

SHOCKING TRUTH ABOUT CHRISTMAS Pt.20: HOLLY, WREATH, CAROLING, DEER, BUCK, REINDEER

For us today in the church is Resurrection Day. The Lord Jesus is Risen and alive forevermore! Glory to God!

HOLLY

We already covered the holly king and the oak king earlier in this series. The holly king's role certainly ties in with the holly decorations.

Like mistletoe, holly berries were also thought to be sacred to the sun god.



This vintage card says “sing heigh ho! Unto the green holly.”

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, under “Celastrales,” exposes the origin of the holly wreath: “European pagans brought holly sprays into their homes, offering them to the fairy people of the forests as refuge from the harsh winter weather. During the Saturnalia, the Roman winter festival, branches of holly were exchanged as tokens of friendship. The earliest Roman Christians apparently used holly as a decoration at the Christmas season.”

We already know that all the greenery in the so called “Christian” celebration came from the pagans.

There are dozens of different types of holly. Virtually all of them come in *male and female varieties*—such as “Blue Prince and Blue Princess” or “Blue Boy and Blue Girl” or “China Boy and China Girl.”



Female holly plants cannot have berries unless a nearby male plant pollinates them. It is easy to see why the holly wreath found its way into pagan rituals as a token of friendship and fertility!



This is the ancient god Saturn whom the Romans worshiped at winter solstice. The use of evergreen plants, such as holly, was sacred to him, and fir branches,

symbolized life and abundance during the dark, cold season. Saturnalia's rituals honored the agricultural cycle, with the festival representing the rebirth of fertility and the return of abundance that would come with the spring and summer.

In winter, the Druids advised people to take Holly into their homes to shelter the elves and fairies who could join mortals at this time without causing them harm. But it must be completely removed before the eve of Imbolc - 1st-2nd February - first day of Spring, -for even if one leaf remained in the house, it would cause misfortune.



Pictured here is The Holly Fairy. In winter, the druids advised people to take holly into their homes to shelter the elves and fairies who could join mortals at this time without causing them harm. But it must be completely removed before the eve of Imbolc – 1st-2nd February – first day of Spring, for even if one leaf remained in the house, it would cause misfortune.

WREATHS



The wreath is yet another fertility symbol; circular to represent women's organs (the "circle of life"). The candle in the center is the phallic representation of the man.



This same symbol is used at the Vatican in St. Peter's Square. At the center is a 4,000 year old Egyptian obelisk with a circle around it. The obelisk and the circle around it represent fertility symbolism with the obelisk representing the male phallus and the circle the female womb. The obelisk was moved from Egypt, to

the Circus of Nero in Rome, where it witnessed countless Christian martyrdoms and executions.



The lines emanating from the present location at the Vatican (its third move) make it a sundial. If the obelisk's shadow lies within one of the eight sets of lines, it will indicate a sacrifice night. --Illumnatiwatcher.com

CHRISTMAS CAROLLING

Even this came from the pagans. Pat Robertson said singers wandered the streets naked, singing during Saturnalia. Ancient pagans held lively, noisy celebrations during the winter solstice (Yule) to call back the sun, which involved singing, dancing, drinking, and walking in processions. These celebrations were crucial for breaking the winter darkness, featuring communal singing, feasting, and the burning of Yule logs to honor the rebirth of the Sun.

Yule Wassailing became what we now know as caroling. People would visit homes, singing and offering a drink from their wassail bowl in exchange for gifts or money.



That is what you see here. There are the wassailers with their instruments and the wassail bowl filled with ale or mead, while the little boy is holding out his container to expect money from the wealthy residents of the home. Obviously this is a more modern rendition of wassailing. I don't think it was quite this tame initially.

There were two different kinds of wassailing. One was done out in fruit orchards. Wassail was both a drink and an activity, first referenced in the cider-producing parts of England where harvest revelers would dance about sprinkling the trees with a particularly potent vintage so that the next year's harvest would be abundant: Robert Herrick wrote

Wassaile the trees that they may beare / You many a plum and many a peare/For more or lesse fruits they will bring / As you do give them Wassailing in the seventeenth century.



Here they are gathered around the wassail bowl getting drunk.

At some point, Wassail and Wassailing also came to refer to a more general custom of a drink/drinking to one's health (the Middle English *waes hael* roughly translates to "be hale" or "be well"), and more specifically to Christmas cheer and well-wishing: wassailing seems to merge with caroling to create a custom of extending celebratory hospitality to one's friends and neighbors during the holiday season. The great revival (or creation?) of Christmas traditions in the Victorian era brought forth not only trees but also wassailing; the "traditional" *Here We Come a-Wassailing* carol that we are all so familiar with actually dates from the mid-nineteenth century.



