

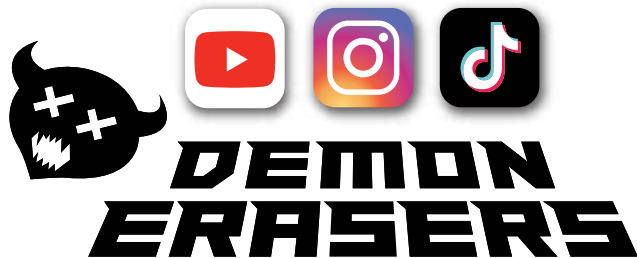
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ANGELS

the Origins of
the Christmas
Traditions



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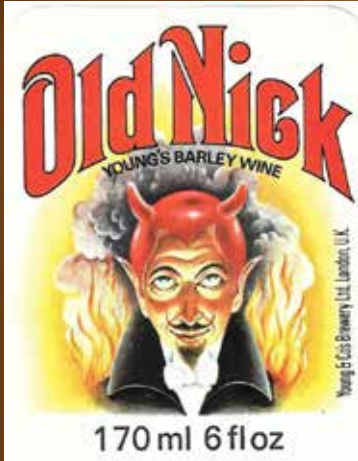
There is a widespread belief that Christmas is a celebration in commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ. However, the holiday itself and many of its modern-day traditions have roots in pagan festivals that predate the Christian holiday (Jubilees 6:37)^[a]. In this work, we reveal the true origins of modern Christmas traditions.

^[a]Jubilees 6:37

For this reason the years will come upon them when they will disturb (the order), and make an abominable (day) the day of testimony, and an unclean day a feast day, and they will confound all the days, the holy with the unclean, and the unclean day with the holy; for they will go wrong as to the months and sabbaths and feasts and jubilees.



Santa Claus & Saint Nick



~ Krampus ~





Santa Claus, also known as Old Saint Nick, is derived from the Dutch nickname, 'Sinter Klaas', a shortened form of Saint Nikolaas, or Saint Nicholas, notably a questionable historical figure. The name Nick comes from the Latin term 'nic', which translates to 'nothingness'. So, Old Nick means 'ancient nothingness'. Consider that Old Nick is a commonly known nickname for the devil and that Santa is an anagram for Satan.

In fact, the Saint Nicholas tradition contains a number of elements that are not kosher in origin. Originally, Saint Nicholas was depicted as a Druid dressed in green who carried a staff, or wizard's wand. In the 1930's, Coca Cola adopted this original depiction of Saint Nicholas and converted the icon from a Druid dressed in green to the red-robed Santa Claus figure we know today. Santa Claus is said to reward children with small gifts. However, in older folklore, Santa Claus would actually gather up naughty children, toss them in his basket, and whisk them away, not to hell, but to the North Pole to serve as his slaves. So elves are not actually 'Santa's little helpers', rather they are abducted children.

Furthermore, in medieval iconography, Saint Nicholas is sometimes presented as taming a chained demon. (Note the parallels between this origin story and the tale of Solomon chaining demons to build the temple outlined in the occult text "The Lesser Keys of Solomon"). His companions in Germanic Europe were originally presented as one or more enslaved demons forced to assist their captor. These companions of Saint Nicholas accompany him through the territories formerly controlled by the Holy Roman Empire. The characters act as foils to the benevolent gift-giver, or strict disciplinarians who threaten to thrash or abduct disobedient children.

