

Wise Men First Saw Christmas Star at Tai Shan China

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A lectio divina Work of God

Early Church Knew Wise Men Were Chinese

The previous article [www.guiculture.com/xmastar25b.pdf] shows that the early Church of the first century, 5th, 8th and 13th centuries knew that the Magi were Chinese. This fact had been suppressed for centuries and some analysts are becoming to realise this only recently

The Magi are said to be both kings and wise men, and the text gives a patronymic list of their names (2:3). **They live in the land of Shir ... at the easternmost edge of the inhabited world, at the shore of the great Ocean** (2:4). *Revelation of the Magi, first century*

—I have heard some referring to such a writing, even if it is not beyond dispute, nevertheless not ruining the faith, but confirming (it), seeing that there was **a certain race situated at the very beginning of the East near the Ocean**, who had possession of a certain writing having been inscribed with the name of Seth, concerning this star which was going to appear, [Opus Imperfectum in Matthaëum is an early Christian commentary on the Gospel of Matthew, written sometime in the 5th century]

The belief that the Chinese were represented among the Magi who traveled to Bethlehem persisted, and **in the eighth century a Nestorian church leader claimed: "The Magi, returning from Bethlehem, brought the first news of the Savior to China."**

Not Without Witness - Excerpts from our new "Shaanxi" book. <https://www.asiaharvest.org/not-without-witness-excerpts-from-our-new-shaanxi-book>. 1996-2024 Asia Harvest

... in the **thirteenth century**, an Armenian Christian lord, Smbat Sparapet, recorded in a letter that, while travelling across the Mongol Empire and visiting Christians in Central Asia and China, he had noticed they all decorated their churches with images of the magi. He recorded that the **magi were believed to have originally come from China, from the region corresponding to present-day Gansu province**. His brother, the Armenian king of Cilicia (south-east Turkey), who later made the same journey alternatively recorded that the magi had rather come from among the Uyghurs. 2 December 2024. The mysterious Magi: outsiders, outlandish, Uyghur? Benjamin Sharkey. <https://www.seenandunseen.com/mysterious-magi-outside-outlandish-uyghur>

The land at the farthest East by the Ocean was ancient China! The previous exegesis also presented Han records of the birth and death of the Lord. **By comparisons with the ancient Chinese worship traditions, it is possible to determine how the Wise Men first saw the Christmas Star in ancient China!**

Chinese Wise Men First Saw Christmas Star at Tai Shan China

Pertinent passages from the “Revelation of the Magi” ([Revelation of the Magi: The Lost Tale of the Wise Men's Journey to Bethlehem](#). Copyright © 2010 by Brent Christopher Landau) are extracted and comparisons made with relevant features of the ancient Chinese culture.

2.4 These are kings, sons of Eastern kings, in the land of Shir, which is the **outer part of the entire East of the world inhabited by human beings, at the Ocean, the great sea beyond the world, east^^ of the land of Nod**, that place in which dwelt Adam, head and chief of all the families of the world.

Correspondence 1. Magi came from a land located at farthest east by a great sea or ocean. This land was ancient China!

4.1 'And those books of hidden mysteries were placed on the **Mountain of Victories^^** in the east of Shir, our country, in a cave, the **Cave of Treasures of the Mysteries of the Life of Silence**.

Comments

Verse 4.1. refers to Tai Shan mountain at the furthest east in China!

AI Overview "Tai Shan mountain of victories" refers to Mount Tai (Taishan) in Shandong, China, which is famous as a sacred peak where Chinese emperors would perform sacrifices to Heaven and Earth to announce the triumph of their dynasties. It has been a symbol of ancient Chinese civilization, beliefs, and the **"victory of brightness"** for thousands of years.

AI Overview. "Tai Shan cave of silence" is likely a creative or poetic description rather than the formal name of a specific location in Mount Tai (Taishan), which is a sacred mountain in China. **The mountain is known for its "mysterious in its silence" atmosphere** in general, but no single site is officially named the "cave of silence"

Correspondence 2. “Mountain of Victories” in the east of Shir = Tai Shan China

Correspondence 3. “Cave of Treasures of the Mysteries of the Life of Silence.” = Tai Shan China.

