

1. Jack Santino, "Halloween in America: Contemporary Customs and Performances," *Western Folklore* 42, no. 1 (January 1983), 4-5; Helen Sewell Johnson, "November Eve Beliefs and Customs in Irish Life and Literature," *The Journal of American Folklore* 81, no. 320 (April-June 1968), 135-136.
2. Samira Kawash, *Candy: A Century of Panic and Pleasure* (New York: Faber and Faber Inc., 2013), 260-261, 265-266.
3. Kawash, *Candy*, 264-268; Lawrence McCaffrey, "Ireland and Irish America: Connections and Disconnections," *U.S. Catholic Historian* 22, no. 3 (Summer 2004): 1-18.
4. "Society News of the Carolinas," *The Charlotte (NC) Observer*, November 5, 1916; "Halloween Parties," *The Houston Post*, October 26, 1924; "The Realm of Society, Club and Church Activities," *The Palm Beach Post*, November 1, 1930; "Society," *The Richmond (IN) Item*, October 28, 1934; "Halloween Games Billed for Children," *Oakland (CA) Tribune*, October 30, 1939.
5. Kawash, *Candy*, 269-272.
6. Kawash, *Candy*, 272-273. In 1984, after studying accounts of poisoned Halloween candy between 1958 and 1983, a sociologist revealed that these stories were myth. However, an incident in 1959 may have served as the foundation for these rumors. In 1959, a California dentist, Dr. William Shyne, did distribute candy-coated laxatives to trick-or-treaters.
7. Lisa McGirr, *Suburban Warriors: The Origins of the New American Right*. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2001), 204-205; "Halloween Stories Short on Facts," *Daily Chronicle* (Sycamore, Illinois), October 28, 1991; "Parents are given Warning to Check Halloween Goodies," *The Montgomery Advertiser*, October 29, 1970.