Krampus & Companions



Bonhomme Noël et le Père Fouettard





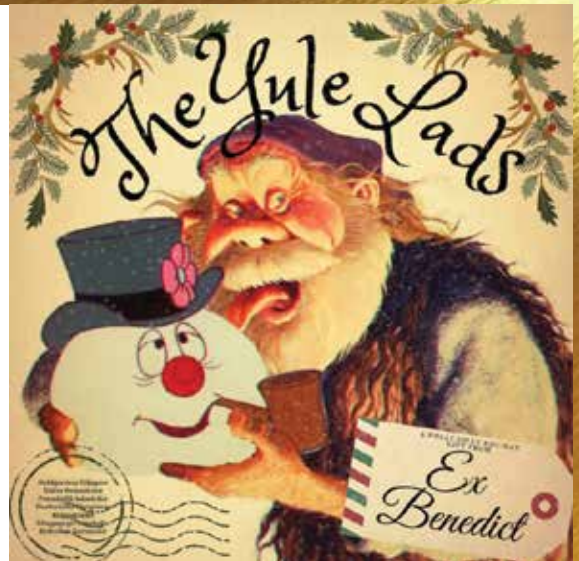
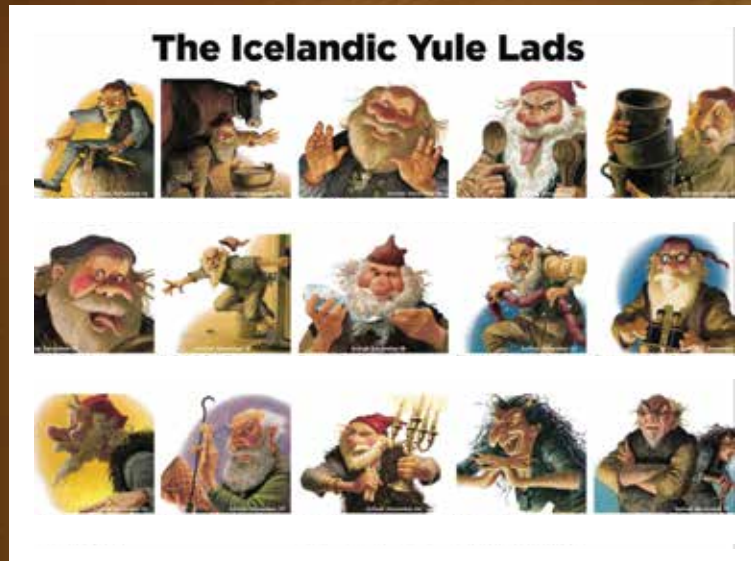
The demons, or threatening companions, working as helpers for the saint can still be found in various traditions in the characters of Krampus, Père Fouettard, Perchta, Knecht Ruprecht, Zwarte Piet, and Belsnickel.

The Krampus run, celebrated in Germany, is a 500-year-old tradition that features a horned figure called Krampus, yet another Nephilim. This figure is a hybridization between a goat and a human. It's worth noting the similarities between Krampus and the Greek goat god, Pan, who is known for kidnapping. See, Krampus, the demonic deity from Nordic folklore, is said to be the evil twin of and works as a pair with Santa Claus. Together, they visit children during December and Krampus scares children who misbehave and drags them to hell.

The other of Saint Nicholas' enslaved demon companions which appear across Germanic traditions and folklore have play similarly disturbing roles:

- Père Fouettard, which means "Father Whip", accompanies Saint Nicholas dispensing beatings to naughty children.
- Perchta, the only female demon, identifies children who have misbehaved, slits open their bellies, removes their stomachs and intestines, and fills the hole with straw and pebbles.
- Knecht Ruprecht, which means "male servant devil", asks children if they can pray. If they cannot, he beats them with a bag of ashes he carries around.
- Zwarte Piet is depicted as a sort of slave or servant to Saint Nicholas who aids in punishing misbehaved children, and is often presented as a sort of bogeyman. This character is specifically controversial as he is portrayed as a man wearing black-face.
- Belsnickel, unlike the other companions, travels alone. He is depicted as ragged and disheveled, and carries a switch in his hand which he uses to beat naughty children.

