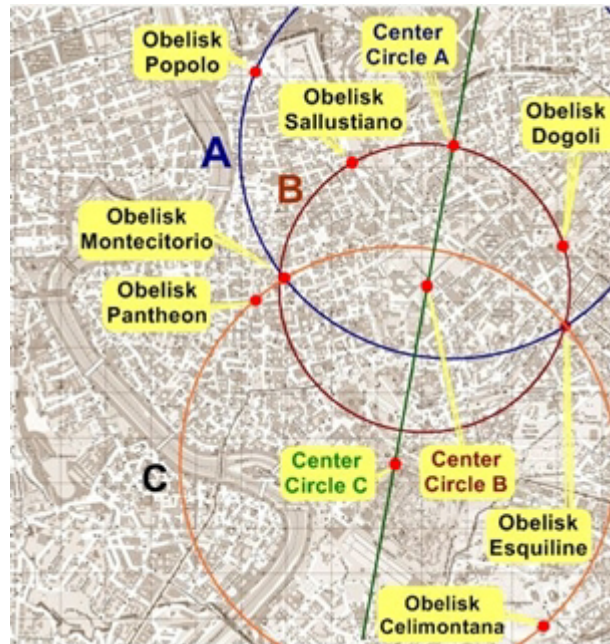


The Papacy, Babylonian Magic, and the Thirteen Obelisks of Modern Rome

by Jeremy James



Since few Christians today are familiar with history, the carnage wrought by the Roman Catholic church down the centuries is poorly understood. The Papacy was established by the Enemy as a means of controlling and suppressing true Biblical Christianity and, wherever possible, interpreting its teachings in Babylonian terms. No institution in history can compare with the Roman Catholic Church in this regard. She is the supreme counterfeit, brimming with bogus holiness, fake revelation, and sanctimonious ritual. An idolatrous mockery of true Christianity, she is a deadly weapon in Satan's hands.

Papal Families

Her system of strict hierarchical control has served her well. Everyone is controlled by somebody, tier by tier, until the topmost tier is reached. The Papacy is a Christianized form of the pagan office of Pontifex Maximus. As such the Pope, the bishop of Rome, is the *capo di tutti capi*, the boss of all the bosses. At least, that is the public perception. Behind the scenes he in turn is controlled by the people who installed him. *[The next four paragraphs are taken from an earlier paper, published in 2011.]*

Over a period of 600 years or thereabouts, the Pope was selected from just 11 families – Orsini, Borgia, Piccolomini, De Medici, Colonna, Farnese, Caetani, Borghese, Barberini, Aldobrandi and Sforza. The first four held the papacy on no fewer than 9 occasions. The historian George L Williams has done excellent work in establishing the overwhelming role that genealogy and dynastic succession has played in filling the office of Pontifex Maximus – which is also one of the Pope's official titles. In *Papal Genealogy: The Families and Descendants of the Popes* (1997), he makes the following insightful observations [p.160]:

"The families of papal princes tended to intermarry with other titled papal families, and intermarriages between members of these families are still taking place in the twentieth century. While the popes during the Renaissance and Baroque periods advanced their families by officially presenting them with territories, titles and payments, their descendants often married into the old papal families as the Colonna, Orsini, Sforza-Conti-Cesarini (heirs of the Conti) and Caetani. But since the seventeenth century, the families of the Baroque popes (i.e. the Boncompagni, Ludovisi, Chigi, Albani, Altieri, Borghese, Aldobrandini, Ottoboni, Barberini, Pamphili, Rospigliosi, Odescalchi and Corsini) have been more inclined to intermarry with each other..."

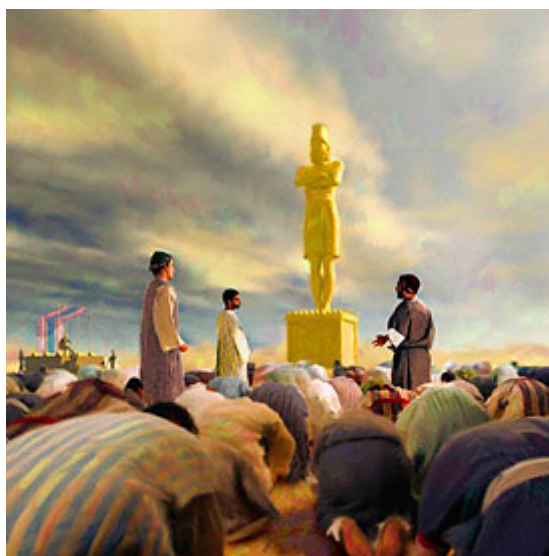
Six of the eight Doges of Venice from the Contarini family		
		
Alvise Contarini	Andrea Contarini	Carlo Contarini
		
Domenico Contarini	Francesco Contarini	Jacopo Contarini

The *Doges* of Venice

Much the same system of patronage and nepotism operated in other powerful Italian city states. For example, Venice was one of the most influential political entities in the world for several centuries. However, the ruling class in that great city state comprised just a small group of families. Each family took a turn at the top – filling the life-long position of *Doge* – while continuing to ensure that most of the policies pursued were of benefit to the group as a whole. The success of this strategy is borne out by the longevity of this small state. In an age when formidable empires rose and fell, it survived and prospered from around 700 AD to 1798 AD, when it was finally overcome by Napoleon.

In the period 1190-1730, Venice had a total of 73 *Doges*, 36 of which came from just 9 families – Contarini, Mocenigo, Dandolo, Cornaro, Gradenigo, Priuli, Morosini, Donato and Venier. It was always in the interest of these leading families, as well as those with whom they intermarried, to support and defend the system. No one family dominated and yet the ruling elite kept everyone else in check. They could be ruthless in their treatment of outsiders, confident in the knowledge that the same methods would not be used against themselves. The city of Genoa used a similar system but it was less effective since a smaller number of families was allowed to dominate. For example in the period 1339-1527 the office of *Doge* of Genoa, which changed 42 times, was secured on no fewer than 29 occasions by just 2 families, Adorno and Fregoso.

The Venetians also used another vital technique to consolidate their power – an extensive network of spies and informants. These were based in the courts of all the principal Italian cities, as well as other key cities across Europe. The intelligence gathered through this network enabled them to exploit commercial and military opportunities, to compromise their enemies, and through intrigue and disinformation to play one kingdom against another. The same system was adopted and applied by the Jesuit Order shortly after its foundation in 1540, and has undergone many refinements ever since.



Hananiah, Mishaël and Azariah.

The Babylonian Religion

We have published many papers dealing with various aspects of the Babylonian religion. We have also discussed at length the role played by the Roman Catholic Church in subverting God's Word and steering the world toward a unified system of religious belief. In order to do this, she must implement the main principles of the Babylonian religion in a disguised form. In what must surely be one of the most audacious acts in the history of religious duplicity, she decided to completely ignore the Second Commandment!

When one considers that most of the Old Testament describes a dramatic and fiercely contested battle against idolatry, all of which centers on the Second Commandment, the arrogant dismissal of this divine precept is – or should be – incomprehensible:

"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: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God..." (Exodus 20:4-5)

The church of Rome rejects the prohibition on idolatry – bowing down before idols – because it is central to the Babylonian religion. The Word of God gives a chastening example of His hatred of idolatry when it describes the massive idol made by Nebuchadnezzar. All of his subjects were expected to bow down before it whenever the signal was given to do so. When three believing Jews refused the king angrily ordered that they be thrown into a blazing furnace. In one of the most majestic and moving scenes in God's Holy Word, the three walked about unscathed within the raging flames, accompanied by a divine companion, the pre-incarnate Christ.

God hates idolatry. Even the seemingly token form that the king decreed was an abomination to these three young Jews. They were prepared to give their lives rather than risk violating His awesome commandment.



Obelisks are a Shrine to Baal

The Babylonians revere certain standing stones – in the form of obelisks – in a way that makes absolutely no sense until one realizes that the stone is a point of supernatural contact. The power they are contacting is not the stone itself but the demonic entity which is in some manner 'attached' to the stone. The Word of God referred specifically to this supernatural dimension when it warned the Israelites of the dangers posed by idolatry:

"The LORD shall bring thee, and thy king which thou shalt set over thee, unto a nation which neither thou nor thy fathers have known; and there shalt thou serve other gods, wood and stone." (Deuteronomy 28:36)

Even though it refers to these idols as "gods" or supernatural beings, it also tells us that men mistakenly think that, by making these idols, they acquire supernatural influence:

"And have cast their gods into the fire: for they were no gods, but the work of men's hands, wood and stone:" (Isaiah 37:19)

The tragedy for man in his fallen condition is that he foolishly believes that he himself is a god in nascent form or that, through idolatry, he can obtain supernatural power. The Babylonian religion is built on these twin principles of darkness.

The Apostle Paul taught the early Christians that pagan sacrifices were also part of this idolatrous system:

"But I say, that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils [i.e.demons], and not to God: and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils." (1 Corinthians 10:20)



Man will always go in one of two directions, either toward the supernatural allurements of the fallen angels or toward the Word of the Living God. There is no in-between state! This fixation with idolatry was not confined to ancient history but continues to burn within man with the same intensity as in former times. The only difference is in the way this venal tendency finds expression.

The Word of God tells us that precisely the same condition will prevail into the End Time:

"And the rest of the men which were not killed by these plagues yet repented not of the works of their hands, that they should not worship devils, and idols of gold, and silver, and brass, and stone, and of wood: which neither can see, nor hear, nor walk:" (Revelation 9:20)

If, as the Word of God tells us, idolatry was widespread in the past and will continue to be widespread in the future, then it must also be endemic today in exactly the same Biblical sense – and just as repugnant to God!



