

1CO 8:1 Now as touching things offered unto idols, we know that we all have knowledge. Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth.

2 And if any man think that he knoweth any thing, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know.

3 But if any man love God, the same is known of him.

4 As concerning therefore the eating of those things that are offered in sacrifice unto idols, we know that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is none other God but one.

1 Corinthians 8:13 Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.

CHRISTMAS

&

THE TREE



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Certainly it is not my duty to judge your motives or your use of these symbols, however, I have written this booklet that you might not be ignorant as to their origins and that you might give serious prayerful consideration to their use, or non-use.

Cain and his descendant, Nimrod, were the first to fight against God and their seed continue to do so to this day. If they are for something, we probably should be against it and if they are against it, we probably should be for it.

OTHER SCRIPTURES

JER 10:2 Thus saith the LORD, Learn not the way of the heathen, and be not dismayed at the signs of heaven; for the heathen are dismayed at them.

3 For the customs of the people are vain: for one cutteth a tree out of the forest, the work of the hands of the workman, with the ax.

4 They deck it with silver and with gold; they fasten it with nails and with hammers, that it move not.

5 They are upright as the palm tree, but speak not: they must needs be borne, because they cannot go. Be not afraid of them; for they cannot do evil, neither also is it in them to do good.

While this speaks specifically about trees in Baal worship, made into idols, it may have some relevance to the use of trees as ornaments in celebration of the Baal holiday of Christmas.

by thousands of years! Among the Scandinavians it was the god Odin or Wooden who left special gifts during the Yuletide season under the evergreen tree, his sacred tree.



Wreaths originally were made for use with **pagan** rituals in Europe, and were associated with the changing seasons and fertility.

The tradition of the wreath extends further back than the beginnings of Christian tradition. Pagan rituals of mid-winter often featured a wreath of evergreen with 4 candles. The candles were placed in each of the four directions, representing the elements of earth, wind, water and fire. Rituals were performed to ensure the continuance of the circle of life.

Clearly wreaths are of pagan origin, have pagan and worldly meanings and are not Biblically indicated as something we should practice using. This is true of all the symbols in this booklet.

CONCLUSION OF THE AUTHOR

While it is doubtful that many Christians are even aware of the pagan origins of most of the symbols which have become common fare for the holidays, and certainly most Christians have attached more godly meanings to them, one has to wonder, what God really thinks about us using them, which emboldens the pagans who probably know all too well their meanings.

CHRISTMAS & THE TREE

NIMROD AND OSIRIS

GEN 10:8 And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth.

9 He was a mighty hunter before the LORD: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD.

Two key figures in the origin of Christmas are Nimrod, a great grandson of Noah, and his mother and wife, Semiramis, also known as Ishtar and Isis.

Nimrod, known in Egypt as Osiris, was the founder of the first world empire at Babel, later known as Babylon (Genesis 10:8-12; 11:1-9).

From ancient sources such as the "Epic of Gilgamesh" and records unearthed by archeologists from long-ruined Mesopotamian and Egyptian cities, we can reconstruct subsequent events.

After Nimrod's death (2167 BC), Semiramis promoted the belief that he was a god. She claimed that she saw a full-grown evergreen tree spring out of the roots of a dead tree stump, symbolizing the springing forth of new life for Nimrod. On the anniversary of his birth, she said, Nimrod would visit the evergreen tree and leave

gifts under it. His birthday fell on the winter solstice at the end of December.

A few years later, Semiramis bore a son, Horus or Gilgamesh. She declared that she had been visited by the spirit of Nimrod, who left her pregnant with the boy. Horus, she maintained, was Nimrod reincarnated. With a father, mother, and son deified, a deceptive, perverted trinity was formed.

Samurais and Horus were worshipped as "Madonna and child." As the generations passed, they were worshipped under other names in different countries and languages. Many of these are recognizable: Fortuna and Jupiter in Rome; Aphrodite and Adonis in Greece; and Ashtoreth Astarte and Molech Baal in Canaan.

During the time between Babel and Christ, pagans developed the belief that the days grew shorter in early winter because their sun-god was leaving them. When they saw the length of the day increasing, they celebrated by riotous, unrestrained feasting and orgies. This celebration, known as Saturnalia, was named after Saturn, another name for Nimrod.

