legs in order to “teach” the crops how to grow.

*From Pagan to Christian* Some historians trace the origin of Halloween back to the ancient Christian tradition of celebrating the lives of Christian martyrs on the anniversaries of their deaths. When Pope Boniface IV re-consecrated the Pantheon in Rome on May 13, 609 CE, re-naming it the *“Church of St. Mary and the Martyrs,”* he established that anniversary as a day of celebratory remembrance for all of the Church's martyrs\*. Pope Gregory III later changed the date of remembrance to November 1 when he dedicated a chapel in St. Peter's Basilica to “all saints.” November 1 became *All Saints Day*, otherwise known as All Hallow's Day. The night *before* became All Hallow's Eve (“Halloween” being a colloquial contraction of that phrase). While Halloween began as a localized celebration, Pope Gregory IV extended its observance to all of Christendom in the **9th Century**. The policy of the Catholic church was to adapt the customs of an indigenous population (Pagan practices) and give them “new” meanings more appropriate to controlling them, or steering them toward their priests, rather than the Pagan priests. **In other words, the RCC would show “salvation” to a population by using that population's own former Pagan framework. The “end” justifies the “means” to the RCC, especially if it can remain the tyrant-in-charge.** The word “Pagan” is derived from the Latin term *“pagus”*, meaning a rural person, who was commonly a highly superstitious individual with quaint beliefs concerning the spiritual realm.

\*Martyr - Greek for “witness”. It didn't originally mean what we think it means.

**Mascot - Latin for “witch”. *There's so much not to like, isn't there?***

## **HALLOWEEN IS NOT “SECULAR”**

**Governmental educators who normally shun anything “religious” in their school system will enthusiastically embrace the celebration of Halloween, declaring it to be a “secular” holiday. The customs stem from hidden (occult) Paganism, and even the word itself refers to the Catholic’s attempt to disguise the former idolatry, “cloaking” the observance in terminology that refers to one of their contrived “holy days”.**

**Modern secularism is a trend that ultimately ignores the true Creator of the heavens and the Earth, and embraces the idea that humanity is the highest order, and so *Humanism* has become the popular religion of the times. People are kept extremely busy, distracted, and pursuing the “lusts” of their flesh. Death is believed to be the final end of them, as if their end is no better than a dog’s end. This is a terrible gamble to make. Any experienced gambler will tell you that betting everything on one of two possibilities is foolish. If we gamble that there is nothing beyond our death to worry about, and we can live as dogs and never pay any penalty for our behavior, we are placing our eternal lives on this bet. On the other hand, if we gamble that there **MIGHT BE** a Creator to answer to, that revealed Himself in miraculous ways, and even gave us His Words to live by, *and we live by those Words*, then what have we lost if it turns out there is no Creator to answer to?**

**We can still live a good, happy life by obeying our Creator’s Words.**

**If we live in such a way that offends our Creator, what then?**

**Pro 28:18 “He who walks blamelessly is saved, but the perverted of ways falls at once.”**



**Does it look evil? *Evil is as evil does.***

**Idolatry can take many forms. People rationalize the things they want to do, ignoring all but their own point-of-view (mindset). Overcoming the world is very difficult for a person who is only living for what they want to get out of it. The culture each of us is born into is filled with the imprints and rituals of people who were idol worshippers in the distant past. The excuses, “*I don’t think of it that way*”, or “*it doesn’t mean that anymore*”, are simply rationalizations or mental**

acrobatics which a person employs to not face reality. The facts a person ignores will, in the end, turn out to be very important. What you don't know, or don't admit, *CAN hurt you.*

**White magic, black magic; it's all Satanic *witch stuff.***

***Halloween is an adaptation of a Pagan observance, and it is spiritual poison. Don't allow your children to partake of the filth the nations are drinking from the cup in the hand of the woman who rides the beast (Rev. 17).***

Witches operate from the point of view that the world is filled with powers they hope to gain control over. They seek to learn how to exploit these powers for their use. *Wicca* means "to bend", and they seek to "bend" events. Many of you who are reading this are already aware of the evil, sinful, gross idolatry that is behind the observance of Halloween. Wait until you learn about the origin of Sunday, bells, Christmas, and Easter. Halloween is just a sampling of the Pagan customs that were assimilated into early Christianity. Adapting Satanic formats to convey the message of Scripture to Pagans became the pattern of the Catholic church, causing it to become the *apostasy*, fallen from the original faith. Most of these practices came over to the US with Irish Catholics fleeing the potato famine of the mid 19th century. The puritans did not celebrate such things, and in fact were persecuted in the old world for their shunning of such Pagan customs. The Messiah of Israel, Yahusha of Natsarith, would not teach you to perform anything that was Pagan in origin, re-direct a formerly Pagan ritual to honor Him, or even "make up" a form of worshipping Him. He desires that we obey His Torah, the Ten Commandments. These are not suggestions, but His declarations for us to live by. If you enter into this Covenant with Him as the Mediator, Satan will be your enemy:

***"AND THE DRAGON WAS ENRAGED WITH THE WOMAN, AND HE WENT TO FIGHT WITH THE REMNANT OF HER SEED, THOSE GUARDING THE COMMANDS OF The ETERNAL AND POSSESSING THE WITNESS OF YAHUSHA MASHIACH."*** REV.

