

"AND UPON HER FOREHEAD WAS A NAME WRITTEN, MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH." Revelation 17:5

The Roman Catholic Church is the **Great Whore of Mystery Babylon**. It is an ancient, ungodly religion. Idol worship prevailed in Babylon and it also prevails in the Romish liturgy and tradition. The Bible says,

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."

Exodus 20:4

The Catholic Church does have idols. It is wicked; it is Satanic; and it is anti -God! In Exodus 20:5 it says,

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God."

Poor, misguided, beguiled Catholics bow and genuflect in front of these abominations to try to gain some sort of favor from God. They are shackled to this form of will worship and they need to be "freed" from this power of darkness. Colossians 2:8 says,

"Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ."

The teachings in the Catholic Church are based upon traditions of man and a smattering of twisted passages from the Bible to justify it. A lot of their teaching comes from the Apocrypha also. The Apocrypha is not the Bible. It is not the Inspired Word of God. The Catholics stuck these pseudo books in their bible between Malachi and Matthew. These books have long since been detected by genuine believers to be false. The Lord Jesus Christ and the apostles quoted many times from the Old Testament, but they never quoted from the Apocrypha once. You will find that this is where the Roman Catholic Church gets a lot of their heresy. There is no such thing as purgatory. The Bible says,

"And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment:"

Hebrews 9:27

A person dies and if they are not saved they drop into HELL! Luke 16:22b-23 says,

"...the rich man also died, and was buried; And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom."

The rich man died and went to hell. He begged for a drop of water. He said in verse 24,

" And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame."

What was Abraham's reply? Luke 16: 25-26 says,

"But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented. And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come from thence."

There is no relief in hell! There is no getting out of hell! You could have a hundred masses performed, but all would be to no avail. After a person dies, their destiny is forever sealed! Revelation 22:11 says,

"He that is unjust, let him be unjust still: and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still: and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still."

This passage is near the end of the book of Revelation. It is after the prophecy concerning the Great White Throne Judgment and description of the eternal state and bliss of heaven that we will enjoy. Once a person dies, nothing will help him if he was not a born again Christian. The Bible says in Matthew 23:14,

"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretense make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

One would wonder how many widows' houses today have been devoured by these modern-day Pharisees. It has been said, "High money-high mass, low money-low mass, no money-no mass." "A Requiem Mass is a Solemn or Low Mass with portions omitted; it is offered on behalf of the departed. In addition to the liturgy, importance attaches to the vestments of the celebrant and his assistants, and to the music composed for the service by Bach, Beethoven, Gounad, etc." (Grollier Encyclopedia, page 249, column 2).

The Catholics seem to think the more elaborate the mass is the more effect it will have. This is demonic!! The Bible says,

"Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost; Which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour;"

Titus 3:5-6

Salvation is only through the shed blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. When one repents of their sin and receives the Lord Jesus Christ as their personal saviour, they are saved.

"And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."

Acts 16:31

The Roman Catholic Church has done a fine job in one area though – erasing history. If the average person knew one-tenth of the dark history of Rome they would completely abandon it and realize it is of Satan. I would, like to quote at length from Foxe's Book of Martyrs. The following excerpts are found on pages 58 - 65 of Spires 1968 Edition of Foxe's Book of Martyrs. These pages comment on the awful Spanish Inquisition.

THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND CRUELITIES OF THE INQUISITION

In the time of Pope Innocent III, the reformed religion had occasioned such a noise throughout Europe, that the Catholics began to fear their church was in danger. The pope was determined to impede as much as possible the progress of the Reformation and he accordingly instituted a number of inquisitors ---i.e., persons who were to make inquiry, and punish the reformed heretics. Dominic and the

other inquisitors spread themselves over various Roman Catholic countries, and treated the Protestants with the utmost severity. At length the pope, not finding the inquisitors so useful as he had imagined, resolved upon the establishment of fixed courts of inquisition; the first office of which was established in the city of Toulouse, and Dominic became the first regular inquisitor.