Elves, Stockings, & Mistletoe



Steinkjónstur	Sheep-Dote Clod	Harasses sheep, but is impaired by his stiff peg-legs.
Gölgugaur	Gully Gawk	Hides in gullies, waiting for an opportunity to sneak into the cowshed and steal milk.
Stúfur	Stubby	Abnormally short. Steals pens to eat the crust left on them.
Þvöruslakki	Spoon-Licker	Steals and licks wooden spoons. Is extremely thin due to malnutrition.
Puttasakli	Pot-Scraper	Steals leftovers from pots.
Askrakli	Bowl-Licker	Hides under beds, waiting for someone to put down their misur (a type of bowl with a lid used instead of dishes), which he then steals.
Hurfsakli	Door-Slammer	Likes to slam doors, especially during the night, waking people up.
Skyngmur	Skyi-Gobbler	Has a great affinity for skyr (similar to yogurt).
Þjagnakli	Sausage-Swiper	Hides in the rafters and snatches sausages that are being smoked.
Gluggagafi	Window-Peeper	A snoop who looks through windows in search of things to steal.
Góttapefur	Dacnary-Sniffer	Has an abnormally large nose and an acute sense of smell, which he uses to locate laufbrauð/leaf bread(puffbread).
Kettidaur	Meat-Hook	Uses a hook to steal meat.
Kartanaki	Candle-Stealer	Follows children in order to steal their candies (which were once made of tallow and thus edible).





Yuletide, or simply Yule, is a 12-day winter festival traditionally observed by Nordic peoples to celebrate the winter solstice through gift exchanges and merriment. Yule was originally celebrated with feasting, drinking, and a sacrificial boar. Customs such as the Yule boar and Yule singing are still reflected in modern-day Christmas traditions like the Christmas ham and caroling. In Celtic times, druids gathered mistletoe from oak trees during Yule as it was believed that it had mystical properties to ward off evil spirits and grant them good luck.

According to legend, Yule lads, which resemble Santa Claus and his elves, are the sons of the ogress Grýla, a half-goat Nephilim giant with an appetite for the flesh of naughty children whom she abducts and cooks in a large pot. In some versions of the tale, the Yule lads were said to be kidnapped children whom Grýla spared. These lads, one by one, visit people the last 13 nights before Yule to steal from or harass the population. If a Yule lad encountered a child who had misbehaved, he left a potato in their shoe. This story gave rise to the tradition of dropping a lump of coal in a stocking.

Rudolph & the Reindeer





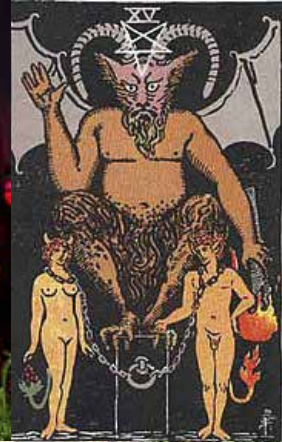
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A closer look at the famous flying reindeer, Rudolph, reveals parallels with a winged demon called Furfur, a flying human-stag hybrid. Similar to Rudolph guiding Santa's sleigh through snowstorms in the night, the demon Furfur is known for controlling the weather and creating storms and blizzards. While Rudolph is depicted as having a glowing red nose, Furfur features a tail that is lit on fire. And, just as Rudolph leads a herd of flying reindeer, Furfur is a demon known for ruling over many legions of sub-demons. Additionally, Furcifer, another name for Furfur, features the suffix 'cifer', as does the name Lucifer. Furcifer is also a derivation of the word furrier, alluding to the Nephilim, who were sometimes described as being covered in excessive body hair. It's worth noting the prevalence of stags in occult practices, as Furfur's characteristics resemble those of the Celtic stag god, Cernunnos, who also governs over weather and love.