The Thirteen Obelisks of Papal Rome

The idolatry of the Roman Catholic Church is at the very heart of the Satanic world system. This idolatry is not confined to her official public activities but permeates her structure in many invisible ways. One of these ought to be better known since the objects on which it is based are very visible indeed. However, the relationship between them has not previously been revealed and so their shameful pagan purpose passes largely unnoticed.

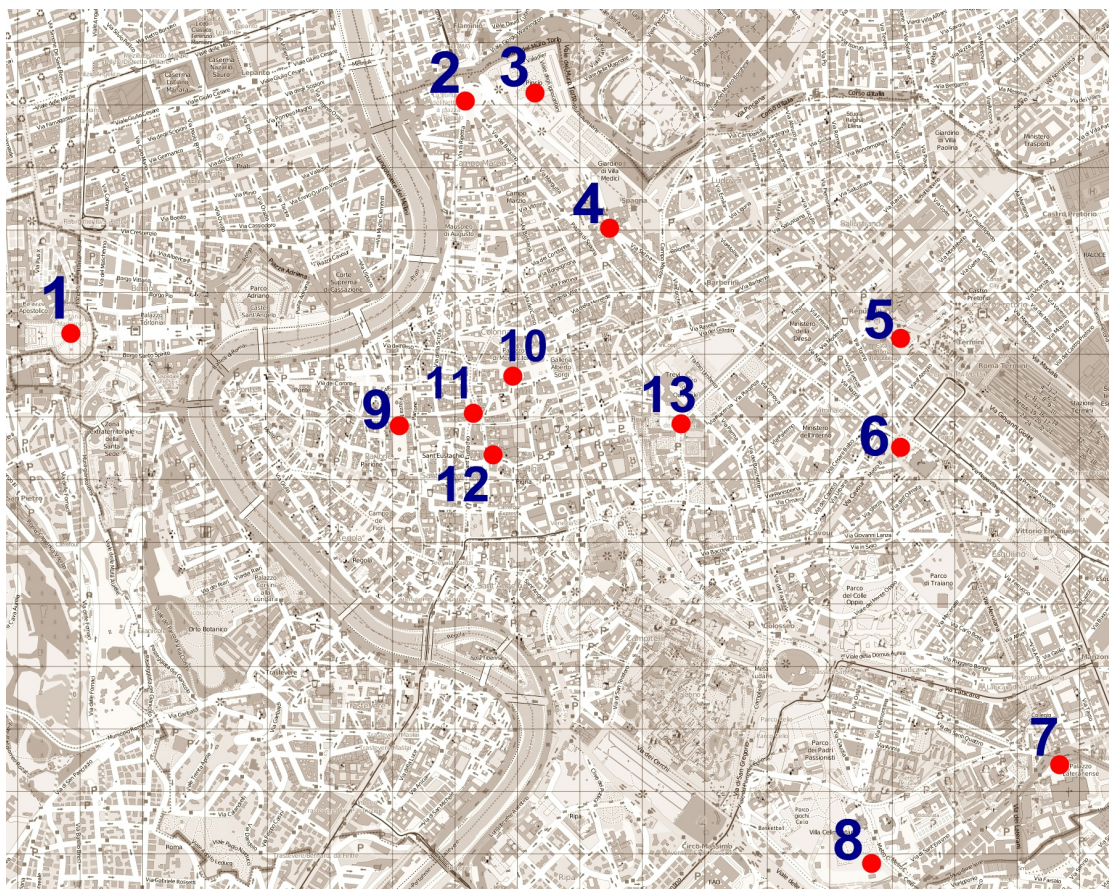
The objects in question are the thirteen obelisks that have been set in place by various Popes across the city of Rome. Even though the Vatican is today a sovereign state within the precincts of modern Rome, the city as a whole in former times was subject to Papal rule.

The role of the Papacy in the selection, restoration, transport, and installation of these pagan idols is well documented. The Pope also decided exactly where the idols would be erected. Their location is immensely important since their occult or Babylonian function depends to a large extent on their location relative to one another.

In our study of Babylonian London (2014), we examined in detail the way the Babylonian religion makes use of obelisks – the *Asherim* of the Bible – to invoke or project supernatural power. Readers who wish to explore this subject in more depth should consult that work. We will restrict ourselves in this paper to proving that a similar network of Babylonian obelisks has been constructed in Rome and that the Papacy itself has had a lead role in creating and maintaining it.

The thirteen obelisks in question are as follows:

OBELISK	Other associated names	Original Egyptian	Ancient Roman	Geographical coordinates
1. Vatican	<i>Vaticano</i>	<i>see text</i>		41.54.08.05 N 12.27.26.24.E
2. Popolo	<i>Flaminio</i>	Yes		41.54.38.56 N 12.28.34.89 E
3. Pincian	<i>Pinciano</i>		Yes	41.54.38.91 N 12.28.47.09 E
4. Sallustiano			Yes	41.54.22.17 N 12.28.59.58 E
5. Dogali		Yes		41.54.07.72 N 12.29.50.83 E
6. Esquiline			Yes	41.53.53.49 N 12.29.51.05 E
7. Lateran	<i>Lataranense</i>	Yes		41.53.12.64 N 12.30.17.29 E
8. Celimontana	<i>Matteiano</i>	Yes		41.53.00.20 N 12.29.43.21 E
9. Navona	<i>Agonalis</i>		Yes	41.53.56.31 N 12.28.23.19 E
10. Montecitorio	<i>Solare</i>	Yes		41.54.02.45 N 12.28.43.21 E
11. Pantheon	<i>Macuteo</i>	Yes		41.53.57.55 N 12.28.36.28 E
12. Minerva	<i>Minerveo</i>	Yes		41.53.52.72 N 12.28.39.22 E
13. Quirinale			Yes	41.53.56.60 N 12.29.12.01 E



Regarding the historical development of this network, one commentator noted:

"Today, none of them [*i.e. obelisks*] stands in its original Roman location, having been moved (after excavation and reassembly, in most cases) by city-scaping Popes, chief among them Pope Sixtus V, who through his architect Domenico Fontana set up [four] of them during their intensive reshaping of the city in the 1580s, as did Pope Pius VI during his long reign two centuries later."

- *Rome Alive: A Source-Guide to the Ancient City*,
Volume 1, by Peter Aicher, 2004

Seven (and possibly eight) of the thirteen are original Egyptian obelisks, having been secured by the Roman army after its conquest of ancient Egypt. The others are ancient Roman replicas of famous Egyptian obelisks. Thus all thirteen are of great antiquity.

Obelisks and the Babylonian Religion

The obelisks of ancient Egypt are highly prized in the Babylonian religion since they are believed to be imbued with the same supernatural force that the priests of ancient Egypt invoked in ancient times. The 'gods' of ancient Egypt are still active today, working in concert with Baal or Satan to overthrow Christianity and impose their dark supernatural hegemony over the entire earth.

Rome must be of immense importance to the Babylonians since it has no fewer than seven (or possibly eight) original Egyptian obelisks. No other city outside of Egypt has more than one (if museum artefacts are excluded). This lends support to the view, often expressed by Bible scholars of old, that Rome is the headquarters of the Babylonian religion in our modern age. (In our papers on London, we showed how it too is part of this system.)



In their fine study of the obelisk in history, B Curran, A Grafton, P Long and B Weiss (**Obelisk: A History** (2009)), the authors highlight the prominent role played by the Papacy in setting up the pagan network of *Asherim* that cover Rome. One of these authors, Dr Anthony Grafton, is a professor of history at Princeton and recipient of the Balzan Prize. They confirm that the most proactive installer was Pope Sixtus V who, with the help of the gifted architect, Domenico Fontana, raised four of the major obelisks standing today:

"The four obelisks erected by Sixtus and Fontana were the first of many that would follow in the next centuries. Over those centuries Rome was gradually transformed into a city of obelisks." [Curran *et al*, p.138]

Pope Sixtus V

The obelisks were not carved anew but dug from the ruins of ancient Rome and then restored. Advances in engineering allowed Pope Sixtus to initiate a program which his predecessors were not yet equipped to undertake. It also enabled him to secure glory for himself by erecting no fewer than four obelisks, an achievement that tantalised his successors. He was aided in this task by the ready availability of a number of choice specimens among the buried ruins of Rome:

"A few obelisks remained within easy reach when Sixtus died in 1590 – the broken shafts near the Pincian gate and in the Circus of Maxentius, for example – but none was restored until the middle of the seventeenth century. Then, in 1650, Innocent X had Gianlorenzo Bernini set up the obelisk in the middle of the Piazza Navona. Fifteen years later Alexander VII put up another in front of the church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva, with Bernini again serving as architect. During the next century, Popes Clement IX, Benedict XIV, Clement XII, and Pius VI all tried to claim obelisks for themselves, though not all succeeded. None of these obelisks, save one, approached the size of those available to Sixtus."

[Curran *et al*, p.180]

The relocation of the Vatican Obelisk was viewed across Europe as a remarkable engineering achievement.



Even though it had stood in the ancient city of Alexandria in Egypt, it bore no hieroglyphs. This made scholars question whether it was an Egyptian original or a facsimile manufactured by the ancient Romans. However, given that it stands in the Vatican today and is accorded a special status thereby, we can safely assume that it was an Egyptian original and that those who claim it once stood in the city of Heliopolis are probably correct.