12:17 (see 14:12)

Halloween has everything to do with fear and death -- ghosts, witches, skulls, tombstones, graveyards -- and nothing to do with life. Yahusha said, "I come to give you *life...*"

Halloween has its roots in witchcraft and everything related to Satan. Therefore, we should shun any involvement in it. We are called to be separate, apart from the world and from evil and have no part in such things.



The ancient Druids in Britain, the pagan Romans, Greeks, the Babylonians and others kept the Halloween Festival. The Celts who lived 2,000 years ago in the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and northern France, celebrated their new year on November 1. This day marked the end of summer and the harvest and the beginning of the dark, cold winter, a time of year that was often associated with human death. Weaker livestock were often killed and eaten during this holiday, since most likely, they would not survive the winter anyway. Because of this, and the cruel winter to come, this time of year signified death to the Pagan Celts. It was a Druidical belief that on the eve of this festival Samhain, the lord of death, called together the wicked spirits that within the past 12 months had been condemned to inhabit the bodies of animals. The Celts had satanic priests called *Druids*.

The Druids were called "men of the oaks" and were a strange clan of men who dressed in white robes. The Druids worshipped Cernnunos, the "horned hunter of the night."



As darkness set in on October 31st the clan of Druids would put on their white robes and hoods. They would carry sickles and Celtic crosses as they began a torchlight procession. Literal sacrifices were offered on this night to the spirits of the dead, as they supposedly visited their earthly haunts and their friends.

At the beginning of the procession, a male slave was killed and dragged by a rope fastened to his left ankle. The Druids would walk until they came to a house or a village where they shouted the equivalent of "trick or treat." The treat was a slave girl or any female to be given to the Druids. If the people refused to give a girl as a "treat", blood was taken from the dead slave and used to draw a hexagram or six-pointed star on the door or wall of the village. Spirits of the "horned hunter of the night" were invoked by the Druids to kill someone in that house or village by fear that night.



If the house or village gave a girl as a "treat", the Druids put a pumpkin with a face carved in it in front of the door or gate of that place. Inside the pumpkin was a candle made of human tallow to keep evil spirits away. Thus, the Jack-O-Lantern was and is a sign that you have cooperated with Satan.

To commemorate the event, Druids built huge sacred bone-fires of oak branches, which they considered sacred, where the people gathered to burn crops and animals as sacrifices to the Celtic deities. These deities were Baal and the sun god Muck Olla. The "treats" or female victims were taken to Stonehenge where they were raped and killed and then sacrificed on the sacred "bone-fire" until only glowing embers were left. The "bone-fire" is the origin of the modern day bonfire. The Druids chose certain children to be burned alive on "bone-fires", as offerings to the sun. Parents tied yellow ribbons around oak trees as prayers to the sun to have their children spared. The fat left over from the child was fashioned into a candle, and placed into a carved-out gourd (we use pumpkins today), or a hollowed out vegetable with a "round" (sun-shaped) design. The victim was called *Jack-of-the-lantern*. Prisoners and people not liked were burned alive in wicker cages shaped in the form of animals, hung from trees. All of this was ultimately to pay homage to the sun, *Woden*, or *Odin*. As you now know, this Druid deity gives us our name for the 4th day of the week: *Woden's Day*.

**A Real Wickerman \*\* notice the compartments for the live sacrifices.**



As a matter of luck for winter survival, all villagers were expected to use the glowing embers of the bone-fire to light their hearths. When fortunes were told, and marked stones thrown into the fire. If a person's stone was not found after the bone-fire went out, it was believed that person would die during the next year. During the celebration, the Celts wore costumes, typically consisting of animal heads and skins, and attempted to tell each other's fortunes.

The people were tormented by means of magic. As they went, the Druids carried large turnips which they had hollowed out and carved in demon faces as charms. Each one was believed to contain the demon spirit that personally led or guided that priest - his little god. Costumes were worn at times to hide the identity of the Druid as he would threaten people with curses if they did not comply with the food he demanded.