4.5 Wait for the light that shines forth to you from the exalted East of the majesty of the Father, **the light that shines forth from on high in the form of a star** over the Mountain of Victories and comes to rest upon a pillar of light within the Cave of Treasures [of] Hidden Mysteries.

Correspondence 4 AI Overview Prophecies and divine messages at Mount Tai (Taishan) in China are deeply tied to imperial rituals, cosmic order, and natural symbolism, where emperors performed Fengshan sacrifices to report unification and seek blessings

Correspondence 5. Star at East mountain = Star seen at Tai Shan

5.2 And we went up to the Mountain of Victories, and when we were all assembled at the foothills of the mountain from each one's dwelling place, we remained in one place for purification on the [twenty-fifth day^^ of every month](#).

5.3 And we bathed in [a certain spring that was on the foothills of the mountain, and it is called "The Spring of Purification."](#)

5.4 And seven trees stood over it: an olive, a vine, a myrtle, [a cypress,] an orange, a cedar, and a juniper.

5.5 "And that mountain was altogether incomparably more beautiful and desirable than all the mountains in our land, and the smell of all sweet spices effused from it, and the dew that was sprinkled was a sweet smell.

5.6 And when it became the [first of the month](#),^^ we ascended and went to the top of the mountain and stood before the mouth of the Cave of Treasures of Hidden Mysteries.

Comments

AI Overview. The ancient Fengshan ceremony was an official imperial rite involving two parts: the Feng sacrifice on the summit of Mount Tai to pay homage to Heaven, and the Shan sacrifice at a lower hill or the foothills to show respect to Earth

AI Overview. The traditional Feng Shan ceremony at Mount Tai was an infrequent, imperial-only ritual and was not a monthly event held on the 1st and 25th days. However, [in local folk customs and modern temple practices, the 1st and 25th days of the lunar month hold significance for general worship and specific offerings](#).

Correspondence 6. The timing of the rituals on the 1st and 25th days was a distinct ancient Chinese ritual custom. This was not so in Biblical and Hindu calendars.

[\[25th day\] it holds a very specific and important meaning in the twelfth and final lunar month \(腊月, Làyuè\), as part of the lead-up to Chinese New Year.](#)

AI Overview The 25th day of the 7th moon refers to a date in the Chinese Lunar Calendar, falling during Ghost Month (Hungry Ghost Festival), a significant time when spirits roam, and people honor ancestors with offerings, incense, and rituals, often featuring temple fairs and opera..

Correspondence 7. The emperor would carry out the Feng Shan worship ceremony at Tai Shan. He would worship first the Shan ritual at Dai Temple at the base of the mountain. Then he would ascend the mountain on the first day.

AI Overview While Mount Tai (Taishan) and its surroundings have many natural springs and pools (like Black Dragon Pool), and there are nearby hot spring resorts (like [Culaishan Hot Spring near Dai Temple](#)), the historic Dai Temple itself (Dai Miao) is a complex of ancient buildings, altars, and halls, focusing on imperial worship, not a natural spring pool for bathing, though it's a key part of visiting the sacred mountain area where springs are abundant

Correspondence 8. The Magi bathed in a spring. This would be like Culaishan Hot Spring near Dai Temple

Correspondence 9. The emperor at Tai Shan would carry out the Feng Shan ceremony. "Feng" means "seal" and "Shan" means to clear away" [i.e. purify]. That is, Verse 5.5 "the Spring of Purification" was the "Shan" part carried out at the foothills where there would be water springs!

Correspondence 10. The Wise Men first saw the Xmas star during Christmas period, i.e. winter. The Feng Shan ceremony at Tai Shan China was carried out during winter solstice!

Revelation of the Magi shows that one remarkable feature of Christmas is the sacred mushroom.