Significantly, it is also the only obelisk in Rome today which has not toppled since ancient times. The Emperor Caligula ordered that the obelisk be transferred from Alexandria to Rome and erected in the Circus of Nero. Given that it was bathed in the blood of Christians rounded up and murdered during the persecutions of Nero, the obelisk is especially prized by the Babylonian elite.

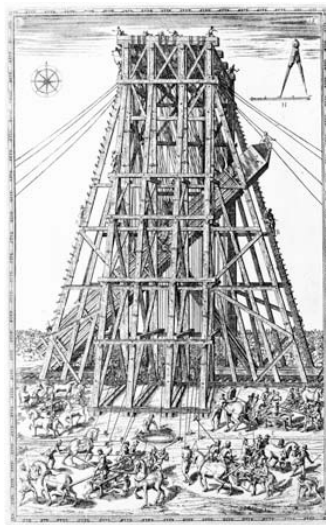
The Relocation

Made of red granite, the obelisk is nearly 84 feet tall and weighs 330 tons. The Papacy was greatly concerned that it might be damaged during its transfer from the Circus of Nero to St Peter's Square. Fontana had to present a number of convincing charts and engineering designs before he was allowed to proceed in 1586. As Curran *et al* noted:

"In moving the Vatican obelisk, Sixtus had sent a message across Europe about the resurgent power of the papacy after half a century of religious challenge and institutional disarray. Moving the obelisk was not only an unprecedented engineering achievement, it was an immense propaganda coup for the church." [Curran *et al*, p.185]

A number of major studies of the Roman obelisks were made during the Renaissance and Baroque periods, including one by the Pope's personal physician, Michele Mercati, and another by Georg Zoega, who dedicated his work to the Jesuit-trained Pope, Pius VI:

"...the Dane Georg Zoega dedicated his massive treatise *On the Origins and Use of Obelisks* to a papal patron...This was, of course, Pius VI, whom Zoega thanked for rescuing "those noblest remaining works of Egyptian antiquity," the Quirinal, Sallustian and Montecitorio obelisks, from their broken and desolate condition." [Curran *et al*, p.223]



Moving the obelisk in 1586.

His immediate successor, Pope Pius VII, added to the obelisks then extant – which included those known today as the Vatican, Lateran, Popolo, Esquiline, Quirinale, Sallustiano, and Montecitorio – when he restored and installed one that had originally been commissioned by the Emperor Hadrian in honor of his homosexual lover:

"...Pius VII ordered that a small nine-meter (thirty-foot) obelisk be set up in a new public park at the top of the Pincian Hill. This was the obelisk originally carved by order of Emperor Hadrian and dedicated to the cult of his deified lover, Antinous, who had drowned in the Nile in 130 CE."
[Curran *et al*, p.203]

OBELISK	Commissioning Pope	Family
1. Vatican	Sixtus V	Peretti
2. Popolo	Sixtus V	Peretti
3. Pincian	Pius VII	Chiaramonti
4. Sallustiano	Pius VI	Braschi
5. Dogali	<i>no known involvement</i>	
6. Esquiline	Sixtus V	Peretti
7. Lateran	Sixtus V	Peretti
8. Celimontana	<i>Gregory XIII (?)</i>	<i>Buoncompagni</i>
9. Navona	Innocent X	Battista
10. Montecitorio	Pius VI	Braschi
11. Pantheon	Clement XI	Albani
12. Minerva	Alexander VII	Chigi
13. Quirinale	Pius VI	Braschi



**Alexander Peretti, known as Pope Sixtus V,
brazenly giving an Illuminati hand-sign.**



1. Vatican



2. Popolo



3. Pincian



4. Sallustiano



5. Dogali



6. Esquilina

		
<p>7. Lateran</p>	<p>8. Celimontana</p>	<p>9. Navona</p>
		
<p>10. Montecitorio</p>	<p>11. Pantheon</p>	<p>12. Minerva</p>

	
<p>13. Quirinale</p>	<p>The Vatican obelisk dominates Rome.</p>

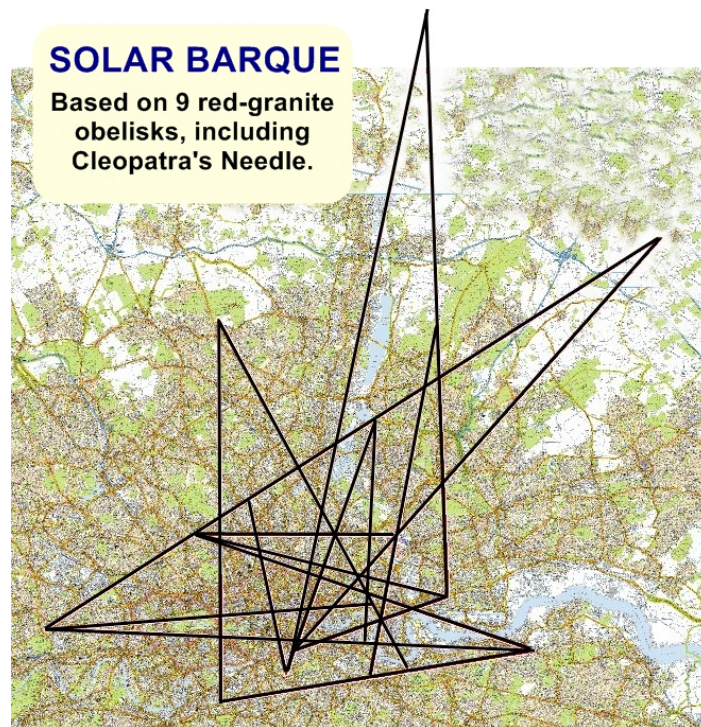
It is evident from all of this that the Papacy is Babylonian. Not only have the Popes placed massive pagan idols here and there across the city of Rome, but they have chosen locations which conform precisely with the system of the Babylonian religion. This involved locating the obelisks in such a way that they aligned with the centres of the circles on whose circumference sat at least three other obelisks. We have already shown in some detail how this system was applied in London (*Babylonian London, Nimrod, and the Secret War Against God*, to which the reader is referred for further background information).

The 'lines' produced by these alignments were used in London to define the Solar Barque of ancient Egyptian religion, along with many occult astrological signs. A more detailed study of the obelisks of Rome would be needed to determine exactly what *their* network was designed to express. We suspect the Star of Ishtar will feature prominently.

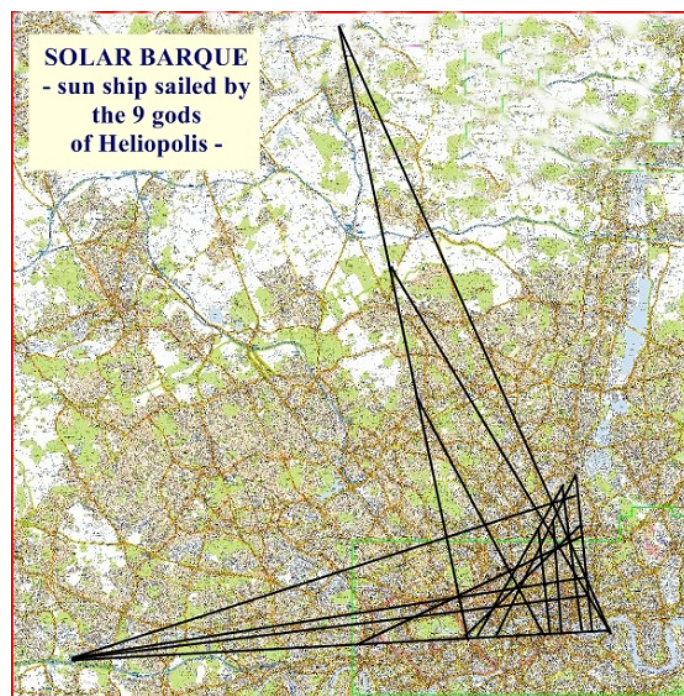
Babylonian Magic in Modern Rome

The examples that follow reveal how all 13 obelisks are connected. Collectively they comprise a system of magic based on occult affinities. It uses a famous Masonic motif – 'point within a circle' – in a complex way to weave patterns of importance to practitioners of Babylonian magic. The rationale behind it is almost identical to the one used in London by the Babylonian elite who control the UK.

The London occult grid includes at least two major embodiments of the Solar Barque, the ship which carried the gods of ancient Egypt across the sky. One of them makes use of Cleopatra's Needle, a massive original Egyptian obelisk, in conjunction with another eight red-granite obelisks:



Another set of monuments in London, based on a pyramidal star motif, embodies another Solar Barque:



Albert Pike, one of the foremost authorities on Freemasonry, disclosed that the 'boat and mast' is another way of expressing the male and female, 'point within a circle' motif. Speaking of the male and female organs of generation and their symbolic representation in the Mysteries, he states:

"The Indian [Hindu] Lingam was the union of both, as were the boat and mast and the point within a circle: all of which expressed the same philosophical idea as to the Union of the two great Causes of Nature, which concur, one actively and the other passively, in the generation of all beings..." (*Morals and Dogma*, chapter 24)

This union of the male and female, which is a fundamental principle of the Babylonian religion, is finding sinister expression today in the worldwide transgender program being implemented by the Illuminati. Under this wickedly anti-Christian program, male-born children are raised female and female-born are raised male.