It was a pagan belief that on one night of the year the souls of the dead return to their original homes, there to be entertained with food. If food and shelter were not provided, these evil spirits would cast spells and cause havoc toward those failing to fulfill their requests.

To exorcise these ghosts, that is to free yourself from their evil sway, you would have to set out food and provide shelter for them during the night. If they were satisfied with your offerings, they would leave you in peace. If not, they were believed to cast an evil spell on you. In addition to causing trouble and damaging crops, Celts thought that the presence of the otherworldly spirits made it easier for the Druids, or Celtic priests, to make predictions about the future. For a people entirely dependent on the volatile natural world, these prophecies were an important source of comfort and direction during the long, dark winter.

Pranks and mischief began to be played out to represent the mischievous behavior attributed to witches and the fairies. Trick-or-Treat came from an ancient Druid practice. One of the basic tenets in witchcraft is to control the will of another by use of fear. Even in jest, when one threatens to punish if a treat or offering is not given, they are imitating an occult practice of controlling the will of another by use of fear. Prosperity was promised to all who were generous donors, and tricks to all who refused during the Irish Druid event of trick-or-treat. The contributions demanded were in the name of Muck Olla, the Druid deity.



Ireland lends its roots to Halloween with its centuries old tradition of appeasing to Muck Olla. This was a feared creature that if made unhappy would punish the household with drought, famine or death. Homage to Muck Olla was accomplished by a member of the community dressing up in a "Liar Bhan". This was a white robe and on the head was a mask shaped like a horse's head. The Liar Bhan would lead a procession from house to house collecting money and food in exchange for the recitation of verses insisting that all good fortune that befalls the home is due to the goodness of Muck Olla. The only way to receive this good fortune was through donations to the Liar Bhan.

### **Bridging worlds**

As everything was in flux and the veil between this world and the otherworld was believed to be thin, Samhain was a good time to foretell the future. People consulted dead ancestors through divination and during shamanic spirit journeys. To be sure the ancestors knew all the family news and

retained a helpful interest in their descendants; some families would picnic in the cemetery at Halloween or leave a "mute feast" on the table for the spirits and ancestors at night.

"There was a prevailing belief among all nations that at death the souls of the good men were taken possession of by good spirits and carried to paradise; but the souls of the wicked men were left to wander in the space between the earth and the moon, or consigned to the unseen world. These wandering spirits were in the habit of haunting the living...But there were means by which ghosts might be exorcised." Folklore, James Napier p11.

In case you think that the human sacrifices are just "folklore", read this.

## Druids Committed Human Sacrifice, Cannibalism?

James Owen in London for National Geographic News  
March 20, 2009

**ON TV** *Secrets of the Druids* airs Saturday, March 28, at 8 p.m. ET/PT on the National Geographic Channel. Details >>

Recent evidence that Druids possibly committed cannibalism and ritual human sacrifice—perhaps on a massive scale—add weight to ancient Roman accounts of Druidic savagery, archaeologists say.



After a first century B.C. visit to Britain, the Romans came back with horrific stories about these high-ranking priests of the Celts, who had spread throughout much of Europe over a roughly 2,000-year period. Julius Caesar, who led the first Roman landing in 55 B.C., said the native Celts "believe that the gods delight in the slaughter of prisoners and criminals, and when the supply of captives runs short, they sacrifice even the innocent."

First-century historian Pliny the Elder went further, suggesting the Celts practiced ritual cannibalism, eating their enemies' flesh as a source of spiritual and physical strength.

But with only the Romans' word to go on—the ancient Celts left no written record of their own—it's been easy for historians to dismiss such tales as wartime propaganda.

Until now, that is.

## Gruesome Druid Discoveries

Recent gruesome finds appear to confirm the Romans' accounts, according to *Secrets of the Druids*, a new documentary airing Saturday on the U.S. National Geographic Channel. **Mass Druid Sacrifice?** Other grisly clues come from a cave in Alveston, England.

Skeletons belonging to as many as 150 people and dating back to about the time of the Roman conquest were discovered in 2000.

Druids may have killed the victims—who show evidence of skull-splitting blows—in a single event. It may have been the Roman invasion itself that escalated the Druids' ritualized slaughter, researchers say.

Mark Horton, an archaeologist at the University of Bristol, thinks the pile of bodies suggests savage resistance to the Romans, either on the battlefield or through deadly ritual.

"Maybe the whole thing is a gigantic sacrifice ... an appeasement to the gods in order that they will get ultimate victory against the Romans," Horton said.

The Alveston cave bones hint at something even more sinister—cannibalism.