If we got Christmas from the Roman Catholics, and they got it from paganism, where did the pagans get it? Where, when, and what was its real origin?

It is a chief custom of the corrupt system denounced all through Bible prophecies and teachings under the name of Babylon. And it started and originated in the original Babylon of ancient Nimrod! Yes, it stems from roots

through the streets on Christmas Eve calling out "No Christmas, no Christmas!"



A Christmas ham or Yule **ham** is a traditional dish associated with modern **Christmas** and historical Yule. The tradition is believed to have begun among the Germanic peoples as a tribute to Freyr, a god in Germanic **paganism** associated with **boars** harvest and fertility.

This was brought into the culture from the Catholic Church who got it from the Pagan worship of Nimrod's Isis.



Santa Clause—Although most people assume that the original "Santa Claus" was a bishop by the name of St. Nicholas of Asia Minor of the fourth century, this is not really true. Although some of this bishop's deeds later came to be associated with "St. Nick," the original "Nicholas" was once again Nimrod, the "mighty one against the Lord." The word "Nicholas" means "mighty one, powerful." Traditions of a "god" who gave gifts under an evergreen tree antecede the Asian Minor bishop

Catholic Church and her daughters the Anglican Church, the Church of England and others.

According to Nissenbaum, "Puritans believed Christmas was basically just a pagan custom that the Catholics took over without any biblical basis for it. The holiday had everything to do with the time of year, the solstice and Saturnalia and nothing to do with Christianity."

"Shocking as it sounds, followers of Jesus Christ in both America and England helped pass laws making it illegal to observe Christmas, believing it was an insult to God to honor a day associated with ancient paganism," according to "Shocked by the Bible" (Thomas Nelson Inc, 2008). "Most Americans today are unaware that Christmas was banned in Boston from 1659 to 1681."

All Christmas activities, including dancing, seasonal plays, games, singing carols, cheerful celebration [and especially drinking](#) were banned by the Puritan-dominated Parliament of England in 1644, with the Puritans of New England following suit. Christmas was outlawed in Boston, and the Plymouth colony made celebrating Christmas a criminal offense, according to "Once Upon a Gospel" (Twenty-Third Publications, 2008).

Christmas trees and decorations were considered to be unholy pagan rituals, and the Puritans also banned traditional Christmas foods such as mince pies and pudding. Puritan laws required that [stores and businesses](#) remain open all day on Christmas, and town criers walked

whose beginning was shortly this side of the Flood!

Nimrod, grandson of Ham, son of Noah, was the real founder of the Babylonish system that has gripped the world ever since--the system of organized competition--of man-ruled governments and empires, based upon the competitive and profit-making economic system. Nimrod built the Tower of Babel, the original Babylon, ancient Nineveh, many other cities. He organized the world's first kingdom. The name Nimrod, In Hebrew, is derived from "Marad," meaning "he rebelled."

From many ancient writings, considerable is learned of this man, who started the great organized worldly apostasy from God that has dominated this world until now. Nimrod was so evil, it is said he married his own mother, whose name was Semiramis. After Nimrod's untimely death, his so-called mother-wife, Semiramis, propagated the evil doctrine of the survival of Nimrod as a spirit being. She claimed a full-grown evergreen tree sprang overnight from a dead tree stump, which symbolized the springing forth unto new life of the dead Nimrod. On each anniversary of his birth, she claimed, Nimrod would visit the evergreen tree and leave gifts upon it. December 25th was the birthday of Nimrod. This is the real origin of the Christmas tree.

Through her scheming and designing, Semiramis became the Babylonian "Queen of Heaven," and Nimrod, under various names, became the "divine son of heaven." Through the generations, in this idolatrous worship, Nimrod became the false Messiah, son of Baal the Sun-god. In this false Babylonish system, the

"Mother and Child" (Semiramis and Nimrod reborn), became chief objects of worship. This worship of "Mother and Child" spread over the world. The names varied in different countries and languages. In Egypt, it was Isis and Osiris. In Asia, Cybele and Deoious. In pagan Rome, Fortuna and Jupiterpuer. Even in Greece, China, Japan, Tibet is to be found the counterpart of the Madonna, long before the birth of Christ!