**Albert Pike, elected Sovereign Grand Commander
of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite in 1859.
One of the highest-ranking Masons in the world at that time.**

Mackey on the 'Point within a Circle'

Albert Mackey, another leading authority on Freemasonry and close associate of arch-Luciferian Pike, stated the following in his massive tome, *The Symbolism of Freemasonry: Illustrating and Explaining its Science and Philosophy, its Legends, Myths and Symbols* (Charleston, South Carolina, 1869):

The point within a Circle is another symbol of great importance in Freemasonry, and commands peculiar attention in this connection with the ancient symbolism of the universe and the solar orb...

Perfectly to understand this symbol, I must refer, as a preliminary matter, to the worship of the *Phallus*, a peculiar modification of sun-worship, which prevailed to a great extent among the nations of antiquity.

The Phallus was a sculptured representation of the *membrum virile*, or male organ of generation, and the worship of it is said to have originated in Egypt, where, after the murder of Osiris by Typhon, which is symbolically to be explained as the destruction or deprivation of the sun's light by night, Isis, his wife, or the symbol of nature, in the search for his mutilated body, is said to have found all the parts except the organs of generation, which myth is simply symbolic of the fact, that the sun having set, its fecundating and invigorating power had ceased. The Phallus, therefore, as the symbol of the male generative principle, was very universally venerated among the ancients, and that too as a religious rite, without the slightest reference to any impure or lascivious application. He is supposed, by some commentators, to be the god mentioned under the name of Baal-peor, in the Book of Numbers, as having been worshipped by the idolatrous Moabites...

The union of the Phallus and Cteis, or the Lingam and Yoni, in one compound figure, as an object of adoration, was the most usual mode of representation. This was in strict accordance with the whole system of ancient mythology, which was founded upon a worship of the prolific powers of nature. All the deities of pagan antiquity, however numerous they may be, can always be reduced to the two different forms of the generative principle – the active, or male, and the passive, or female...

Now, this hermaphrodism of the Supreme Divinity was again supposed to be represented by the sun, which was the male generative energy, and by nature, or the universe, which was the female prolific principle. And this union was symbolized in different ways, but principally by the point within the circle, the point indicating the sun, and the circle the universe, invigorated and fertilized by his generative rays...

So far, then, we arrive at the true interpretation of the masonic symbolism of the point within the circle.



Albert Mackey, one of the most eminent and frequently quoted authorities on Freemasonry.



The Pope always speaks *urbi et orbi* before the Obelisk, the Papal shrine to Baal. In this photo we see the cross of Christ being raised submissively to Baal.

Please note carefully what this man is saying since it reveals much of the philosophy and occult significance of the obelisk configurations in London and Rome today.

Firstly, this system is based on Egyptian magic and the gods, Isis and Osiris.

Secondly, it is a celebration of sex and magic, where the act of creation involves the marriage or blending of opposites. The circle is the female organ, penetrated by the male 'point'. Mackey refers to this as "The union of the Phallus and Cteis, or the Lingam and Yoni, in one compound figure, as an object of adoration..." Note those words – "an object of adoration." This is pagan religion in its purest form. This symbolic union of the male and female organs is the focus of worship, the means by which initiates venerate the gods, Isis and Osiris.

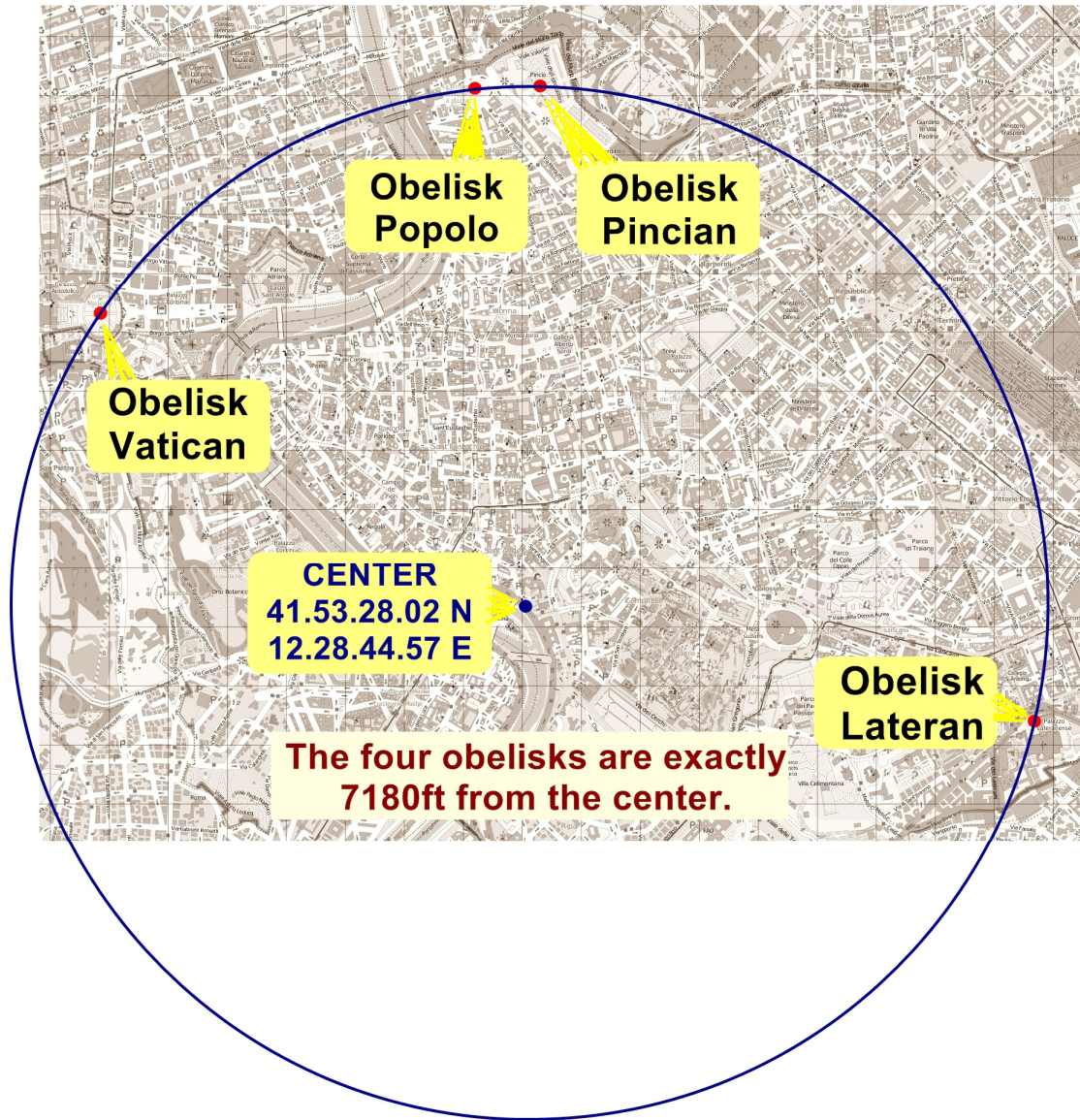
Thirdly, the ultimate generative principle is the sun, without which life on earth could not exist. It is portrayed as the absolute symbol of deity. Mackey echoes this in his famous encyclopedia of freemasonry where he says: "Point within a Circle: This is a symbol of great interest and importance, and brings us into close connection with the early symbolism of the solar orb and the universe, which was predominant in the ancient sun-worship."

Fourthly, and surprisingly, Mackey admits that the god worshipped in this pagan system is Baal-peor, the god of the Moabites mentioned in the Bible.

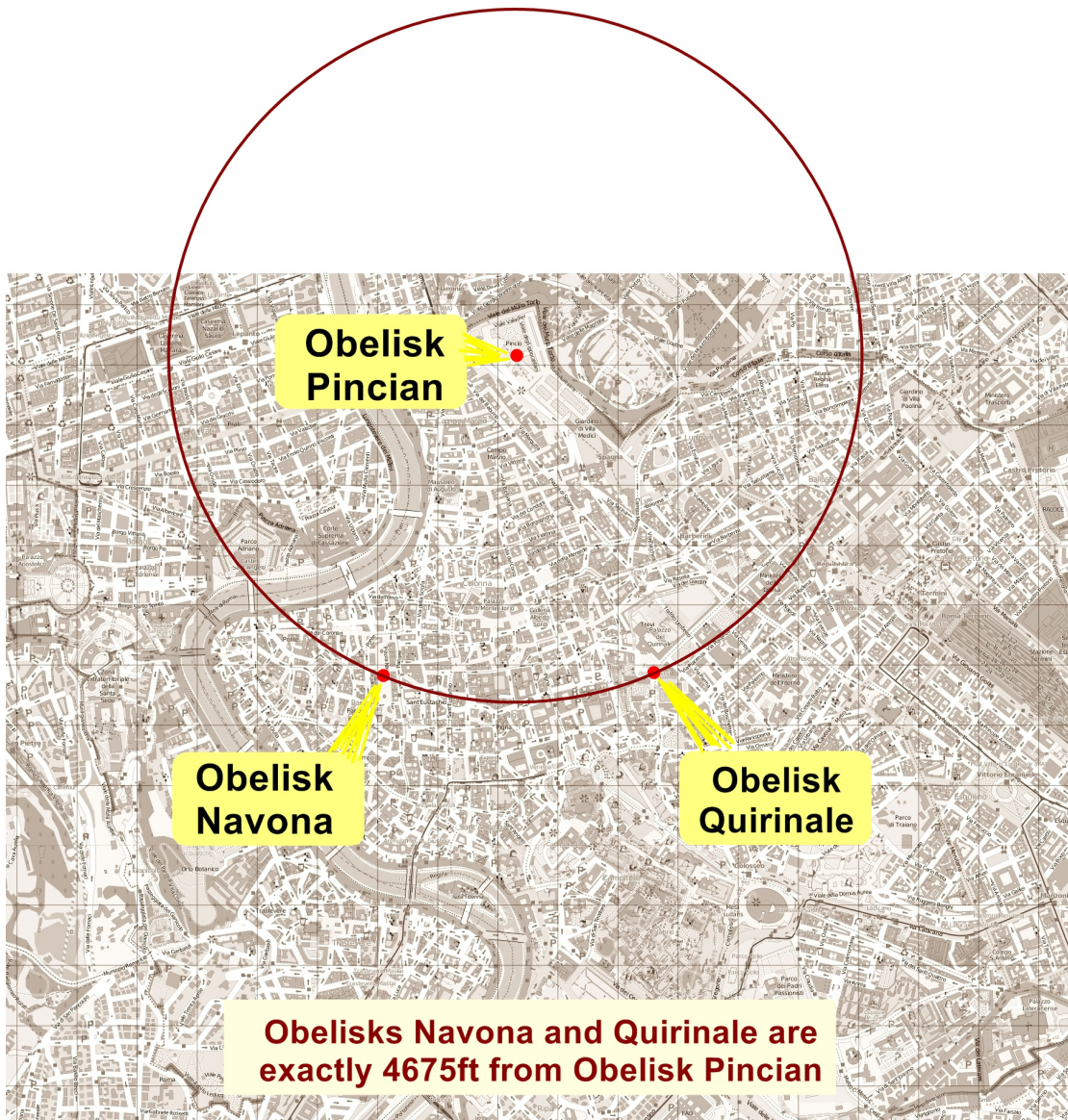
We should note also his reference to hermaphroditism, the union of the male and female, which the Babylonians believe is the only way to regain one's original spiritual wholeness.