Courts of the inquisition were speedily erected in other countries; but the Spanish inquisition became the most powerful of any. Even the kings of Spain themselves, though arbitrary in all other respects, were taught to dread the power of the Inquisition; and the cruelties they exercised compelled multitudes, who differed but slightly in opinion from the Catholics, carefully to conceal their sentiments. The Dominicans and the Franciscans were the most zealous of all the monks: these, therefore, the pope invested with an exclusive right of presiding over the different courts of inquisition. The friars of those two orders were selected from the very dregs of the people, and therefore were not much troubled with scruples of conscience.

The pope gave the inquisitors the most unlimited powers, as judges representing his person: they were permitted to excommunicate or sentence to death, whom they thought proper, upon the slightest information of heresy; were allowed to publish crusades against all whom they deemed heretics, and enter into leagues with sovereign princes, to join those crusades with their forces. About the year 1244 their power was further increased by the Emperor Frederic the Second, who declared himself the protector of all inquisitors, and published two cruel edicts---viz., that all heretics who continue obstinate should be burnt; and that all who repented should be imprisoned for life.

The officers of the Inquisition are, three inquisitors or judges, a proctor fiscal, two secretaries, a magistrate, a messenger, a receiver, a gaoler, an agent of confiscated possessions and several assessors, counsellors, executioners, physicians, surgeons, doorkeepers, familiars, and visitors, who are all sworn to profound secrecy. Their chief accusation against those who are subject to this tribunal is heresy, which comprises all that is spoken or written against any of the articles of the creed or the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church. The other articles of accusation are, renouncing the Roman Catholic persuasion, and believing that persons of any other religion may be saved, or even admitting that the tenets of any but papists are reasonable. There are two things which incur the most severe punishments to disapprove of any action done by the Inquisition, or disbelieve anything said by an inquisitor.

All Roman Catholics were commanded, under pain of excommunication, to give immediate information, even of their nearest and dearest friends, if they judged them to be heretics, or any ways inclining to heresy. All who give the least assistance to Protestants are called factots or abettors of heresy, and the accusations against these are for comforting such as the Inquisition have begun to prosecute; assisting, or not informing against them, if they should happen to escape; concealing, abetting, advising, or furnishing heretics with money; visiting, or writing to, or sending them subsistence; secreting or burning books and papers, which might serve to convict them. The inquisition also takes cognisance of such as are accused of being witches, magicians, blasphemers, soothsayers, wizards, common swearers; and of such as read or even possess the Bible in the common language, the Talmud of the Jews, or the Koran of the Mohammedans. Upon all occasions the inquisitors carry on their process with the utmost severity. A Protestant is seldom shown any mercy; and a Jew, who turns Christian, is far from being secure; for if he be known to keep company with another converted Jew, suspicion arises that they privately practice together some Jewish ceremonies; if he keep company with a person who was lately a Protestant, but now professes popery, they are accused of plotting together; but if he associate with a Roman Catholic, an accusation is often laid against the Catholic for only pretending to be a papist, and the consequence is, a confiscation of his effects and the loss of life if he complain of ill-usage. A defense is of little avail; for even suspicion is deemed cause of condemnation, and the greater his wealth the greater his danger.

When the inquisitors have taken umbrage against an innocent person, all expedients are used to facilitate condemnation; false oaths and testimonies are employed to find the accused guilty; and all laws and institutions are sacrificed to bigoted revenge. If a person accused be arrested and imprisoned, his treatment is deplorable. The gaolers may begin by searching him for books and papers which may tend to his conviction, or for instruments which might be employed in self-murder or escape, and on this pretext they often rob him of his wearing apparel. When the prisoner has been searched and robbed, he is committed to prison. The mildest sentence is imprisonment for life; yet the inquisitors proceed by degrees at once subtle, slow, and cruel. The gaoler first insinuates himself into the prisoner's favour, by pretending to wish him well, and advise him; and among other hints falsely kind, tells him to petition for an audit. When he is brought before the consistory, the first demand is, "What is your request?" To this the prisoner very naturally answers that he would have a hearing. Hereupon, one of the inquisitors replies, "Your hearing is this—confess the truth, conceal nothing, and rely on our mercy." If now the prisoner make a confession of any trifling affair, they immediately found an indictment upon it; if he is mute, they shut him up without light, or any food but a scanty allowance of bread and water, till he overcome his obstinacy, as they call it; and if he declare his innocence, they torment him till he either dies with the pain or confess himself guilty.

