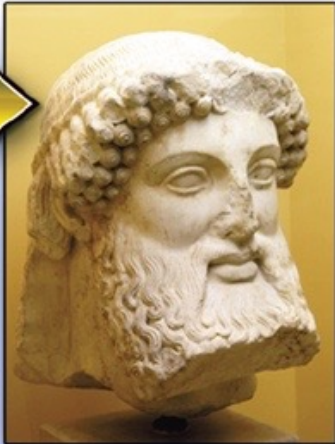



## The Kippa - Did You Know?

The Jewish tradition of the male kipa or yarmulke derives from a heathen Greek custom of wearing a beanie-like cap in sports competitions (see 2Maccabees 4:10-13). Greek philosophers wore the hat of the pagan god Hermes to show they were educated, a custom still seen in the beanie under the tasseled mortarboard worn at graduation ceremonies. In the Scriptures, the male headcovering was a sign of mourning, as seen in 2Samuel 15:30; 19:4, and Esther 6:12. Had the average man customarily worn headcoverings, the Scriptures would have no need to make special mention of it in these passages.

*Hermes 5th century B.C.E.*

In the Hebrew language, the word "Kippah" **means dome**. When the **House of Yahudah** (known as "Jews" today) found themselves in a state of captivity, either abroad or in their homeland, their captors often forced them to wear funny hats to distinguish them from the "regular" population of the captors. The Nazis used little yellow patches with the seal of David on them, but in other times a hat was the more common tactic employed. Today, the Yahudim force their own people to wear a hat.

Many say the skullcup derives from the Aryan Hittites and their worship of gods. As odd as it may seem, the **domed** beanie-hat seen on popes, cardinals, orthodox rabbis, and some oriental folks is derived from the Greek hat of Hermes, the Greek deity of **the mind**. Commerce, fortune, gymnastics, cunning, wisdom, and shrewdness were celebrated in his honor. **Hermes** is really big with the Masons. To them he's the "god" of wisdom, also known as Thoth or Set. You've seen adaptations of his hat worn by graduates and their professors, but slightly disguised beneath a square "mortar board", another weird custom inherited from the guilds (sort of union-run schools) of the Middle Ages.

Ceremonies and "initiations" are very important to the hood-winkery that they engage in. Interesting note: "WISE GUY" means ready for the Mason..Shriners parade: "DOCTOR" is Latin for "TEACHER".

They taught building techniques and architecture, and were students of "masonry" -- which relates to the "mortar board" hat over the domed beanie. These guys were REAL masons, not members of the Blue Lodge, fiddling with swords and dreaming of being *secret knights*. When these brutes put on their "aprons of righteousness" with all the little symbols on them, it meant they had paid their union dues -- so they could work "righteously" (in good standing), and not working without being a guild member in good standing. When you

research the origin of a little hat called a "FEZ", you'll see it's linked to all this information. 33rd degree Masons (the Adepts / Illuminati) are fond of wearing a big red FEZ with a tassel on it. This is just great fun, isn't it? Now when you watch them put on their "caps and gowns" at the graduation ceremonies, you can snicker under your breath a little, knowing they have NO CLUE why they are wearing such a costume.

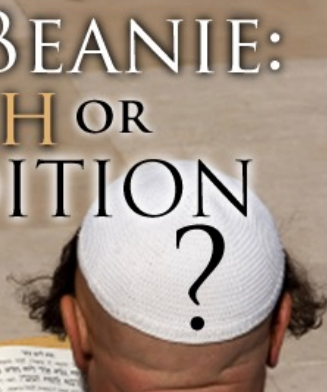
The following is a brief excerpt from the book, *Fossilized Customs*:

"Yarmulke" is a Yiddish word for the kipa, or skullcap seen worn by the pope, and most orthodox Yahudim on the street, in the classroom, and in the synagogues.

Moshe would not know what it is. Alfred J. Kolatch, an orthodox author and "rabbi", states: "**The skullcap has no religious significance in Jewish law.**" He goes on to say that it has no basis in Scriptural or Rabbinical law. To trace the

use of the cap to its source, we find that it came into wider use only in the 17th century, where before that only a very few Yahudim used it. Did Rabbi Yeshua wear a kipa? All researchers and historians say NO, and there

## THE BEANIE: TORAH OR TRADITION?



is no evidence of its use in any data or archaeological finds at all. The pope of Rome and his cardinals wear them, but that is because it was originally a Greek hat of a scholar, called the "hat of Hermes" (Hermes is a Pagan idol, of course). You will recall the "cap and gown" of graduates from schools and universities employs this "hat of Hermes", topped with a square mason's board. A mason is a layer of bricks, and the mason's board holds the cement mix. These were scholars who graduated to different levels in their guilds; from apprentice to journeyman, then journeyman to master.