A human thighbone in the cave had been broken open in exactly the same method people use to get at the nutritious bone marrow of nonhuman animals.

But if the bone is proof of Celtic cannibalism, the practice was probably extremely rare, Horton said. It may be evidence of increasing hunger and desperation as Roman invaders closed in, he added.

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2009/03/090320-druids-sacrifice-cannibalism.html>

**Author, Richard Cavendish, in the encyclopedia *Man, Myth, and Magic*,<sup>3</sup> states "The Druids were pagan priests of an early Celtic religion. Druids are mentioned by name in thirty references in Greek and Roman writers between the second century B.C. and the fourth century A.D. They were a barbaric order, dreaded for their power and blood-thirstiness. They certainly appear as law-givers, and as being directly concerned with animal and human sacrifices..."**

**"They were, of course, the sole interpreters of religion. They determined all disputes by a final and unalterable decision, and had the power of inflicting the punishment of death. And, indeed, their altars streamed with the blood of human victims. Men, women, and children were often given as human sacrifices."**

**Irene Park, a former witch and authority on the history of Halloween says, "The Druids in Ireland would go through the neighborhoods and countryside on the eve of October 31 to collect offerings for Satan. They would carry lanterns, bags for money, and canes with very sharp points on their ends (known as leprechaun staffs, good luck horns, or fairies' wands). At each house they would demand a specified amount. If the household would not, or could not, give the offering (Penance or treat), the Druid would use his cane to castrate the male human or one of their prize animals." "The guisers went from house to house, singing and dancing. Their blood-curdling masks and grotesque costumes may have been meant to keep evil at bay, or more likely, were a visible representation of the ghosts and goblins that lurked in the night. These masks have now been transferred to the children, who in the United States, visit neighbors for the food**

**offering which once belonged to the dead - or play tricks akin to the legendary destructiveness of witches and imps abroad on the night." (From; Seven High Pagan Masses and Halloween by Irene A. Park; page 1)**

By 43 A.D., the Roman Empire had conquered the majority of Celtic territory. In the course of the four hundred years that they ruled the Celtic lands, two festivals of Roman origin were combined with the traditional Celtic celebration of Samhain. The first was Feralia, a day in late October when the Romans traditionally commemorated the passing of the dead. The second was a day to honor Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruit and trees. The symbol of Pomona is the apple and the incorporation of this celebration into Samhain probably explains the tradition of "bobbing" for apples that is practiced today on Halloween.

On May 13, 609 A.D., The Pan-theon (meaning All Gods) at Rome, was extracted from the barbarians and made into a "cathedral" (Greek, *kathedra*, meaning *seat, or throne*). They re-named it the ***Church of the Blessed Virgin and ALL MARTYRS***. Thus, it changed from the worship of "All Gods" (Pantheon) to the center for honoring "All Saints". The day chosen to honor all the "hallowed" saints was first observed on the evening of May 13, and was known as *All Hallows Festival*. Pope Gregory III (731-741) later expanded the festival to include all saints as well as all martyrs, and moved the observance from May 13 to November 1.

Pope Gregory Boniface IV officially authorized it in 835. The Catholic feast of All Martyrs Day was established in the Western church.

"Saints" in Hebrew is the word "QODESHIM" based on the word *qodesh*, meaning set-apart. A "qodeshi" is a living person, and they don't need the RCC to "canonize" them after they die to be a "saint". "Qodesh" has been translated to the word "holy" and "hallowed" which really means "haloed". Pagans used yellow nimbuses and floating gold "hoops" in stone carvings, paintings, and stain-glassed windows, as well as statues ~ to identify their deities and founders as being inhabited by the sun. When you see a "halo" about the head of someone in real life, it's probably ball lightning. But, in any case, get away from them! The translation "Holy Spirit"

comes from the original Hebrew *ruach ha qodesh*, the set-apart Spirit. "Ruach" is the Hebrew word for *wind*, and it is the presence of the helper, Yahusha in Spirit. He is not a Haloed Spook, and after His resurrection distinctly said He was not a ghost.

By the 9th century the influence of Christianity had spread into Celtic lands, where it gradually blended with and supplanted the older Celtic rites.

In 1000 A.D., the church would make November 2 All Souls' Day, a day to honor the dead. All Souls Day was celebrated similarly to Samhain, with big bonfires, parades, and dressing up in costumes as saints, angels and devils. The All Saints Day celebration was also called All-hallows or All-hallowmas (from Middle English Alholowmesse meaning All Saints' Day) and the night before it, the traditional night of Samhain in the Celtic religion, began to be called All-hallows Eve and, eventually, Halloween.