On the re-examination of such as confess, they continually say, "You have not been sincere, you tell not all; you keep many things concealed, and therefore must be remanded to your dungeon." When those who have been mute are recalled for further examination, if they continue silent, such tortures are ordered as will either make them speak or kill them; and when those who proclaim their innocence are re-examined, a crucifix is held before them, and they are solemnly exhorted to take an oath of their confession of faith. This brings them to the test; they must either swear they are Roman Catholics or acknowledge they are not.

After a person impeached is condemned, he is either severely whipped, violently tortured, sent to the galleys, or sentenced to death; in either case the effects are confiscated. After judgment, a procession is formed to the place of execution, and the ceremony is called an *Auto da Fe*, or act of faith. The following is an exact account of one of these atrocious and grotesque solemnities, performed at Madrid in the year. 1683:--

The officers of the Inquisition, preceded by trumpets, kettledrums, and their banner, marched on the 30th of May, in cavalcade, to the palace of the great square, where they declared by proclamation that on the 30th of June the sentence of the prisoners would be put in execution. There had not been a spectacle of this kind at Madrid for several years before, for which reason it was looked forward to by the inhabitants with as much impatience as a day of the greatest festivity and triumph. When the appointed day arrived, a prodigious number of people appeared dressed as splendidly as their respective circumstances would admit. In the great square was raised a high scaffold; and thither, from seven in the morning till the evening, were brought criminals of both sexes; all the inquisitions in the kingdom sending their prisoners to Madrid. Twenty men and women, with one renegade Mohamamedan, were ordered to be burned; fifty Jews and Jewesses, having never before been imprisoned, and repenting of their crimes, were sentenced to long confinement, and to wear a yellow cap; and ten others, indicted for bigamy, witchcraft, and other crimes, were sentenced to be whipped, and then sent to the galleys. On this great occasion the whole Court of Spain was present. The grand inquisitor's chair was placed in a sort of tribunal more exalted than that of the king. The nobles acted the part of the sheriffs' officers in England, leading such criminals as were to be burned, and holding them when fast bound with thick cords: the rest of the prisoners were conducted by familiars of the Inquisition. There was among the sufferers a young Jewess of exquisite beauty, and but seventeen years of age. Being on the same side of the scaffold where the queen was seated, she addressed her, in hope of obtaining pardon, in the following pathetic speech:- "Great Queen! Will not your royal presence be of some service to me in my miserable condition? Have regard to my youth; and, oh!

consider that I am about to die for professing a religion imbibed from my earliest infancy!" Her majesty seemed greatly to pity her distress, but turned away her eyes, as she did not dare speak a word on behalf of a person who had been declared a heretic by the Inquisition. Mass now began, in the midst of which the priest came from the altar placed near the scaffold, and seated himself in a chair prepared for that purpose. Then the chief inquisitor descended from the amphitheatre, dressed in his cope, and having a mitre on his head. After bowing to the altar, he went up towards the king's balcony, attended by some of his officers, carrying a cross and the Gospels, with a book containing the oath by which the kings of Spain oblige themselves to protect the Catholic faith, to extirpate heretics, and support with all their power the prosecutions and the decrees of the Inquisition. On the approach of the Inquisitor, and on his presenting this book to the king, his majesty rose up bare-headed, and swore to maintain the oath, which was read to him by one of his counselors: after which the king continued standing till the inquisitor had returned to his place, when the secretary of the holy office mounted a sort of pulpit, and administered a like oath to the counselors and the whole assembly. The mass began at about twelve noon, and did not end till nine in the evening, being protracted by a proclamation of the sentences of the several criminals, which were all separately rehearsed aloud one after the other. Next, followed the burning of the twenty-one men and women, whose intrepidity in suffering that horrid death was truly astonishing: some thrust their hands and feet into the flames with the most dauntless fortitude, and all yielded to their fate with such resolution, that many of the amazed spectators lamented that such heroic souls had not been more enlightened. The situation of the king was so near to the criminals, that their dying groans were audible to him. He could not, however, be absent, even if he wished it, from this heart-rending scene, as it is considered a religious ceremony, and the coronation-oath binds the monarch to give the sanction of his presence to all the acts of the tribunal.