In ancient times, just prior to 186 BCE, the land of Yisrael was ruled by a Greek Seleucid, Antiochus Epiphanes IV. He was extremely cruel, and outlawed the Hebrew religion, forcing his Greek customs on them. In the record of 2 Maccabees, an apostate high priest (named "Jason" in translation, but really named Y'shua) helped this Greek ruler impose the Greek ways of living: "And abrogating the lawful way of living, he introduced new customs contrary to the Torah; for he willingly established a gymnasium right under the citadel (the Temple), and he made the finest of the young men wear the Greek hat." (Recall that Hermes, the Greek deity of the mind, was associated with skills in commerce, fortune, gymnastics, cunning, and shrewdness. Reading the previous quote carefully, it is obvious that the "gymnasium" and the "finest of the young men" are linked to the special "hat" they were made to wear. This strongly implies that Hermes was involved, and the prowess and skill of the young men was rewarded. The hat must have been an icon or badge of honor to the Greeks for skill in gymnastics, leaving no doubt that Hermes would be the deity related

to the hat.)

Paul writes at 1Cor. 11:7 that a man is not to have his head covered in the assembly, but a woman is required to, to keep from dishonoring one another's headship. Yeshua is the man's 'head', while a woman's 'head' is her husband. We are to follow the Torah, and not add to it in any way: "Do not add to nor take away from it". **Duet.12:32**

Man-made customs, including all the camouflaged Paganism found in Christendom, are traditions that are forbidden in the worship of Yah. They represent more than a "strange fire", but are like the **golden calf**. It is forbidden to worship Him after the customs of the Pagans. "The one who says he abides in Him ought himself to walk **in the same manner as He walked.**" ~ 1John 2:6. Walk in Light ~ the Torah. (END OF EXCERPT). Here's more historical data on the use of the kipa (dome), the Greek hat of Hermes:



The kipa or yarmulke is discussed by Orthodox rabbis, and many agree it is of human invention. They admit it has been a tradition for many centuries, but only became "popularized" because many people began to wear them during the 17th and 18th centuries. "Monkey see, monkey do" and false piety (hypocrisy) drives many things of this nature, no doubt.

One book; "The Jewish Book Of Why", by Alfred J. Kolatch on page 2 he writes: "Were a Jew of the generation of Moses or Solomon or Judah the Maccabee alive today, (obviously he misuses the term "Jew" here, since Moshe was of the tribe of

Lewi) he would be quite confused as he observed our religious conduct. He would look at the talit (prayer shawl) or kipa (skullcap) that we wear and ask, 'Why do Jews wear them? What are they for?' He would notice the gartl (girdle) and shtreiml (fur hat) worn by the chassid and be puzzled by the special garb."

In the same book, it talks about the yarmulke: "Why are yarmulkes worn?"

A yarmulke, called a kipa in Hebrew, is a skullcap worn by Jews. Some wear one at all times, others only during prayer and at mealtime. The earliest Jewish reference to a headcovering can be found in Exod. 28:4 where it is called a mitznefet. It was part of the wardrobe of the High Priest. In other biblical reference, the covering of the head and face is regarded as a sign of mourning (2Sam. 15:30). The Talmud, however, associates the wearing of a headgear more with the concept of reverence (to God) and respect (for men of stature). (He's left the reality of Torah, and entered the "reasoning" of man's tradition, adding to the Torah).

The word yarmulke is Yiddish, but of uncertain meaning. One view is that the word is derived from the headcovering called armucella, worn by medieval clergy. A more probable explanation is that the word yarmulke is related to the French arme (akin to the Latin arma), a type of round medieval helmet with a movable visor. Another Yiddish word for yarmulke is koppel (kappel), a form of the Latin capitalis, meaning "of the head". The Latin word "capitalis" describes the domed temple of Jupiter, the "head" and highest official building in the Roman Empire.

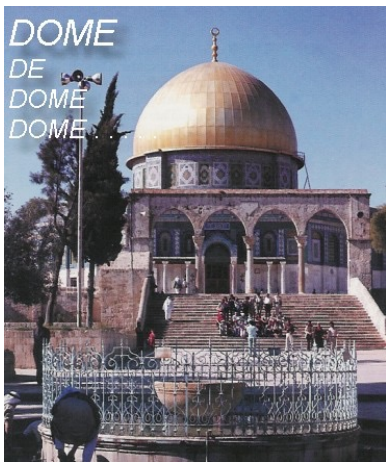
The more traditional view is that the word yarmulke is a distorted form of the Hebrew words yaray may'Alahim, "in fear (awe) of God." This idea is based, for the most part, on a statement made by a fifth-century Babylonian talmudic scholar, Huna ben Joshua, who said, "I never walked four cubits with uncovered

head because God dwells over my head" (Kiddushin 31a). See, that's exactly what Aaron's sons did when they offered the "strange fire", and somewhat like when Cain offered veggies instead of the correct offering. When Moshe approached the burning bush with sandals on Yah told him to take them off. Moshe took something OFF, he didn't put something on. In the natural world, we "take our hats off to" those we hold in esteem. If you walk into a private home and don't remove your hat, it is a sign of disrespect.