A closer look at the etymological roots of the names of the rest of the reindeer reveals parallels with the pantheon of Greek gods:

- Dasher - the Scandinavian root 'dash', meaning to beat or strike suddenly and violently, connects this reindeer to the Greek god of war, Mercury.
- Dancer - the Greek god of festivity and music, Dionysus, is generally associated with dancing.
- Prancer - prancing means to 'spring from the hind legs', and is typically applied to describe horses, connecting this reindeer to Poseidon, the Greek god of horses.
- Vixen - a vixen is a word used to describe an attractive woman. Sexual allure is an intrinsic aspect of Aphrodite, the goddess of sexual love and beauty.
- Comet - also known as a 'falling star' denotes the original fallen angel, Satan, who is the overseer of hell and corresponds to the Greek god of the underworld, Hades.
- Cupid - Cupid is the Roman god of erotic love, equivalent to the Greek god Eros.
- Donner & Blitzen - originally Donder & Blixin, these names originate from the Dutch words 'thunder' and 'lightning', associating both of these reindeer with the Greek king and ruler of gods, Zeus.

Christmas Tree & Decorations





One of the earliest recorded Christmas tree traditions dates back to the 1510 Latvian secret society, House of the Black Heads, who carried a tree through the city and later burned it in ritualistic fashion. Note that the seed of the cedar tree, the pine cone, a centerpiece associated with modern-day Christmas decor, can be traced to archaic occult rituals from ancient cultures, including the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Romans. This fact draws a connection between practices associated with the pine cones and the trees themselves.

In many cultures, it's a common superstition for people to "knock on wood" for good luck. The phrase's origin can be traced back to ancient pagan cultures such as the Celts, who believed that spirits and gods resided within trees. These trees were cut down, and the wood was used to create staves, wands, and idols (Jeremiah 10:3-5)^(a). (The use of holly, another plant characteristic of Christmastime and believed to be adopted to represent Christ's crown of thorns, is also used by the occult for the crafting of wands.) Before carving the tree, witches and druids brought it into their homes and adorned it with food offerings and bells. The bells were used to determine whether spirits existed in the tree before using it for pagan practices. If the spirits responded favorably by ringing the bells, the tree was then carved to create the ceremonial tools.

Rather than bells, modern-day trees are decorated with ornaments, lights, and often a star or angel topper. Biblically, stars are representative of angels. In Hebrew, the word 'star' is the same as 'angel'. Thus, a 'falling star' is synonymous with the phrase 'fallen angel'. So, wishing upon a star is akin to making wishes to fallen angels or making deals with the devil. This allegory is alluded to in the story of fallen angels imbuing men with secret knowledge from the Book of Enoch. The five-pointed star, or pentagram, topping modern-day trees is representative of the sigil adorning Baphomet's forehead. Note that a sigil is a pictorial symbol used in ritualistic magic to conjure a demonic entity. Now, the star topper is traditionally lit, as is the torch atop Baphomet's head. Lucifer, another name for Baphomet, is known as the 'beholder of light' or the 'morning star'.

^(a)Jeremiah 10:3-5 NIV

For the practices of the peoples are worthless; they cut a tree out of the forest, and a craftsman shapes it with a chisel. They adorn it with silver and gold; they fasten it with hammer and nails so it will not totter. Like a scarecrow in a cucumber field, their idols cannot speak; they must be carried because they cannot walk. Do not fear them; they can do no harm nor can they do any good.

Festivities & Gifts



500 B.C.E. - representative of older male-younger male relationships





In ancient Rome, the week-long celebration of Saturnalia, held in honor of the Nephilim god Saturn the satyr, yet another half-goat incarnation, involved widespread gambling, feasts, gift-giving, orgies, and, as was common to the day, human sacrifice (Deuteronomy 12:29-32)^[a]. This time of debauchery was described as an event for "freeing the souls into immortality". The word 'saturnalia' is synonymous with 'an unrestrained and sexual celebration', or 'orgy'. This feast is where the tradition of kissing under a mistletoe and at the turn of the New Year may have originated, a pagan custom which was natural on nights that involved much revelry done in the spirit of drunken orgies. During this time, ancient Romans openly practiced pedophilia as it was a part of daily life (Isaiah 57:5)^[b].