Thus, during the fourth and fifth centuries, when the pagans of the Roman world were "accepting" the new popular "Christianity" by hundreds of thousands, carrying their old pagan customs and beliefs along with them, merely cloaking them with Christian-sounding names, the Madonna and "Mother and Child" idea also became popularized, especially at Christmas time. Every Christmas season you will hear sung and chanted dozens of times the hymn "Silent Night, Holy Night," with its familiar "Mother and Child" theme. We, who have been born in such a Babylonish world, reared and steeped in these things all our lives, have been taught to revere these things as holy and sacred. We never questioned to see where they came from-whether they came from the Bible or from pagan idolatry!

We are shocked to learn the truth-some, unfortunately, take offense at the plain truth! But God commands His faithful ministers, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgression" (Isaiah 58:1). Shocking as these facts are, they are the plain facts of history and the Bible!

The real origin of Christmas goes back to the ancient

the" goose could not be eaten except in the depth of winter."

As to Rome, Juvenal says, " that Osiris, if offended, could be pacified only by a large goose and a thin cake.

In many countries we have evidence of a sacred character attached to the goose. It is well known that the capitol of Rome was on one occasion saved when on the point of being surprised by the Gauls in the dead of night, by the cackling of the geese sacred to Juno, kept in the temple of Jupiter. The goose in Asia Minor was the symbol of Cupid, just as it was the symbol of Seb in Egypt. In India, the goose occupied a similar position; for in that land we read of the sacred" Brahmany goose," or goose sacred to Brahma.

Finally, the monuments of Babylon show that the goose possessed a like mystic character in Chaldea, and that it was offered in sacrifice there, as well as in Rome or Egypt, for there the priest is seen with the goose in the one hand, and his sacrificing knife in the other.

There can be no doubt, then, that the Pagan festival at the winter solstice-in other words, Christmas-was held in honor of the birth of the Babylonian Messiah.

PURITANS AND CHRISTMAS

PURITANS FOUNDED America and were the Israelites who came from Europe to escape the long arm of the

the great mother of the gods, has frequently the **boar's head** as her accompaniment, in token not of any mere success in the chase, but of her triumph over the grand enemy of the idolatrous system, in which she occupied so conspicuous a place.

According to Theocritus, Venus was reconciled to the **boar** that killed Adonis, because when brought in chains before her, it pleaded so pathetically that it had not killed her husband of malice pretense, but only through accident. But yet, in memory of the deed that the mystic boar had done, many a boar lost its head or was offered in sacrifice to the offended goddess.

In Smith, Diana is represented with a boar's head lying beside her, on the top of a heap of stones, and in the accompanying woodcut (Fig. 28), in which the Roman Emperor Trajan is represented burning incense to the same goddess,

Hence the boar's head is still a standing dish in England at the Christmas dinner, when the reason of it is long since forgotten.



Yea, the "**Christmas goose**" of the Babylonian Messiah, as that worship was practiced both in Egypt and at Rome (Fig. 29). Wilkinson, in reference to Egypt, shows that "the favorite offering" of Osiris was "a goose," and moreover, that

Babylon. It is bound up in the organized apostasy with which Satan has gripped a deceived world these many centuries! In Egypt, it was always believed that the son of Isis (Egyptian name for "Queen of Heaven") was born December 25th. Paganism celebrated this famous birthday over most of the known world for centuries before the birth of Christ.

December 25th is not the birthday of Jesus the true Christ! The apostles and early true Church never celebrated Christ's birthday at any time. There is no command or instruction to celebrate it in the Bible—rather, the celebrating of birthdays is a pagan, not a Christian custom, believe it or not!

Thus the ancient idolatrous "Chaldean Mysteries," founded by this wife of Nimrod, have been handed down through the pagan religions under new Christian-sounding names.