Sometimes a prisoner passes months without knowing of what he is accused, or having the least idea when he is to be tried. The gaoler at length informs him that he must petition for trial. This ceremony being gone through, he is taken bare-headed for examination. When they come to the door of the tribunal, the gaoler knocks three times, to give the judges notice of their approach. A bell is rung by one of the judges, when an attendant opens the door, admits the prisoner, and accommodates him with a stool. The prisoner is then ordered by the president to kneel down, and lay his right hand upon a book, which is presented to him close shut. This being complied with, the following question is put to him: "Will you promise to conceal the secrets of the holy office, and to speak the truth?" Should he answer in the negative, he is remanded to his cell and cruelly treated. If he answer in the affirmative, he is ordered to be again seated, and the examination proceeds; when the president asks a variety of questions, and the clerk minutes both them and the answers. When the examination is closed, the bell is again rung, the gaoler appears, and the prisoner is ordered to withdraw with this exhortation: "Tax your memory, recollect all the sins you have ever committed, and when you are again brought here, communicate them to the holy office." The gaolers and attendants, when apprised that the prisoner has made an ingenuous confession, and readily answered every question, make him a low bow, and treat him with simulated kindness as a reward for his candour. He is brought in a few days to a second examination, with the same formalities as before. The inquisitors often deceive prisoners by promising the greatest lenity, and even to restore them to freedom, if they will accuse themselves: the unhappy persons who in their power frequently fall into this snare, and are sacrificed to their own simplicity.

Though the inquisitors allow the torture to be used only three times, yet on each of these occasions it is so severely inflicted, that the prisoner either dies under it or continues a cripple for life. The following is a description of the severe torments occasioned by the torture, from the account of one who suffered it.

THE FIRST TIME OF TORTURING

A prisoner on refusing to comply with the iniquitous demand of the inquisitors, by confessing all the crimes with which they thought proper to charge him, was immediately conveyed to the torture-room.

The prisoner was surrounded by six wretches, who, after preparing the tortures, stripped him naked to his drawers. He was then laid upon his back on a kind of stand, elevated a few feet from the floor. They commenced by putting an iron collar round his neck, and a ring to each foot, which fastened him to the stand. His limbs being thus stretched out, they wound two ropes round each arm and two round each thigh; which being passed under the scaffold, through holes made for that purpose, were all drawn tight at the same instant of time, by four of the men, on a given signal. The pains which immediately succeeded were intolerable; the ropes, which were of a small size, cut through the prisoner's flesh to the bone, making the blood gush out at all the different places which were bound. If he persisted in not making any confession of what the inquisitors required, the ropes were drawn in this manner four times successively. A physician and surgeon attended, and often felt his temples, so as to judge of the danger he might be in. By these means his agonies were for a short time suspended, but only that he might have sufficient opportunity of recovering his vitality to sustain further torture. The last time the ropes were drawn tight, he grew so exceedingly weak, by the stoppage of the circulation of his blood, and the pains he endured, that he fainted away; upon which he was unloosed and carried back to his dungeon.

THE SECOND TIME OF TORTURING

Six weeks later the prisoner was exposed to another kind of torture, the manner of inflicting which was as follows: they forced his arms backwards, so that the palms of his hands were turned outward behind him; when by means of a rope that fastened them together at the wrists, and which was turned by an engine, they drew them by degrees nearer each other, in such a manner that the back of each hand touched, and stood exactly parallel to each other. In consequence of this violent contortion, both his shoulders became dislocated and a considerable quantity of blood issued from his mouth. This torture was repeated thrice, after which he was again taken to the dungeon, and delivered to the physician and surgeon, who, in setting the dislocated bones, put him to the most exquisite torment.