Now let's consider five remarkable geographical examples of 'point within a circle'. They reveal in conspicuous fashion the real religious system in control of Rome today:

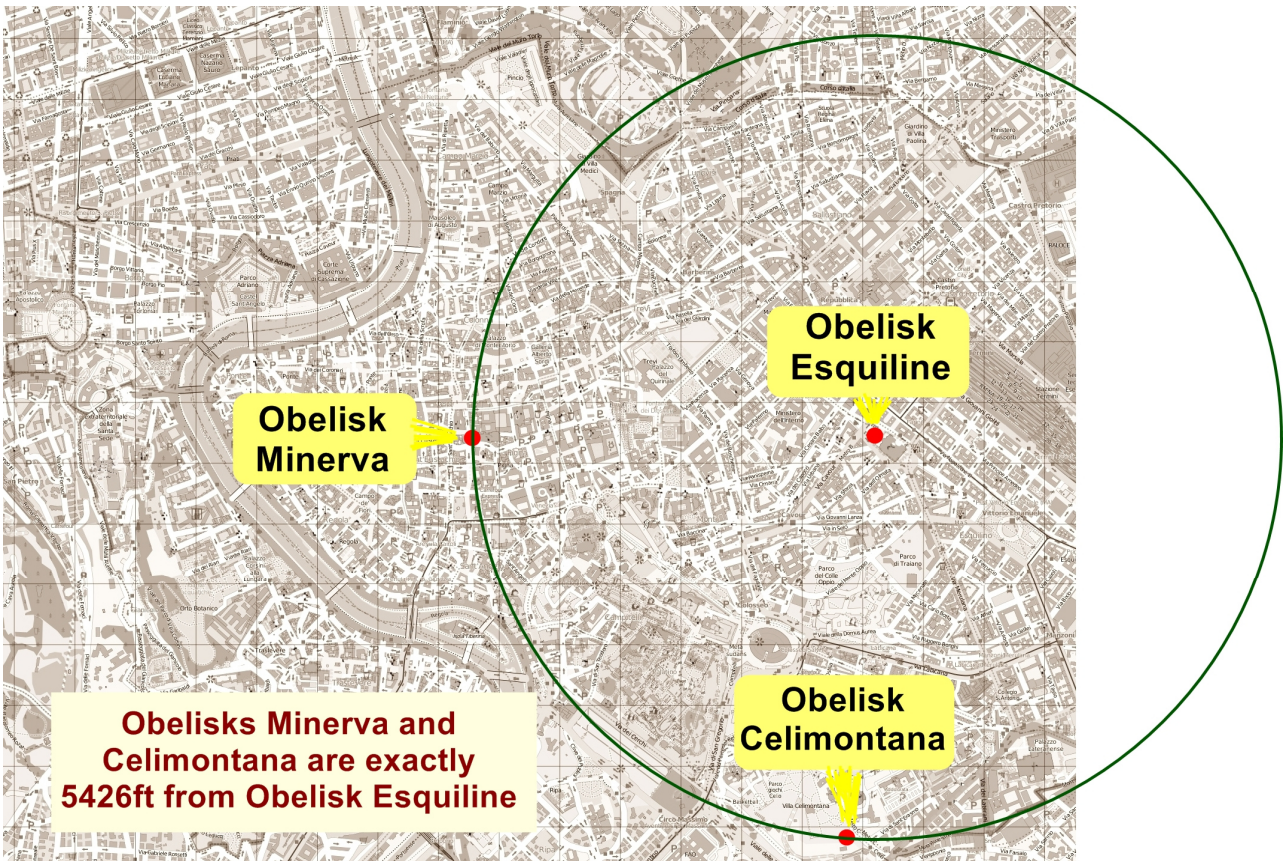
Obelisk Circle A



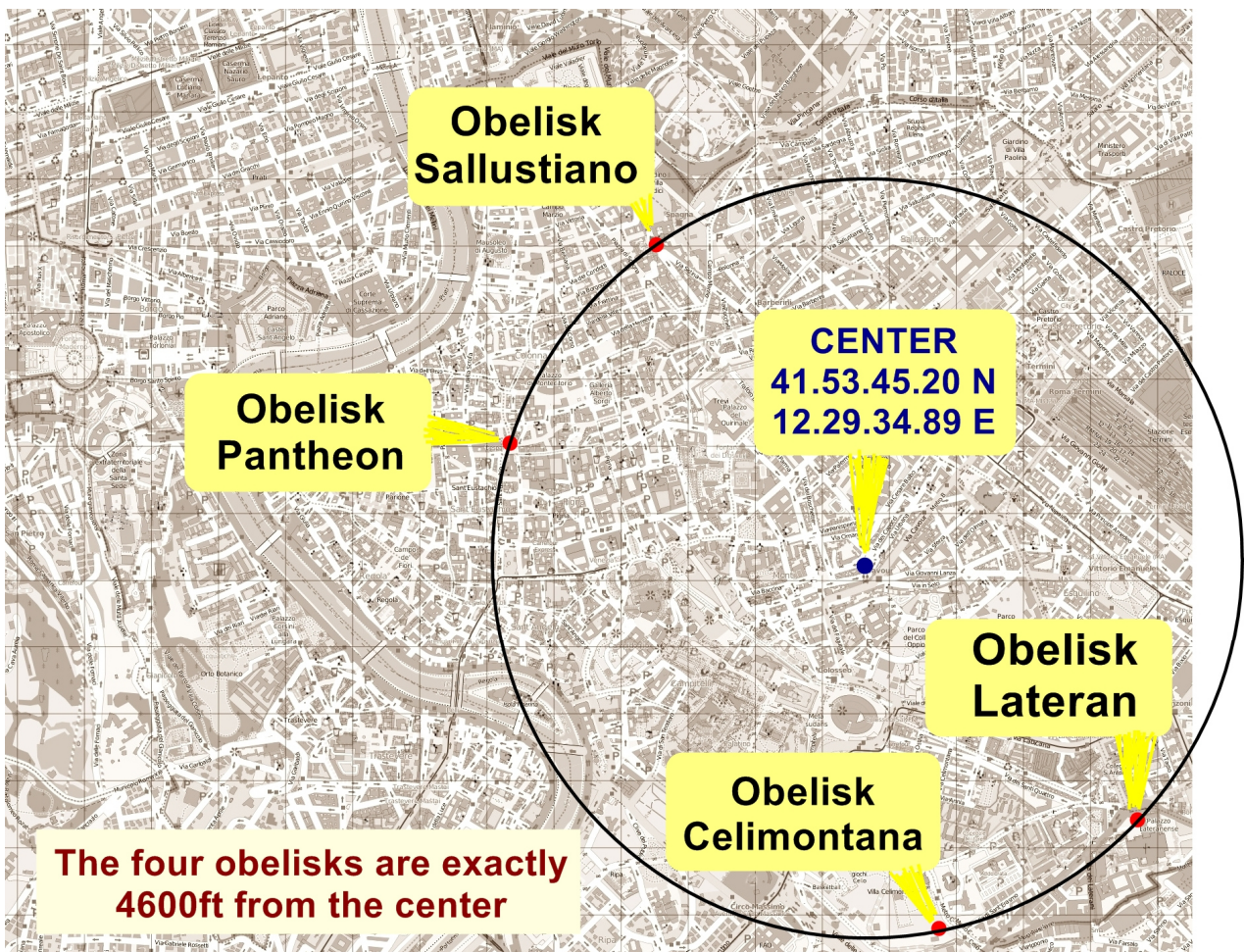
Obelisk Circle B



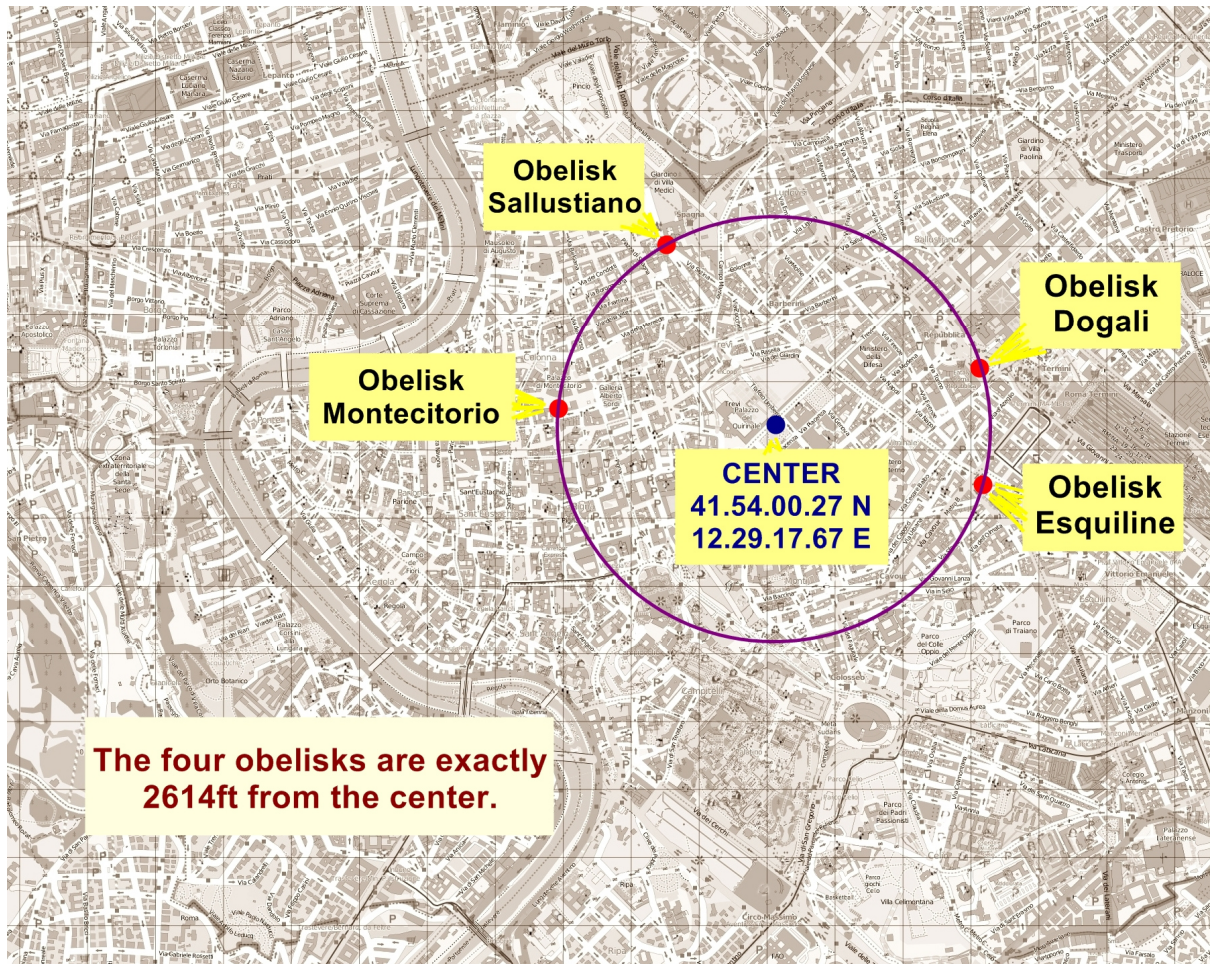
Obelisk Circle C



Obelisk Circle D

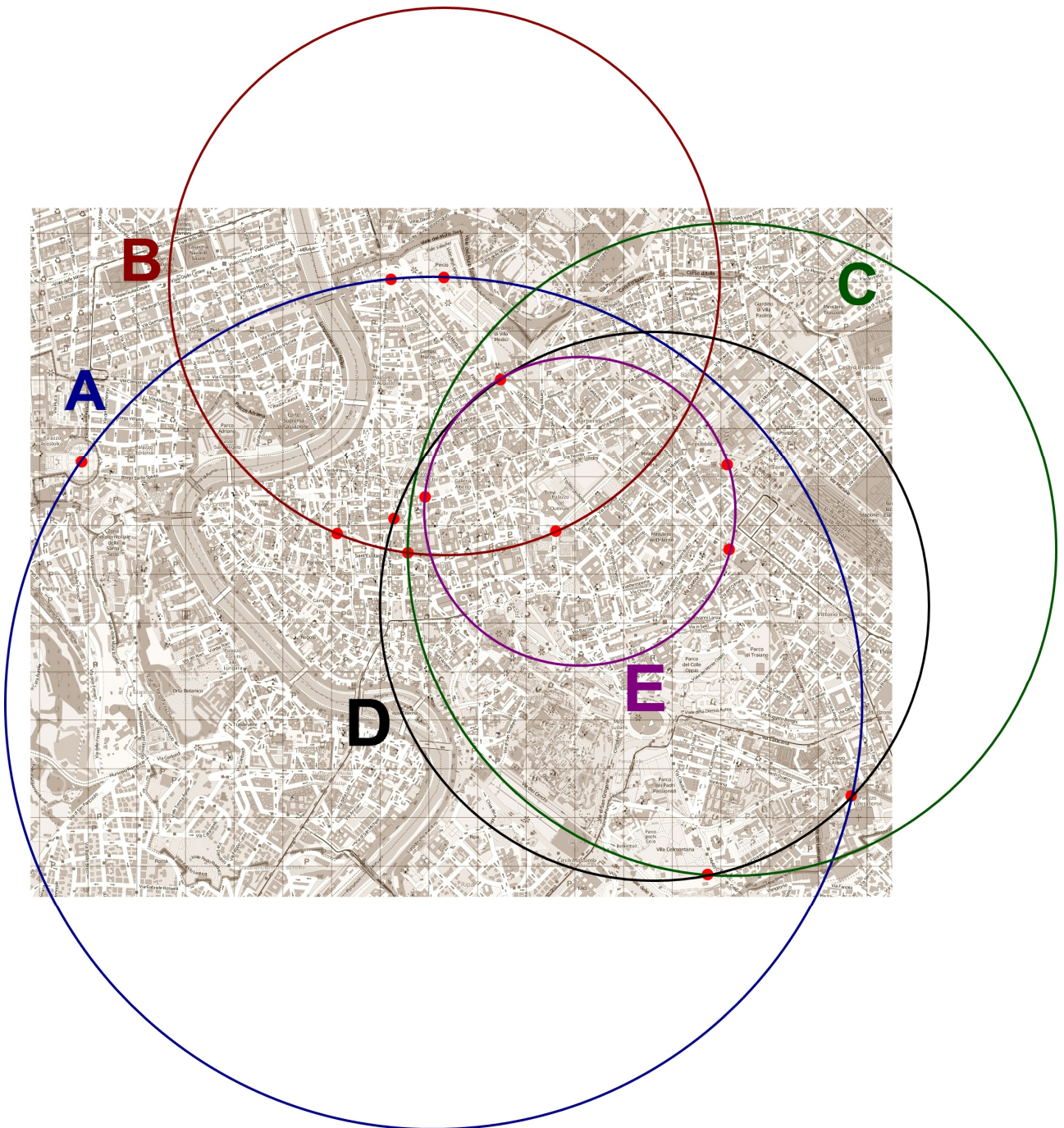


Obelisk Circle E



Obelisk Circles A-E on one chart

- all 13 obelisks are connected by a network of 5 circles –
[Compare with the chart on p.7]



Paganism and the Pontifex Maximus

It would take a very obtuse person to interpret the evidence in these charts as anything other than high-level paganism.

In the following examples we will show how cleverly this system has been designed to express over and over again the 'point within a circle' principle.

Example 1 illustrates the basic idea, where three obelisks sit on a circle whose centre is aligned with one of the three obelisks and a fourth obelisk some distance away. The Roman system differs from the one used in London in that the obelisks themselves can participate in the 'line', while the 'Solar Barque' in the London system is constructed solely from lines which do not include the obelisks.

Example 2 is similar to Example 1 but the 'line' includes a second obelisk which is not part of the circle.

Example 3 shows how far the system extends, where the three obelisks (Vatican, Dogali, and Esquiline) enclose within their circle an area of nearly three and a half square miles.



In this photo, the Pope raises the twisted cross – itself a blasphemous object – before the shrine of Baal in the Vatican.

Example 4 shows how two sets of obelisks can define circles whose centers are aligned with an obelisk on one of the circles.

In Examples 5 and 6 we see how two circles can extensively overlap and still share the same obelisk (the Vatican in Example 5 and Celimontana in Example 6).

Example 7 has two notable features. Firstly, it defines a line that consists of centers only, and, secondly, all three circles share the same obelisk (in this instance the Esquiline).