On All Souls Day in England, the poor would "go a-souling". They would go door to door asking for food, and in return, would pray for the souls of their dead relatives. It was widely believed at the time that the souls of the dead would await passage into heaven until enough people prayed for their souls. The Christian church encouraged this practice to replace the old Pagan tradition of leaving cakes and wine out for the spirits of the dead. The poor would be given "soul cakes" which were pastries made for those who promised to pray for their dead relatives. In some cultures, soul cakes would be given in exchange for a performance or song as well. Children eventually adopted this practice, and were given food, ale, or money. When the Irish came to the United States, tricks were added to the begging for treats. Halloween pranksters took gates off hinges, soaped windows, rang doorbells and ran away, and then blamed everything on the "little people" or "fairy folks."

In the Dark Ages, when Rome was in great power, she tried at first to stop pagan festivals. But she couldn't, and so tried to turn them into something Christian. November was the month when papalism especially prayed for the dead in

purgatory. Traditionally at Halloween, papist families purchased an envelope from the priest. Inside they wrote the name of a dead relative, and it was put on the altar so that the relative would not be forgotten in November's prayers for the dead. Thus the papist All Hallows' Eve was mixed with the pagan festival of the dead. Thousands of years later it is evident that Halloween still represents wickedness. Purgatory is a false doctrine. Once a person dies, they have no more chances. We cannot pray them into heaven.

In the 1500's, Martin Luther created the Protestant Church, which had no saints, so no All Hallows Day was allowed. On November 5, 1606, Guy Fawkes was executed for attempting to blow up England's Parliament. Fawkes, along with an extremist Catholic organization he belonged to, wanted to remove the Protestant King James from his throne. The English wasted no time to have a celebration to replace All Hallows Day, so Guy Fawkes Day was celebrated from then on.

Many traditions of All Hallows Day were practiced, such as bonfires, and children asking for money, but the reasons why were different. Bonfires were known as "bone fires" originally, because they were lit in order to burn an effigy of the Catholic pope, burning his "bones". Two hundred years later, the effigy of the pope was replaced by an effigy of Guy Fawkes, prompting children to go door to door, asking for a "penny for Guy", so they could make their effigy to burn. In the New World, the colonists celebrated Guy Fawkes Day for a while, but as the colonies became the United States of America, Guy Fawkes Day fell by the wayside.

**Author, Richard Cavendish, in the encyclopedia Man, Myth, and Magic**

**"The Druids were pagan priests of an early Celtic religion. Druids are mentioned by name in thirty references in Greek and Roman writers between the second century B.C. and the fourth century A.D. They were a barbaric order, dreaded for their power and blood-thirstiness. They certainly appear as lawgivers, and as being directly concerned with animal and human sacrifices..."**

From the book by Lew White-Fossilized Customs

### *Irish Potato Blight*

"The Irish (*of Eire Land*) had grown very dependent upon the potato during the 18th and 19th centuries. The potato was a transplant to Eire Land from Columbia, South America.

In 1846, a **fungus** destroyed the crops, causing widespread famine in Eire Land. Vast numbers of people died, and the decline of the population was catastrophic ~ so much so, that the only hope of escape from death was emigration.

It was precisely at this point that most Irish came to the United States, fleeing the Great Famine. What they brought to the United States for the first time was **Catholicism**, since many of the earlier colonizers had fled here from the religious persecution of Catholic and Anglican intolerance. These Irish Catholics had the rich cultural background of Druidism, which they had blended together with Roman Catholicism.

Their belief in **elves**, banshees, leprechauns, fairies, luck, and all sorts of Celtic Magic came with them. They brought their pumpkin ritual seen as "Halloween", which had been a Druid festival honoring **Samhain**, their deity of the dead. They also brought their "Christmas tree" tradition, along with Christmas, which had been outlawed as Pagan in many colonies.

The Catholics in South America have assimilated the cultural background of the Aztecs. Other Catholics from around the world would **not** recognize many things they do ~ and so it is with them in many other parts of the world. Whatever the Pagans were doing **before** became inter-mixed with the Roman Catholic façade, forming a kind of "crust," **masking the Paganism**. The Haitian Voodoo of Cajun Catholics has produced a spicy "mix" of Pagan and Catholic tradition down in Louisiana, where the alligators grow so mean. So, there were no pumpkins on peoples porches, or Christmas trees in America until that **fungus** drove the Irish people to flee their homeland. "

Beyond a shadow of a doubt Halloween is pagan at its core and its practices have been condemned by Yahuah.

Now we will see how we have tried to dress this pig's ear into a silk purse. The profits from this unclean festival is surely lining someone's pockets, and ensuring separation of children from Yahuah by opening them up to unclean spirits.