This is “father Christmas” of the Norse people standing in the wassail bowl.

The practice in England has not always been considered so innocent. Similar traditions have also been traced to Greece and the country of Georgia. Wassailing was associated with rowdy bands of young men who would enter the homes of wealthy neighbors and demand free food and drink (in a manner similar to the modern children's Halloween practice of trick-or-treating). If the householder refused, he was usually cursed, and occasionally his house was vandalized. The example of the exchange is seen in their demand for "figgy pudding" and "good cheer", i.e., the wassail beverage, without which the wassailers in the song will not leave; "We won't go until we get some, so bring some out here". Such complaints were also common in the early days of the United States, where the practice (and its negative connotations) had taken root by the early 1800s; it led to efforts from the American merchant class to promote a more sanitized Christmas. The song they referenced here is “We Wish You a Merry Christmas”. So the real traditions were too rowdy and not good for business so the American merchants went to work on taming it down.



An English wassail bowl from the later seventeenth century, Victoria & Albert Museum, and a “Merry Christmas” image from the major illustrator of Dickens’ works, Hablot Knight Brown (also known as “Phiz”). Father Christmas holds the wassail cup among other Christmas traditions of “merrie olde England”: plum pudding, roast beef, mistletoe. I’m not sure why so many spirits (“bogies” and the snapdragon) are in the picture, nor do I know what “twelfth cake” is—yet!) British Museum, c. 1860.

This is the non-sense believed in the occult, that the contents of the wassail bowl would combat evil spirits and ensure a bountiful harvest. Those things in the background called bogies is probably like our modern day term boogie man. The key to all of this is that alcohol opens doors for demons to come into a person’s life, it does not drive evil spirits away. Jesus is the only One Who can drive an evil spirit out permanently. satan capitalizes on peoples spiritual ignorance all the time.

I did a little digging on the “snapdragon” character. I believe they are just referencing another dark or wicked character associated with the winter solstice but I did find this interesting:

Raisins or almonds were placed in a wide, shallow bowl, covered with brandy or rum, and set on fire. Participants would attempt to snatch the burning fruit out of the flames and eat it while it was still on fire, aiming to extinguish it in their mouths. The game was often played in the dark, turning the blue flames into a spooky spectacle and causing participants to look like “demons” or “devils,” fitting the chaotic, liminal energy of the winter solstice. Author Washington Irving documented it in 1819 as one of the traditional holiday games used to entertain guests during the Yuletide season.

There was nothing good about wassailing. It was based on drunkenness and revelry and today’s Christmas Caroling came out of that wickedness.

DEER and REINDEER

Let’s take a look at how the role of the deer, reindeer, buck or stag in winter solstice.



This looks like a little creepy elf lighting a candle on the stag’s horns. The candle represents the sun’s returning light. And the stag is a symbol of the sun god.

Nimrod was worshiped as a sun god. There are many sun gods and Nimrod had thousands of names because God confused the languages when He stopped what was going on at the Tower of Babel. When God did that, the occult, went underground. One of the main things they developed was a system of worship, summoning, identification, recognition, and language that works through the use of symbols. False gods and fallen angels have many different symbols. So along with the bull, the stag is another symbol of Nimrod's.

The stag is a potent ancient symbol representing the sun, virility, strength, and the cyclical renewal of life through the annual shedding of its antlers, closely tied to the Celtic horned god Cernunnos. It embodied wildness and nobility, often serving as a guide between the mortal world and the divine.

The antlers are seen as symbols of the sun's rays and the branches of the world tree, representing eternal renewal.



In the center is Cernunnos (Celtic Horned god): He is often depicted with stag antlers, representing the male, fertilizing principle of nature. Here he is with stag antlers and under his seat is a stag and looks like a bull which are symbols of his. He is pouring grain from a sack. Standing at his sides are the Roman gods Apollo and Mercury.

In Celtic myth, the white stag, in particular, was a messenger from the “Otherworld” signifying a call to spiritual quests. The stag is viewed as the “King of the Forest” and a symbol of royal virility.

While not a sun god himself, the stag is closely linked to sun-related rituals, such as the Celtic “burning of the stag” at Beltane, which honors the sun and the arrival of summer.

Four stags are mentioned in Norse mythology eating the branches of Yggdrasil (the world tree), symbolizing the renewal of life.



Here is Rudolph, representing the winter stag with candles, showing that the he bringing light, bells for the spirits of winter solstice and holly.