If Rome be indeed the Babylon of the Apocalypse, and the Madonna enshrined in her sanctuaries be the very queen of heaven, for the worshipping of whom the fierce anger of God was provoked against the Israelites in the days of Jeremiah, it is of the last consequence that the fact should be established beyond all possibility of doubt; for that being once established; everyone who trembles at the Word of God must shudder at the very thought of giving such a system, either individually or nationally, the least countenance or support.

Something has been said already that goes far to prove the identity of the Roman and Babylonian systems; but

at every step the evidence becomes still more overwhelming. That which arises from comparing the different festivals is peculiarly so.

The festivals of Rome are innumerable; but five of the most important may be singled out for elucidation-viz., Christmas-day, Lady-Day, Easter, the Nativity of St. John, and the Feast of the Assumption. Each and all of these can be proved to be Babylonian.

And first, as to the festival in honor of the birth of Christ, or Christmas. How comes it that that festival was connected with the 25th of December? There is not a word in the Scriptures about the precise day of His birth, or the time of the year when He was born.

What is recorded there, implies that at what time so ever His birth took place, it could not have been on the 25th of December. At the time that the angel announced His birth to the shepherds of Bethlehem, they were feeding their flocks by night in the open fields.

Now, no doubt, the climate of Palestine is not so severe as the climate of this country; but even there, though the heat of the day be considerable, the cold of the night, from December to February, is very piercing. and it was not the custom for the shepherds of Judea to watch their flocks in the open fields later than about the end of October.

It is in the last degree incredible, then, that the birth of Christ could have taken place at the end of December. There is great unanimity among commentators on this point. Besides Barnes, Doddridge, Lightfoot, Joseph

"Truth shall spring out of the earth in [consequence of the coming of the promised Saviour], and righteousness shall look down from heaven" ,

Certain it is that that Psalm was written soon after the Babylonish captivity; and as multitudes of the Israelites, after that event, still remained in Babylon under the guidance of inspired men, such as Daniel, as a part of the Divine Word it must have been communicated to them, as well as to their kinsmen in Palestine. Babylon was, at that time, the centre of the civilized world; and "Yule cakes" were essential articles in the worship thus Paganism, corrupting the Divine symbol as it ever has done, had opportunities of sending forth its debased counterfeit of the truth to all the ends of the earth, through the Mysteries that were affiliated with the great central system in Babylon. Thus the very customs of Christmas still existent cast surprising light at once on the revelations of grace made to all the earth, and the efforts made by Satan and his emissaries to materialize, and degrade them.



In many countries the boar was sacrificed to the god, for the injury a **boar** was fabled to have done him. According to one version of the story of the death of Adonis, or Tammuz, it was, as we have seen, in consequence of a wound from the tusk of a boar, in like manner, by the tusk of a boar. *

Therefore, Diana, who though commonly represented in popular myths only as the huntress Diana, was in reality

Therefore, the 25th of December, the day that was observed at Rome as the day when the victorious god reappeared on earth, was held at the Natalis im'ioti Bolis, "The birth-day of the unconquered Sun."

Now the Yule Log is the dead stock of Nimrod, deified as the sun-god, but cut down by his enemies; the Christmas-tree is Nimrod redivivus-the slain god come to life again. In the light reflected by the above statement on customs that still linger among us, the origin of which has been lost in the midst of hoar antiquity, let the reader look at the singular practice still kept up in the South on Christmas-eve, of

Kissing under the mistletoe bough. That mistletoe bough in the Druidic superstition, which, as we have seen, was derived from Babylon, was a representation of the Messiah, "The man the branch." The mistletoe was regarded as a divine branch *-a branch that came from heaven, and grew upon a tree that sprang out of the earth. Thus by the engrafting of the celestial branch into the earthly tree, heaven and earth, that sin had severed, were joined together, and thus the mistletoe bough became the token of Divine reconciliation to man, the kiss being the well-known token of pardon and reconciliation. Whence could such an idea have come? May it not have come from the **Eighty-Fifth Psalm, ver. 10, 11,**

" Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have KISSED each other."