THE THIRD TIME OF TORTURING

About two months after the second torture, the prisoner, having recovered a little, was again ordered to the torture-room, and there, for the last time, made to undergo another kind of punishment, which was inflicted twice without any intermission. The executioners fastened a thick iron chain twice round his body, which, crossing upon his stomach, terminated at the wrists. They then placed him with his back against a thick board, at each extremity whereof was a pulley, through which there ran a rope that caught the ends of the chain at his wrists. Then the executioner, stretching the end of this rope by means of a roller placed at a distance behind him, pressed or bruised his stomach in proportion as the ends of the chain were drawn tighter. They tortured him in this manner to such a degree that his wrists, as well as his shoulders, were quite dislocated. They were, however, soon set by the surgeons; but the barbarians, not yet satisfied with this series of cruelty, made him immediately undergo the same torture a second time, which he sustained (although the pains were, if possible, keener) with equal constancy and resolution. He was then remanded to his dungeon, attended by the surgeon to dress his bruises and adjust the parts dislocated; and here he continued till the time of their gaol-delivery.

It may be judged from this relation under what dreadful agony the sufferer must have laboured by being so frequently put to the torture. Most of his limbs were disjoined; so much was he bruised and exhausted as to be unable, for weeks, to lift his hands to his mouth; and his body became greatly swelled from the inflammation caused by frequent dislocations. After his discharge he felt the effects of this cruelty for the remainder of his life, being frequently seized with excruciating pains. The unhappy females who fall into the hand of the inquisitors have not more favour shown them on account of the tenderness of their sex, but are tortured with as much severity as the male prisoners.

END QUOTE

We can see from this account, the heinous crimes of the Roman Catholic Church. These accounts are irrefutable by anyone who is honest and will take the time to search history. It is not good enough to say that all religions have a few bugs in them. My friend, that reasoning is very foolish. The Roman Catholic Church is the epitome of hatred, violence, sin and corruption. The Bible says in Revelation 17:6,

"And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus: and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration."

Revelation 17 describes the Roman Catholic Church. In verse 9 it says,

"And here is the mind which hath wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth."

Poets have talked of Rome as the city on seven hills for years. In Revelation 18:5 the Bible says,

"For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities."

In verse 4 of the same chapter it says,

"...Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

Dear Reader,

Come out of her. Hell will be your destiny if you do not.

On another subject, we come to Mariolatry, or the worship of Mary. First of all, let me say, the Bible teaches that she was a virgin. (Matthew 1:18-23) . But it does not teach that she was sinless. The Bible says in Luke 1:46-47,

"And Mary said, My soul doth magnify the Lord, And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour."

In order for one to have a Saviour one must have a need to be saved. She needed a Saviour because she was a sinner. You can't pray to her or any other saint. Men are sinners and angels are only God's ministering spirits. You are to pray to neither. The Bible says in Colossians 2:18,

"Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind."

The Bible says in I Timothy 2:5,

"For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;"

You must repent of your idolatry and ungodliness and believe the Gospel. The Bible says in I John 1:7,

"...the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

In conclusion, may I say, that I have seen Catholics gloriously saved. They rip their rosary beads up and smash their idols. GLORY HALLELUJAH!!! They won't continue inside that haven of demons. The Pope is the vicar of Satan, the priests are demons and the Jesuits will be thrown into the Lake of Fire one day. They won't be allowed to continue their network of Satanic espionage any longer. Flee Babylon!! Flee,

run, escape!! We will pray for you. Call us or write us today. Remember there is hope if you will repent and obey the Gospel.

You cannot please God by denying yourself in a will worship, ascetic way. The Bible says,

“Wherefore if ye be dead with Christ from the rudiments of the world, why as though living in the world, are ye subject to ordinances, (Touch not; taste not; handle not; Which all are to perish with the using;) after the commandments and doctrines of men? Which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in will-worship, and humility, and neglecting of the body; not in any honor to the satisfying of the flesh.”

Colossians 2:20-23

The Lord Jesus Christ is the answer,

“In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins:”

Colossians 1:14

Pastor Fred R. Fowler