Solstice Sanctuary Yule Celebration – Celebrate / Learn / Manifest Join in rituals, storytelling and community as we honor the return of the light and the rebirth of intentions. Embrace the season’s magic and reconnect within.

This is laced with New Age speak. You see all the witchcraft items on the table, a little caldron, candles, a potion, pentagrams and that is because pagans are witches, they serve other gods and not Jesus. Notice the deer in the background with his rack of horns standing out against the moon. That’s the symbol of the sun god who is worshiped at winter solstice.

The Yule Stag is an ancient Northern European, Celtic, and Norse symbol of the Winter Solstice, embodying endurance, rebirth, and the returning sun. It is a popular, thematic and decorative image during the winter season. As a, liminal, sacred creature, it represents the turning of the year, often associated with the Horned God Cernunnos or the Wild Hunt.



This is a depiction of Odin leading the wild hunt on his horse with 8 legs, Sleipnir and his ravens and wolves.



This is Odin as a stag. The stag being connected to the wild hunt leads us to Odin because he is the leader of the wild hunt. Odin, who is santa is also Nimrod to the Norse people. So the stag is a symbol of Odin.

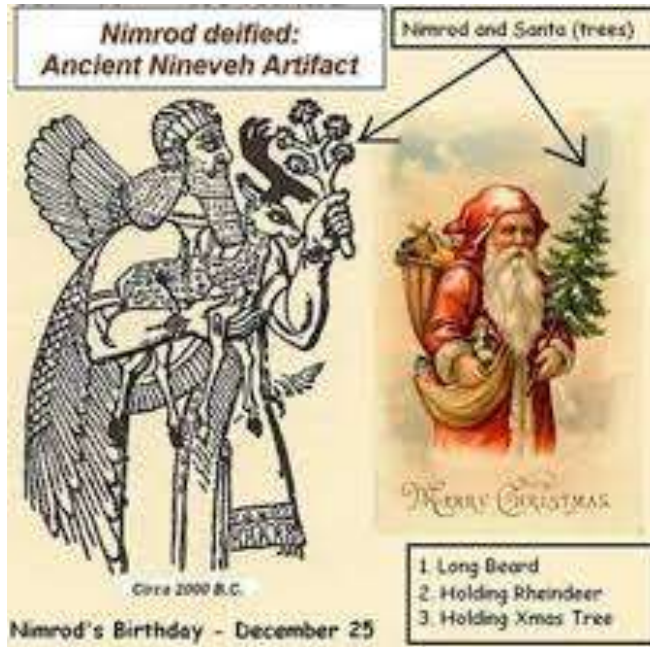


Listen to this discussion of Odin as a stag.

LudwigVonGator – Do you have a source for this? I’ve never heard of Odin being depicted as a stag and I’m wondering if it’s just random art or if it comes from something.

HowAboutThatHumanity replied: Honestly, when I first found it I thought it didn’t make any sense myself. However, I did some digging, and I found that there are depictions of the All Father (Odin) as being a “horned god” figure kind of like Cernunnos, and most interesting is that Rudolf Simek theorized that the stag was an early symbol kingship endowed by Odin upon rulers. I don’t know where the artist got it from, but that could be a good place to start.

LudwigVonGator replied: Ya, I found it interesting because the All Father is associated with the wild hunt, which in many English/Anglo-Saxon myths is associated with a horned deity much like Cernunnos.



L: Ancient Nineveh Artifact of Nimrod deified circa 2000 BC. He is holding a deer with antlers. The deer, buck or stag is one of his symbols as it is with santa.



Here is the Stag on a Christmas card. Notice the heart on the deer. There is a connection between the Babylonian word for heart, sometimes transliterated as "*bal*" or "*bel*," and the heart-shaped symbol used by the Romans, which was subsequently associated with the pagan god Nimrod (who was also identified as a baal).

Some people who learn that have wondered about our church logo because we have three hearts in it. The three hearts in our logo stands for The Father's heart, Jesus' heart and the heart of The Holy Spirit all intertwined as one and in perfect agreement as one.



Here is a Yule card for winter solstice. "Blessed Yule", and you see the winter stag there with candles signifying he's the light bringer. He is a symbol of the sun gods worshiped at Christmastime.



Look at this. Santa's throne has a pentagram at the top and horns. The people that design this stuff know the meaning of it.



The stag atop the Christmas tree.

In Finland, the solstice meant celebrating the sun goddess Beiwe who rode on a sleigh pulled by reindeer.



