

## 5) Great Apostasy Brief on the Desecration of Catholic Places

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A visual representation of the Great Apostasy is seen in the desecration of Catholic places beginning in the 11th century with images that glorify devils, idols, false gods, false religions, pagan philosophers and other pagans, vice, immodesty, and grotesque deformity.

For example, the main door to the Vatican contains several images of false gods and immorality. The door was erected in 1445 by order of apostate Antipope Eugene IV. It is named the Filarete Doors after the apostate artist. Here are some of the images:



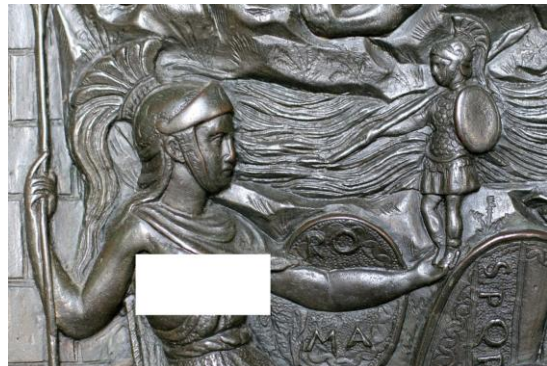
**Zeus raping Leda**



**Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf, and two satyrs playing pipes**

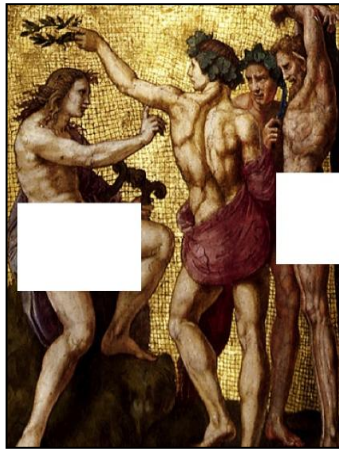


**Detail of Janus with two faces**



**Detail of the false goddess Roma holding a statue of Mars**

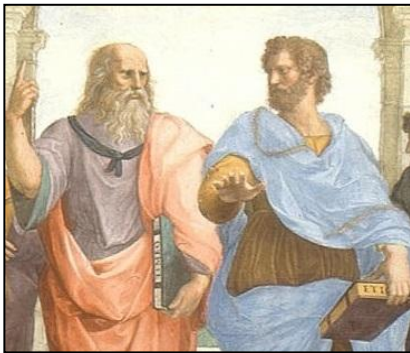
Here are images in the Apostolic Palace at the Vatican in the “Room of the Signatures” or the *Camera della Segnatura*, which was decorated in 1508-1511.



**Detail of Apollo flaying Marsyas**



**Detail of Apollo surrounded by Muses**

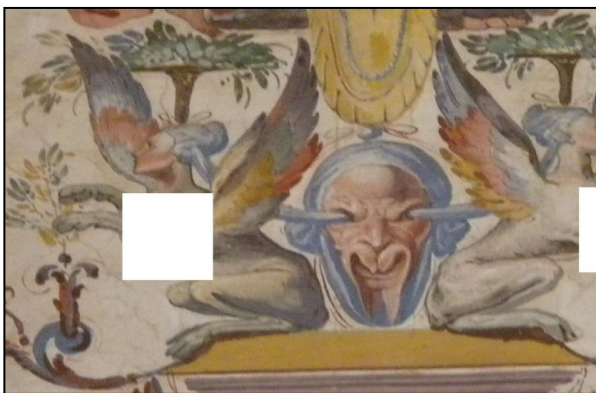


**Detail of Plato & Aristotle**



**Detail of Zoroaster**

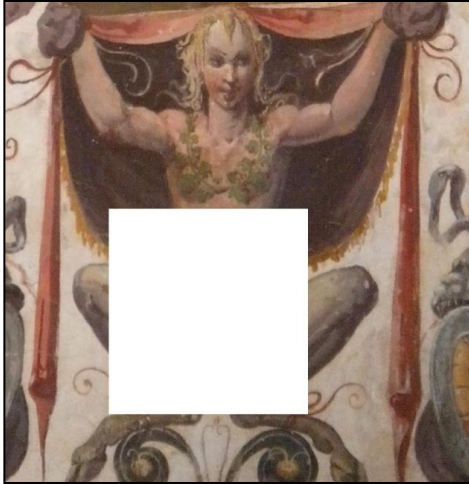
Here are images in Vatican City in The Gallery of Maps. As the name implies, this gallery is frescoed with maps commissioned by Apostate Antipope Gregory XIII in 1580.



**Greek sphinxes baring their breasts next to a devil face**



**Demonic face with wings**



**Completely naked grotesquely deformed human creature in an immodest pose**



**Demonic face and naked putti**

These images reflect the four primary crimes of the Great Apostasy:

- 1) The glorification of philosophy, also known as scholasticism or Theophilosophy, which corrupted theology and canon law and is heresy and idolatry;
- 2) The glorification of the false gods and false religions of mythology, which is idolatry;
- 3) The glorification of immorality, which is immoral and if publicly promoted is also heresy;<sup>1</sup>
- 4) Sins of omission because most of the pagan and immoral images remain unto this day and thus these crimes and the criminals who supported or allowed them were not sufficiently condemned, denounced, punished, or eradicated. An offender who sins by omission for not sufficiently condemning sin or not sufficiently denouncing sinners shares equally in the guilt of the sin or sinner:

“If any one sin, and hear the voice of one swearing, and is a witness either because he himself hath seen, or is privy to it: if he do not utter it, he shall bear his iniquity.”  
(Lev. 5:1)

*Second Council of Constantinople, 553, confirmed by Pope St. Leo II in 683: “It is clear to all believers that when a problem about the faith comes up it is not only the heretical [or idolatrous] person who is condemned but also the person who is in a position to correct the heresy [or idolatry] of others and fails to do so... If anyone fails to anathematize him and his heretical books [the same applies to idolatry] let him be anathema.”<sup>2</sup>*

Hence if the sin is heresy, idolatry, or immorality or the sinner is a heretic, idolater, or immoral, then the person who commits the sin of omission is a heretic, idolater, or immoral.

Therefore, a nominal Catholic is an idolater simply for not condemning the idols and false gods that desecrate Catholic places as idolatry and the offenders as idolaters even if he does not

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<sup>1</sup> The glorification of immorality is formal heresy because it teaches by art or words that immorality is not immoral. For example, it is one thing to commit a mortal sin of adultery and to acknowledge it as a sin but quite another thing, and formal heresy, to believe that adultery is not a sin at all. And it is one thing to have immoral art hidden and in private, which is a mortal sin of immorality, and quite another thing, and formal heresy, to glorify it by putting it up in public places.

<sup>2</sup> See RJMI book *Sins of Omission*.

worship or condone the idols and false gods. St. Paul says that these men profess to believe only in the true God, but deny him in their works, but their actions:

“They profess that they know God but in their works they deny him; being abominable and incredulous and to every good work reprobate.” (Titus 1:16)

Hence those who profess that they know God (those that profess they are Catholic), but condone, allow, or do not sufficiently condemn the desecration of Catholic places with idols and false gods do indeed deny God by their actions and thus are not Catholic. They are idolaters!

(For more information, see RJMI book *The Desecration of Catholic Places*)

*For the glory of God; in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael, St. Joseph, Ss. Joachim and Anne, St. John the Baptist, the other angels and saints; and for the salvation of men*

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