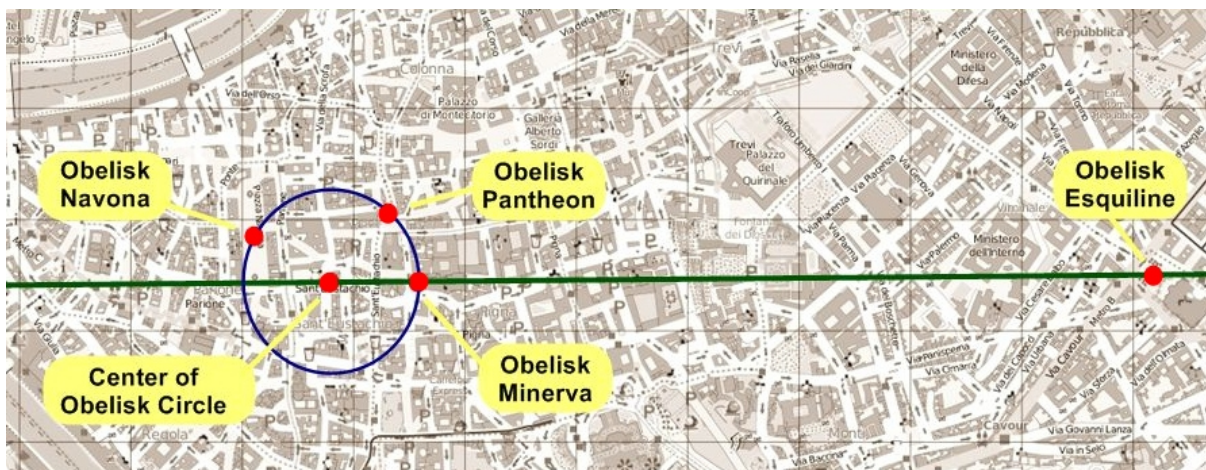
Examples 8 and 9 are similar to Example 4, but comprise 6 obelisks each instead of 5.

Example 10 shows how a line can be created from as many as 9 obelisks. This one example incorporates all but four of the obelisks in the network!

Example 11 is similar to Example 10, but with one obelisk less.

Example 12 shows how a line can be defined by an arrangement where three obelisks each sit on two different circles (in this instance Vatican, Pincian, and Minerva).

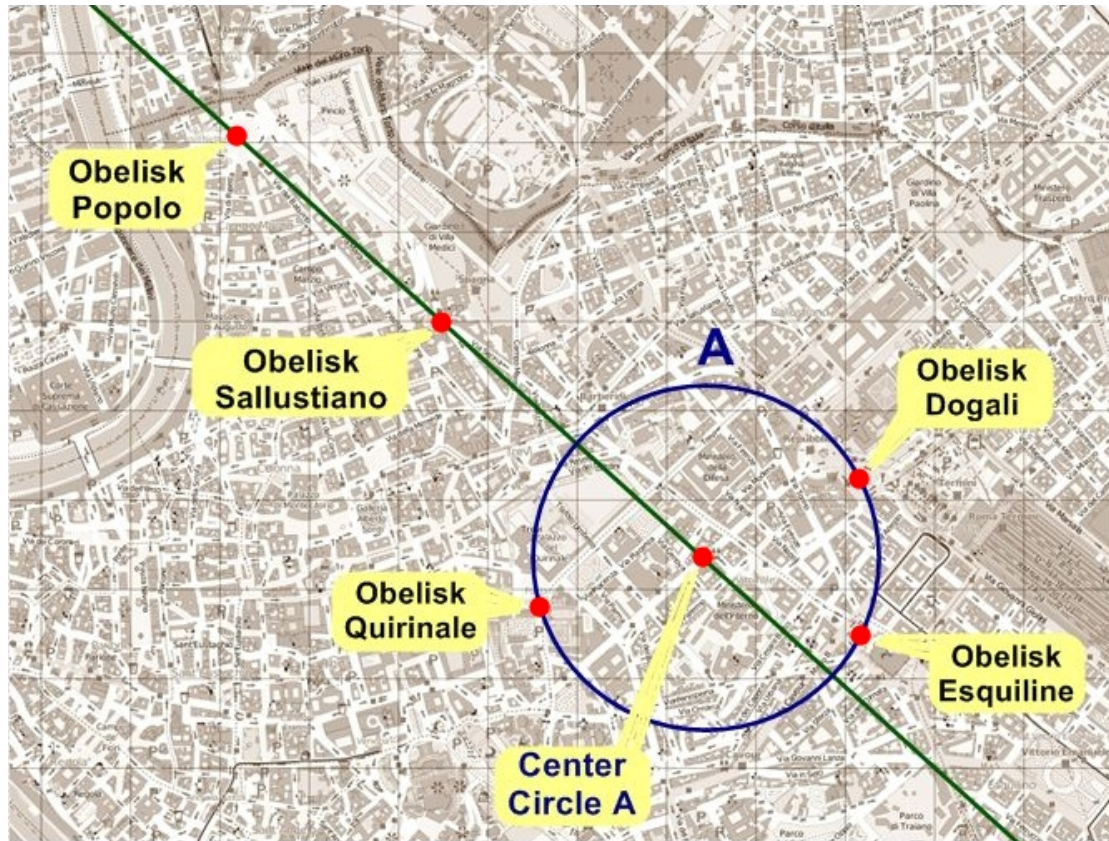
Example 1



A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Minerva, (ii) Obelisk Esquiline, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Minerva, Pantheon, and Navona Obelisks.		
Center of Circle	Obelisks on Circle	Distance from Center
41.53.52.67 N 12.28.30.50 E	Navona	664 ft
	Pantheon	664 ft
	Minerva	664 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

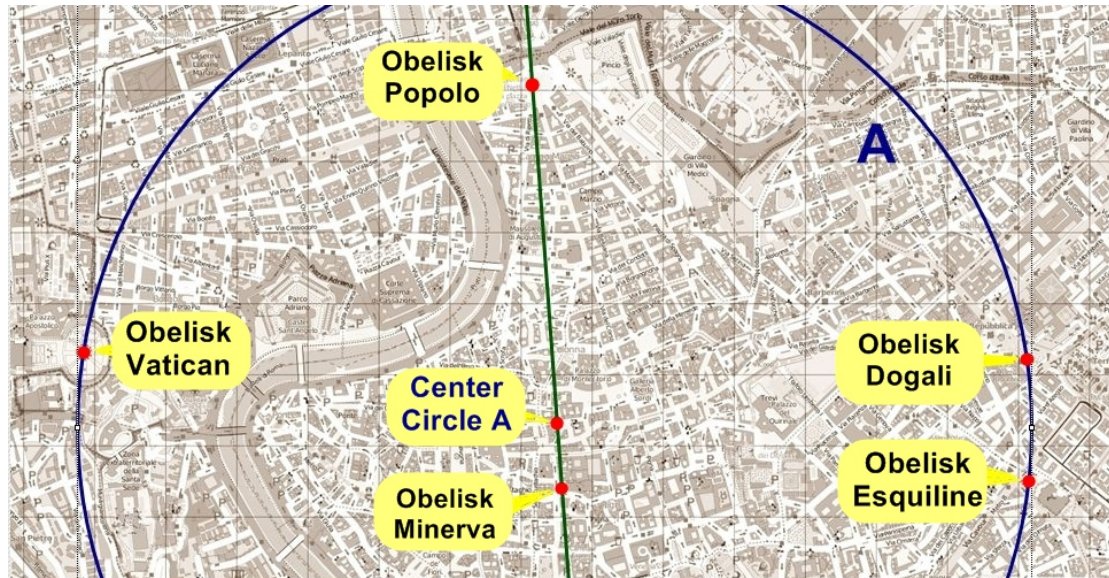
Example 2



A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Popolo, (ii) Obelisk Sallustiano, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Quirinale, Dogali, and Esquiline Obelisks.		
Center of Circle	Obelisks on Circle	Distance from Center
41.54.00.49 N 12.29.32.33 E	Quirinale	1580 ft
	Dogali	1580 ft
	Esquiline	1580 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 3

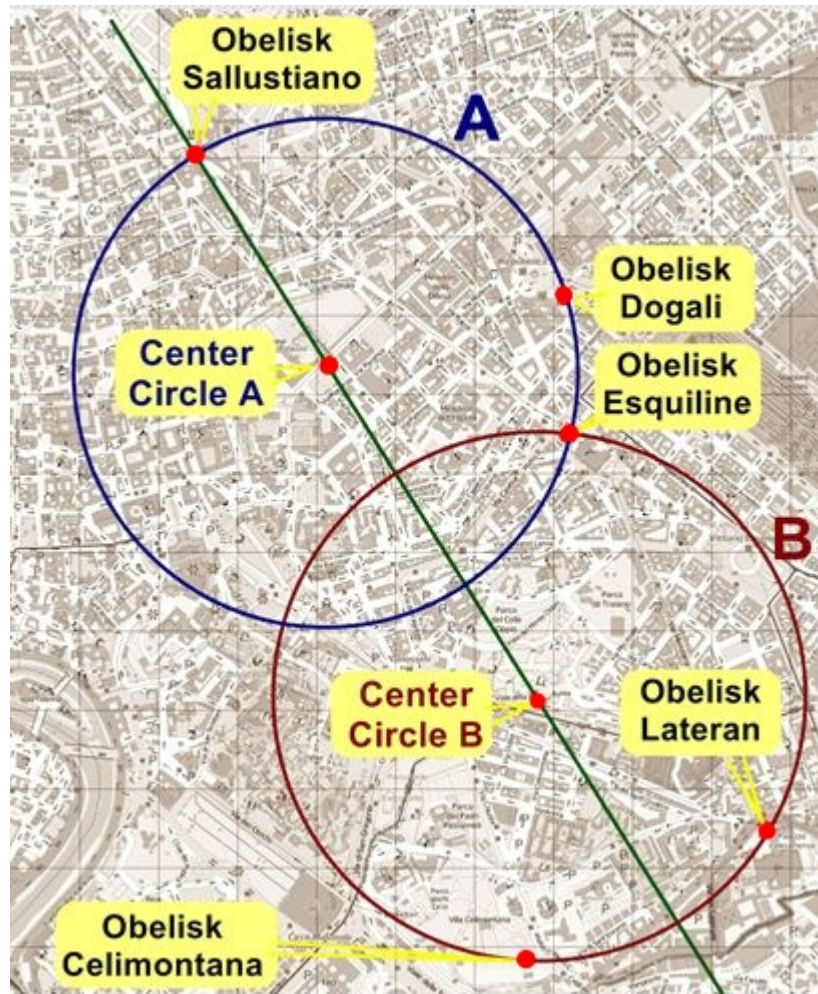


A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Popolo, (ii) Obelisk Minerva, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Dogali, and Esquiline Obelisks.