In light of this information, the abbreviation 'Xmas' and the expression 'having a gay ol' time' take on a new meaning. The double meaning of the word 'gay' adequately describes the lewd acts that took place during these carefree festivities and may point to its etymological origins. Today, many activities exercised during Saturnalia have become absorbed into modern-day Christmas traditions, including gift-giving, decorating homes, singing, candle-lighting, feasting, and merrymaking.

^[a]Deuteronomy 12:29-32 NIV

You must not worship the Lord your God in their way, because in worshipping their gods, they do all kinds of detestable things the Lord hates. They even burn their sons and daughters in the fire as sacrifices to their gods. See that you do all I command you; do not add to it or take away from it.

^[b]Isaiah 57:5 NIV

You burn with lust among the oaks and under every spreading tree; you sacrifice your children in the ravines and under the overhanging crags.

The Biblical Truth



Despite the celebration of Christmas taking place on the 25th of December, the Bible does not state a date for Jesus Christ's birthday, nor is it found within any other historical sources. There is even speculation that Jesus was born in the spring, as scholars challenge the belief of a winter birth, citing whether shepherds would have been grazing their flock during cold months. In fact, the date of December 25th was first asserted by Pope Julius I in 350 AD, centuries after the birth of Christ, to coincide with celebrations of the winter solstice in an attempt to paganize Christian values (Colossians 2:8)^[a]. Early American settlers were aware of this notion and strongly opposed the observance of Christmas, going so far as to ban the holiday. In 1659, the Massachusetts Bay Colony enacted a law called 'Penalty for Keeping Christmas'. The idea was that "festivals as were superstitiously kept in other countries" were a "great dishonor to God and offense of others". Eventually, however, the foreign customs originating in recognition of pagan gods and festivals were integrated into our culture.

Over time, Christmas has been enveloped by consumerism. We adorn our homes with extravagant decorations, purchase and expect expensive gifts, and throw unnecessarily lavish parties. This greed is an issue of idolatry to be taken seriously (Colossians 3:5)^[b]. Many believe that Christian symbology has overruled the pre-established pagan traditions. However, the Bible clearly warns against the dangers of idolatry as it seeks to steal glory from God, to whom alone it is due (Exodus 20:4^[c], Deuteronomy 4:15-19^[d]).

It is clear that by observing Christmas traditions, we have been deceived into inadvertently partaking in pagan rituals. In light of the seriousness of the true origins and idolatrous greed embodied by modern-day Christmas rituals and symbolism, it is worth considering whether there remains anything truly holy to be celebrated in this holiday (Matthew 15:3 ESV)^[e]. Consider that for a Christian, every day and any day is worthy of celebrating Christ (Romans 14:5-6)^[f], not through gift-giving and merrymaking, but rather through prayer and worship, witnessing and evangelizing to non-believers, helping the poor and the lost, and fellowship with loved ones.

"Then you will know the truth and the truth will set you free." (John 8:32 NIV)

^[a] Colossians 2:8 ESV

See to it that no one takes you captive by philosophy and empty deceit, according to human tradition, according to the elemental spirits of the world, and not according to Christ.

^[b] Colossians 3:5 NIV

Put to death, therefore, whatever belongs to your earthly nature: sexual immorality, impurity, lust, evil desires and greed, which is idolatry.

^[c] Exodus 20:4 NRSV

You shall not make yourself an idol, whether in the form of anything that is in heaven above or that is on the earth beneath or that is in the water under the earth.

^[d] Deuteronomy 4:15-19 NIV

You saw no form of any kind the day the Lord spoke to you at Horeb out of the fire. Therefore watch yourselves very carefully, so that you do not become corrupt and make for yourselves an idol, an image of any shape, whether formed like a man or a woman, or like any animal on earth or any bird that flies in the air, or like any creature that moves along the ground or any fish in the waters below. And when you look up to the sky and see the sun, the moon and the stars—all the heavenly array—do not be enticed into bowing down to them and worshiping things the Lord your God has apportioned to all the nations under heaven.