Scaliger, and Jennings, in his " Jewish Antiquities," who are all of opinion that December 25th could not be the right time of our Lord's nativity, the celebrated Joseph Mede pronounces a very decisive opinion to the same effect. After a long and careful disquisition on the subject, among other arguments he adduces the following :

At the birth of Christ every woman and child was to go to be taxed at the city whereto they belonged, whither some had long journeys; but the middle of winter was not fitting for such a business, especially for women with child, and children to travel in. Therefore, Christ could not be born in the depth of winter. Again, at the time of Christ's birth, the shepherds lay abroad watching with their flocks in the night time; but this was not likely to be in the middle of winter. And if any shall think the winter wind was not so extreme in these parts, let him remember the words of Christ in the gospel,

Matthew 24:20 But pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the sabbath day:

Mark 13:18 And pray ye that your flight be not in the winter.

If the winter was so bad a time to flee in, it seems no fit time for shepherds to lie in the fields and women and children to travel in.

Indeed, it is admitted by the most learned and candid writers of all parties that the day of our Lord's birth cannot be determined and that within the Christian Church no such festival as Christmas was ever heard of till the third century, and that not till the fourth century was far

advanced did it gain much observance. How, then, did the Romish Church fix on December the 25th as Christmas-day?

Why, thus: Long before the fourth century, and long before the Christian era itself, a festival was celebrated among the heathen, at that precise time of the year, in honor of the birth of the son of the Babylonian queen of heaven; and it may fairly be presumed that, in order to conciliate the heathen, and to swell the number of the nominal adherents of Christianity, the same festival was adopted by the Roman Church, giving it only the name of Christ WHEN Constantine changed the State Religion from Babylonian to Christian.

This tendency on the part of Christians to meet Paganism half-way was very early developed; and we find Tertullian, even in his day, about the year 230, bitterly lamenting the inconsistency of the disciples of Christ in this respect, and contrasting it with the strict fidelity of the Pagans to their own superstition. "By us," says he. "who are strangers to Sabbaths, and new moons, and festivals. once acceptable to God, the Saturnalia, the feasts of January, the Brumalia, and Matronalia, are now frequented; gifts are carried to and fro. New Year's Day presents are made with din, and sports and banquets are celebrated with uproar; oh, how much more faithful are the heathen to their religion, who take special care to adopt no solemnity from the Christians."

Upright men strove to stem the tide, but in spite of all their efforts, the apostasy went on, till the Church, with

fire," he has to enter the fire on "Mother-night," that he may be born the next day out of it, as the "Branch of God," or the Tree that brings all divine gifts to men, But why, it may be asked, does he enter the fire under the symbol of a Log? To understand this, it must be remembered that the divine child born at the winter solstice was born as a new incarnation of the great god (after that god had been cut in pieces), on purpose to revenge his death upon his murderers.

Now the great god, cut off in the midst of his power and glory, was symbolized as a huge tree, stripped of all its branches, and cut-down almost to the ground. But the great serpent, the symbol of the life restoring AEsculapius (the god of medicine), twists itself around the dead stock (see Fig. 27), and lo, at its side up sprouts a young tree -a tree of an entirely different kind, that is destined never to be cut down by hostile power-even the palm-tree, the well-known symbol of victory.



The Christmas-tree, as has been stated, was generally at Rome a different tree, even the fir; but the very same Idea as was implied in the palm tree was implied in the Christmas fir, for that covertly symbolized the new born god as Baal-berith, "Lord of the Covenant" and thus shadowed forth the perpetuity and everlasting nature of his power, now that after having fallen before his enemies he had risen triumphant over them all.

He had risen triumphant over them all.

The Wassailing Bowl of Christmas had its precise counterpart in the "Drunken festival" of Babylon; and many of the Thor observances still kept up among ourselves at Christmas came from the very same quarter.

The candles, in some parts of England, lighted on Christmas-eve, and used so long as the festive season lasts, were equally lighted by the Pagans on the eve of the festival of the Babylonian god, to do honour to him: for it was one of the distinguishing peculiarities of his worship to have lighted wax-candles on his altars.