The reindeer goddess Beiwe by Judy Shaw

In Finland, the solstice meant celebrating the sun goddess Beiwe who rode on a sleigh pulled by reindeer. The reindeer goddess Beiwe by Judy Shaw.



Here she is riding a reindeer through the sky.

Beiwe (or Beavi) is the Sámi goddess of the sun, spring, fertility, and sanity, acting as a crucial deity for the Indigenous people of Northern Scandinavia and Russia. She brings back warmth and green vegetation, nurtures reindeer, and restores mental health after the long winter darkness.

She is the goddess of the sun and spring, bringing fertility to plants and animals. Beiwe travels in the sky with her daughter, Beavi-nieida (Sun Maiden), in an enclosure of reindeer antlers. She is traditionally honored during the winter solstice, with families sacrificing reindeer and preparing sun-shaped cakes of flour and reindeer blood to entice the sun to return. She is associated with the reindeer, and she is often represented by a sun-wheel symbol made of branches and flowers. *When they mentioned her daughter being called the Sun Maiden it reminded me of this:*



This is an older Sun-Maid raisins logo. We just heard about the reindeer goddess and her daughter the sun maiden. They really don't try to hide their symbolism, we just haven't understood it in our time. The founder of this corporation was a luciferian and he or she chose their name and logo in honor of the god they serve, the ultimate sun god is satan and we've been learning through this series about how Nimrod was worshiped as a sun god.



Here is Beiwe surrounded by reindeer at winter solstice and she has a light symbol to show she is a sun goddess.

Beivve brings fertility back to the Arctic region, she makes the plants grow, so that the reindeer flourish and reproduce, and bring wealth and prosperity to humans. She is also called upon to restore the mental health of those who go insane because of the continual darkness of the long winter.



This is Artemis with a stag which is one of her symbols. She is goddess of the wild hunt, the wilderness, wild animals, child birth and virginity. She is also Diana of the Ephesians a mother goddess who links back to Asherah and Semiramis.

CLOSING

Nimrod, the false gods and goddesses and the fallen angels have symbols that they are known by, they have animals that represent them, they have numbers and colors etc. satan's system of worship is steeped in symbolism. When God confused the languages at the Tower of Babel the occult went underground and surfaced in the mystery religions. We see the mystery religions today in the secret societies and false religions. One of the main systems they developed in order to communicate was through symbols and things that represented them, their powers, and attributes. We've been learning about what and who the stag represented at winter solstice. The stag is a potent ancient symbol representing the sun, virility, strength, and the cyclical renewal of life through the annual shedding of its antlers. It is connected with nobility, virility and the wild. You will find symbolism all throughout paganism, the occult, freemasonry, the illuminati and witchcraft.

God is not known by any symbol, not even the cross. The cross was a symbol of Tammuz' and he was a Babylonian god, Nimrod's son, adopted by the Romans who crucified Jesus on a symbol used in worship of their god.

Acts 17:29 - Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.

The Trinity is not to be compared to anything made out of gold or silver or stone. You cannot compare The Trinity to anything that man has made, drawn, crafted or imagined. God is not represented by a bull or deer or ox or anything.

He never wanted His children making idols and images to use in worship of Him and that is why He never allowed them to see Him. When God spoke to the Israelites at Mt. Sinai, they did not see a form or shape, they only heard His voice.

Deut.4:15-18 – Take ye therefore good heed unto yourselves; for ye saw no manner of similitude on the day *that* the LORD spake unto you in Horeb out of the midst of the fire: Lest ye corrupt *yourselves*, and make you a graven image, the similitude of any figure, the likeness of male or female, The likeness of any beast that *is* on the earth, the likeness of any winged fowl that flieth in the air, The likeness of any thing that creepeth on the ground, the likeness of any fish that *is* in the waters beneath the earth: And lest thou lift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, *even* all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship them, and serve them, which the LORD thy God hath divided unto all nations under the whole heaven.

Horeb is Mt. Sinai, don't know why they are calling it by a different name here but it is the same mountain. This passage of Scripture is telling us that in order to prevent idolatry God did not allow them to see His form and they must not corrupt themselves by making an idol or image of any kind, whether in the form of a human, animal, or heavenly body.

The second commandment in Exodus 20:4 explicitly forbids creating graven images or likenesses of anything in heaven, earth, or water for worship.

The false gods and fallen angels all have animal representations of themselves that are worshiped and revered as the god himself just as they have sacred trees

and other symbols. So now you know the buck, stag, deer and reindeer of Yule, Christmas and winter solstice all represent the sun god and sun goddess.

PRAYER

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