^[e] Matthew 15:3 ESV


He answered them, "And why do you break the commandment of God for the sake of your tradition?"

^[f] Romans 14:5-6 NIV

One person considers one day more sacred than another; another considers every day alike. Each of them should be fully convinced in their own mind. Whoever regards one day as special does so to the Lord. Whoever eats meat does so to the Lord, for they give thanks to God; and whoever abstains does so to the Lord and gives thanks to God

The Nephilim





A common element in every origin story of Christmas involves an anthropomorphized animal figure. (Note the striking resemblance of the half-goat characters Grýla, Furfur, Krampus, Baphomet, and Satan to the Greek god Pan, a satyr also known for kidnapping. Undoubtedly, these figures are representations of the well-known goat figure from Scripture: Azazel, the goat demon, unto whom the people of God are instructed to make sacrifices no longer (Leviticus 17:7)[a].) These entities are featured in Greek, Roman, and Egyptian mythologies as well stories as from nearly every other ancient civilization. We find reference to them in the non-canonical Biblical texts, including the Books of Enoch, Jasher, and Jubilees. Their existence is also mentioned within the Dead Sea Scrolls, which were used to validate the Biblical texts. These beings are a genetic hybridization between angels, humans, and animals. The Book of Enoch suggests that the fallen angels mated with not just humans but all types of creatures, producing the hybridized offspring known as the Nephilim.

The Nephilim are a race of angelic hybrids who reigned over the Earth before the great flood and are first mentioned in the Book of Genesis (Genesis 6:4)[b]. The cross-breeding between angels, humans, and animals led to a variety of offspring ranging from giant humans to excessively hairy or deformed humans and half-human animal creatures. God flooded the Earth in an attempt to correct the perversion of humanity that proliferated from the angelic tampering to the genetic code of God's creations. There is speculation that Nephilim genetics persisted after the flood and exist obscured throughout the world, which serves as an explanation for unusual genetic mutations, including gigantism, dwarfism, elephantiasis, and hypertrichosis, also known as 'werewolf syndrome', a condition that causes excessive hair growth. The presence of Nephilim in today's world also explains supernatural and cryptic phenomena such as aliens, Bigfoot, ghosts, fairies, and elves.

Remnants paying homage to this perversion of God's creations are present throughout every culture. The distortion of the natural way of life featured in popular media (e.g., hybrids, reptilians, ogres, furies, body modification, transgenderism, etc.) unknowingly pays homage to the perversion of God's image to a time before the flood when the Nephilim reigned over the Earth. It is believed that advancements in genetic manipulation including vaccination and chimeric research, are an attempt to recreate the times before the great flood (Matthew 24:37)[c]. Thus, we can safely assume that the days of Noah are looming on the horizon.

[a]Leviticus 17:7 ESV

So they shall no more sacrifice their sacrifices to goat demons, after whom they whore. This shall be a statute forever for them throughout their generations.

[b]Genesis 6:4 NIV

The Nephilim were on the earth in those days—and also afterward—when the sons of God went to the daughters of humans and had children by them. They were the heroes of old, men of renown.

[c]Matthew 24:37 NIV

As it was in the days of Noah, so it will be at the coming of the Son of Man.

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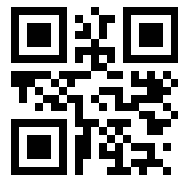
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the Origins of Christmas Traditions

Christmas is that special time of year that brings joy to the hearts of many as they gather to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Popular customs include gift-giving, decorating trees, filling stockings, and of course, waiting for Santa Claus to arrive. But, a closer look at the history of these practices may be shocking. In this text, we explore the true origins of modern-day Christmas traditions, revealing their pagan roots and consider whether there is even any Christ left to be taken out of Christmas.