28.1 And some of the people,^{^^} rejoicing in love, took of those provisions and ate. And they began rejoicing and leaping for joy, while glorifying and saying to each other everything that appeared to them.^{^^^} There was one of them saying, **"At the moment I ate of these provisions, I saw a great light that has no likeness in the world."**

28.2 And there is one saying, "I saw God bearing him self ^{^^°} in the world as he wished." And there is one saying, "I saw a star of light that darkened the sun by its light."

28.3 And there is one saying, "I saw a human being whose appearance is more unsightly than a man,^{^^^} and he is saving and purifying the world by his blood and by his humble appearance." ^{^^^^}And there is one saying, "I saw something like a lamb^{^^^} hanging upon a tree of life,

28.4 and by him and his blood redemption takes place for all the creatures of the world." And there is one saying, "I saw a pillar of light diving down inside the bow els of the earth, and the dead rise to meet it, and they worship and glorify it with great joy." ^{^*} *And those who ate from those provisions were speaking to each other many other things beyond these, and their minds brought forth much glory day by day.

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Correspondence 11. The passage refers to the consumption of the Christmas mushrooms! Eating sacred mushrooms were also part of the Chinese Feng Shan ceremony!

Comments

Between 1008 and 1016, for several times Emperor Zhenzong (968–1022, r. 997–1022) distributed Zhicao (Ganoderma Lucidum), acquired during the Fengshan 封禪 rituals. These grand-scale activities from central to local levels were completely different from the previous management of auspicious omens and calamities. Zhicao, serving as an auspicious symbol in the Confucian system of auspicious omens and calamities, underwent an elevation in status through its integration with the concept of longevity in Daoism.

The Distribution of Zhicao 芝草 by Buddhist Ways After the Fengshan Ritual in Mount Tai, 1008–1016. Rui Yang 2025. <https://www.mdpi.com/2077-1444/16/5/634>

Since ancient times, Taoist temples were called "the abode of mushrooms" and according to their mystical teachings, the use of woody mushrooms zhi (Ganoderma) or lingzhi "spirits mushroom", in particular making from it a concentrated decoction of hallucinogenic action,[27] gave followers the opportunity to see spirits or become spirits themselves by receiving the magical energy of the immortals xians, located on the "fields of grace" in the heavenly "mushroom fields" (zhi tian). Lingzhi (mushroom). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Statistical Significance: Wise Men First Saw Star at Tai Shan China
Armed Caravan of 500 Took 1 to 2 Years Journey to find Christ**

The passages of the first or second century "Revelation of the Magi" have 11 correspondences with **the Chinese Feng Shan worship ceremony at Tai Shan China**. This has a high statistical significance of one in 2048 or 0.0004882. **The Wise Men were Chinese astronomers who first saw the Xmas Star at Tai Shan!**



The Chinese Wise Men led by Han Prince Liu Xiang assembled an armed caravan of 500 and took a one to two years journey west. They arrived at Bethlehem and thus was born the famous Christmas Nativity!

We actually found that the Xmas Wise Men were Chinese back in 1997:

WISE MEN WERE FROM FAR EAST CHINA REGION

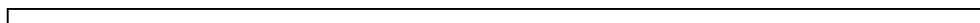
The comparisons reflect several lines of evidence which indicate strongly that only the ancient China region would fit as the nation in the east, from where the wise men came to visit our Lord during Christmas.

So, it looks like wise men of East Asian origins were the first people to worship the Lord! This is besides that they were also the first to bring gifts to the Lord. It may be thought provoking to ask how did these Chinese wise men, evidently also master astrologers, knew from the stars how to find and worship the Lord.

But the fact remains, it was not the Jews who first worshiped the Lord.

[Gary King. 1997. Wise Men of the Christmas Star. Synergy Books International](#)

It is a *lectio divina* reconfirming finding!



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Lost Secrets of Christmas

Amazing Proofs that Magi Who Visited the Lord Were Chinese! Proof from geographical data recorded by first-second century text “Revelation of the Magi”. See

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Wise Men First Saw Christmas Star at Tai Shan China

“ www.guiculture.com/xmatar25c.pdf ”

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A remarkable analysis of geographical data in Book of Enoch showing where were the ancient geographical locations of “Garden of Eden” and also “Atlantis-Tartarus”. See

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