The custom of covering the head received wide acceptance, but not by all. Historian Israel Abrahams points out that in the thirteenth century "boys in Germany and adults in France were called to the Torah in the synagogue bareheaded." In the Middle Ages, French and Spanish rabbinical authorities regarded the practice of covering the head during prayer and when studying Torah to be no more than mere custom. Some rabbis were known to pray bareheaded.

Today, Orthodox Jews and many Conservative Jews believe that covering the head is an expression of yirat Shama'yim ("fear of God" or "reverence for God"). (a bad rendering there, more literally "respect for heavens"). Orthodoxy demands that the head be kept covered at all times, while most Conservative Jews believe the head should be covered during prayer. In most Reform congregations covering the head during prayer is optional. Not Torah, but **Orthodoxy demands** that the head be covered at all times.

The **DOME** shape itself is derived from ancient Pagan symbolism, and was absorbed into the architecture of Christianity and Islam directly from Pagan temple architecture. The "eye" of the Sun (the principal Pagan deity) was able to "see" into his temple through an "oculus" at the upper-most section of the dome, which was simply an enormous hole in the top (see Pantheon, Rome). In some Christian churches, (they often refer to a "church" as a building), the domed architecture will even include an enormous EYE centered in the center of the dome, looking down at the congregation. Creepy, like some with six pointed stars on display in their so-called sanctuary.



One of the most famous DOMED structures in the world was the Roman temple called the Pantheon, dedicated to many Roman deities. The dome was a secret allusion to the "**dome of the sky**", which the Pagans worshipped profusely. The word "domus" is Latin for "house", the dwelling or temple of Pagan deities in this case - but it also gives us words like "domestic". Dome is also slang for "head". "Dominus" means "lord". The domed building called "St. Peter's Cathedral" is directly modelled after the former Roman temples, and many government buildings around the world designed and built by Masons sport the Pagan architecture proudly. If you really dig, you'll find the shape is entirely rooted in the old Pagan theme, **sex** -- just as the steeples and obelisks are. The ancient root, **dem**, means to "join together", as it relates to sex. Look at the word "con-dom", and you see it. The word **dominam** was used for the male member.

The wearing of "special" garments came directly from the Roman magisterial system, along with the philosophical idea that "the clothes make the man". Hierarchical positions of authority were mimicked from the Roman system of government. The nicolaitan approach to the functions within Yah's Body quickly became the norm, and Yah's authority was usurped by men, ranking their positions over one another.



The early "church fathers" were former Pagans, and were also teachers who regularly spoke before large audiences. The term for their important position was "sophist" (from the Greek word, wisdom), and they were essentially professional speakers. The "3-point-

speech" technique was refined by these hired speakers, who were among the most highly-honored people of their day. The practice of eating a dinner and listening to a renowned speaker comes to us from the Greek culture. They wore a distinctive costume, similar to the robes of a court judge today. They would also drape their robes with any ribbons or awards they may have received in the past, to punctuate their importance.

Whenever we want to know about something that we may be a little confused about, all we have to do is picture Yeshua, and ask ourselves what His opinion might be. Knowing how humble He is, it's doubtful He

would wear a special garment to make us notice Him. When He was engaged in washing the feet of His students, they were debating who among them was the greatest -- they were already trying to decide their "rank". The urge to wear such things is not coming from our humble Mashiach, but rather the world.



**So, why would anyone want to feel special wearing a little domed hat, wearing a dome on their dome?**

Obviously to make a statement. Hats were often used to designate a person's status. They added the propellers much later on (beanie-copters), and "dunce hats" were very popular with the school kids of long ago. Roman priests used hats to announce their office in the Church. Santa Claus wears a "Phrygian hat", exactly like the Roman deity "Mithras". Pagan priests also shaved their heads in various ways; one way was called a "**tonsure**", where the entire crown of the head above the ears was shorn, displaying the mark of their slavery to the SUN.



The caps may have provided some protection from the sun's burning rays on the sensitive exposed scalps. But, that's only a guess, since the origin of the tonsure itself is buried in antiquity - but it is suspected to have been linked in some way to sun worship. Some people will believe anything you tell them, and will imitate what others do without question. I've heard that if you wrap your head up in a towel that is colored purple, or aluminum foil, the aliens (from outer space) will not be able to read your mind. No doubt, there's someone living near Roswell, New Mexico, that believes this.

The simple truth is, there is no-where in scripture that tells men, or even hints to men, to wear a head covering. We know the High Priest in the Levitical priesthood wore a turban, but we no longer have a living high priest. It is tradition alone that has brought this head covering kippah, beanie, yarmulke, or whatever else people come up with, into religion. Mankind has been mixing tradition and cultural things into religious beliefs for thousands of years and will probably keep doing so. It means nothing. We must never allow these man-made traditions to be accepted as biblically founded, they are not. If people want to wear these silly things and look likewise silly, or even worse, then so be it, but don't let them try to tell you it is grounded in scripture.

DASYD MINISTRY "DO AS YESHUA DID" [dasydministry.org](http://dasydministry.org) Jerry Hennig (Jan/25)  
Excerpt from Theme Book.