The Christmas tree, now so common among us, was equally common in Pagan Rome and Pagan Egypt. In Egypt that tree was the palm-tree; in Rome it was the fir; the **palm-tree denoting the Pagan Messiah, as Baal-Tamar, the fir referring to him as Baal-Berith.** The mother of Adonis, the Sun

-God and great mediatorial divinity, was mystically said to have been changed into a tree, and when in that state to have brought forth her divine son. If the mother was a tree, the son must have been recognized as the "Man the Branch." And this entirely accounts for the putting of the



Yule Log into the fire on Christmas-eve, and the appearance of the Christmas-tree the next morning. As Zero-

Ashta, "The seed of the woman, which name also signified Ignigena, or" born of the

the exception of a small remnant, was submerged under Pagan superstition.

That Christmas was originally a Pagan festival, is beyond all doubt. The time of the year, and the ceremonies with which it is still celebrated, prove its origin. In Egypt, the son of Isis, the Egyptian title for the queen of heaven. was born at this very time, " about the time of the winter solstice." The very name by which Christmas is popularly known among ourselves-Yule-day proves at once its Pagan and Babylonian origin.

Yule" is the Chaldee name for an" infant" or" little child; " and as the 25th of December was called by our pagan Anglo-Saxon ancestors, "Yule Day" or "The Child's Day", and the night that preceded it, "Mother-night" long before they came in contact with Christianity that sufficiently proves it's real character.

Far and wide in the reals of paganism was this holiday observed. This festival has been commonly believed to have had onlt an astronomical character, referring simply to the completion of the sun's yearly course and the commencement of a new cycle.

But there is indubitable evidence that the festival in question had a much higher reference than this- that it commemorated not merely the figurative birthday of the sun in the renewal of its course, but the birthday of the Grand deliverer.

Among the Sabeans of Arabia, who regarded the moon, and not the sun, as the visible symbol of the favorite ob-

ject of their idolatry, the same period was observed as the birth festival. Thus we read in Stanley'S Sabeian Philosophy:

"On the 24th of the tenth month," that is December, according to our reckoning, "the Arabians celebrated the BIRTHDAY OF THE LORD-that is the Moon."

The Lord Moon was the great object of Arabian worship, and that Lord Moon, according to them, was born on the 24th of December, which clearly shows that the birth which they celebrated had no necessary connection with the course of the sun. It is worthy of special note, too, that if Christmas-day among the ancient Saxons of this island, was observed to celebrate the birth of any Lord of the host of heaven, the case must have been precisely the same here as it was in Arabia. The Saxons, as is well known, regarded the Sun as a female divinity, and the Moon as a male. It must have been the birth-day of the Lord Moon, therefore, and not of the Sun, that was celebrated by them on the 24 th of December, even as the birth-day of the same Lord Moon was observed by the Arabians on the 24th of December.

The name of the Lord Moon in the East seems to have been Meni, for this appears the most natural interpretation of the Divine statement in Isaiah 65: 11, "But ye are they that forsake my holy mountain, that prepare a temple for Gad, and that furnish the drink offering unto Meni."

There is reason to believe that Gad refers to the sun-god, and that Meni in like manner designates the moon divinity.

Meni. or Manai, signifies" The Numberer," and it is by the changes of the moon that the months are numbered. Psalm. " He appointed the moon for seasons: the sun knoweth the time of its going down."

The name of the " Man of the Moon," or the god who presided over that luminary among the Saxons, was Mane, as given in the" Edda," * and Mani, in the "Voluspa." That it was the birth of the" Lord Moon" that was celebrated among our ancestors at Christmas.

We have remarkable evidence in the name that is still given in the lowlands of Scotland to the feast on the last day of the year, which seems to be a remnant of the old birth festival for the cakes then made are called Nur-Cakes, or Birth-cakes. That name is Hogmanay. Now, "Hog-Manai" in Chaldee signifies "The least of the Numberer"; in other words, The festival of Deus Lunus, or, of the Man of the Moon. To show the connection between country and country, and the inveterate endurance of old customs, it is worthy to remark, that Jerome, commenting on the very words of Isaiah already quoted, about spreading a table for Gad and pouring out a drink offering to Meni," observes that it "was the custom so late as his time (fourth century) in all cities, especially in Egypt and at Alexandria, to set tables and furnish them with various luxurious articles of food and goblets containing a mixture of new wine on the last day of the month and the year.