Center of Circle	Obelisks on Circle	Distance from Center
41.54.00.07 N 12.28.38.51 E	Vatican	5527 ft
	Dogali	5527 ft
	Esquiline	5527 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 4

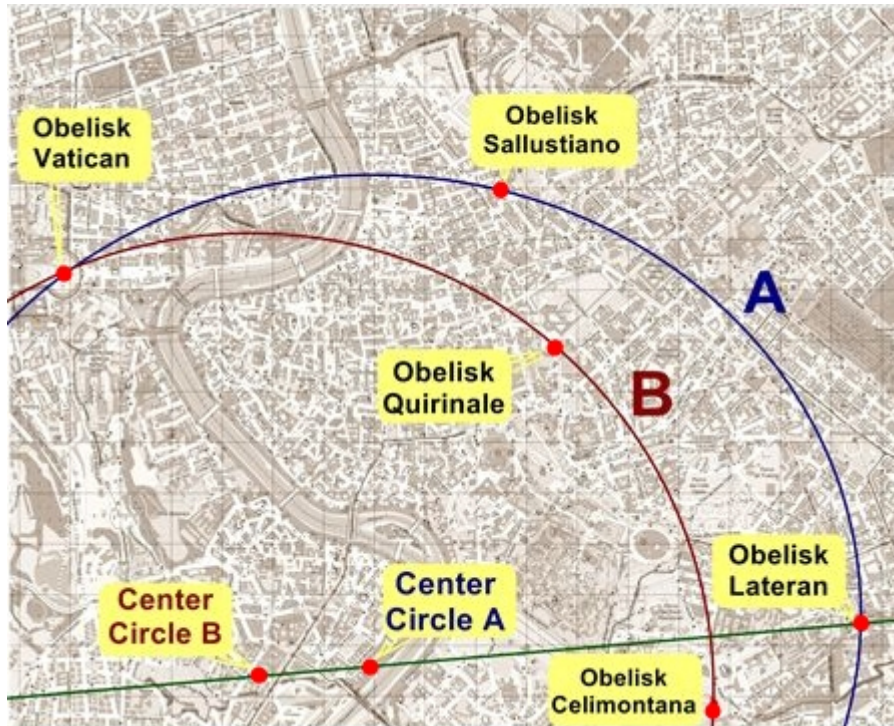


A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Sallustiano, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Sallustiano, Dogali, and Esquiline Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Lateran, Celimontana, and Esquiline Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.54.00.55 N 12.29.17.96 E	Sallustiano	2595 ft
	Dogali	2595 ft
	Esquiline	2595 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.53.26.87 N 12.29.46.75 E	Esquiline	2712 ft
	Lateran	2712 ft
	Celimontana	2712 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 5

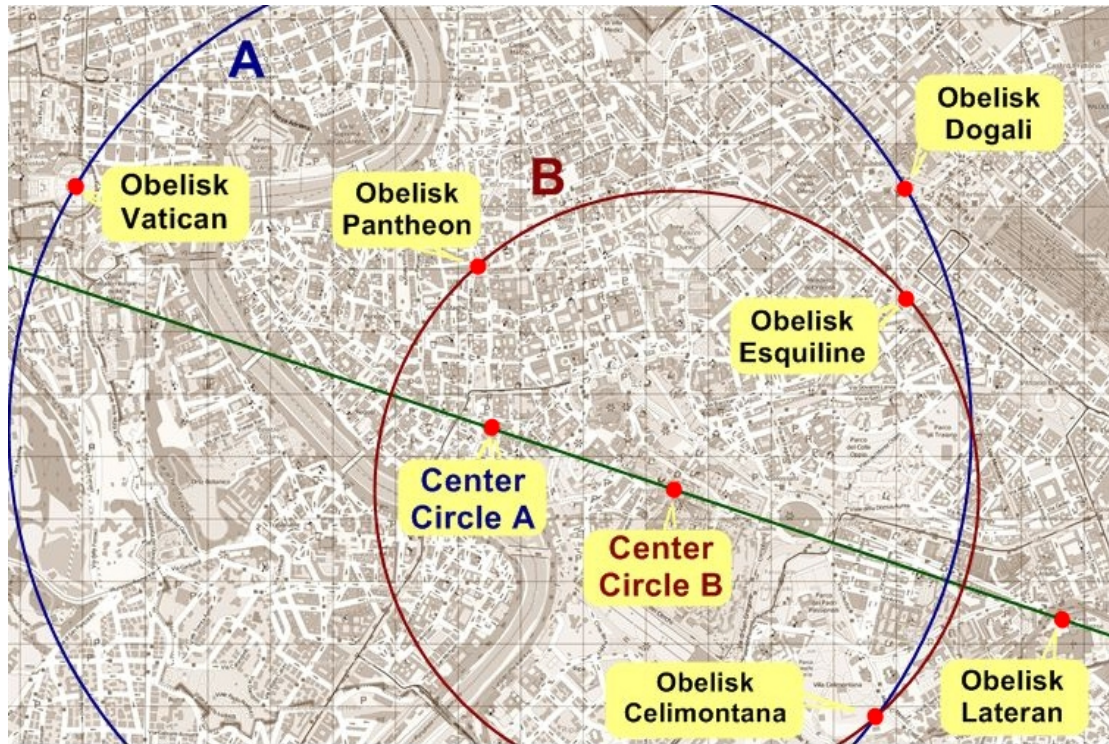


A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Lateran, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Sallustiano, Lateran, and Vatican Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Celimontana, and Quirinale Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.53.05.64 N 12.28.31.67 E	Vatican	8025 ft
	Sallustiano	8025 ft
	Lateran	8025 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.53.03.88 N 12.28.07.85 E	Vatican	7224 ft
	Quirinale	7224 ft
	Celimontana	7224 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 6

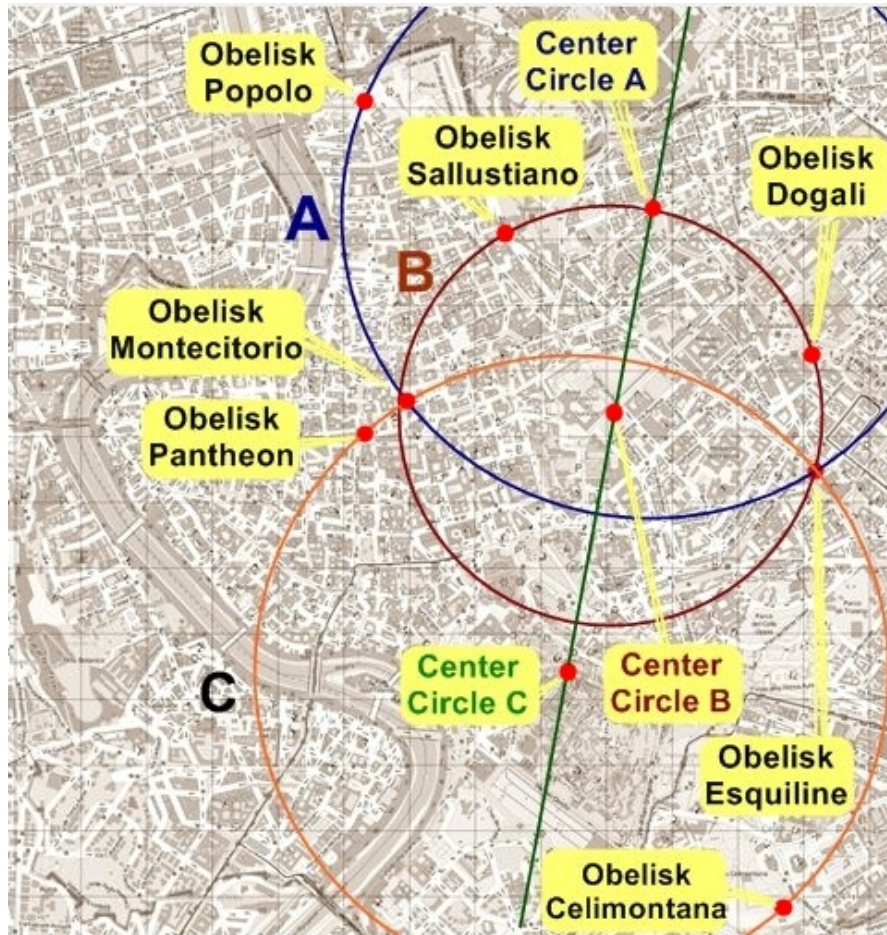


A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Lateran, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Dogali, and Celimontana Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Pantheon, Esquiline, and Celimontana Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.53.38.35 N 12.28.38.43 E	Vatican	6235 ft
	Dogali	6235 ft
	Celimontana	6235 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.53.29.75 N 12.29.11.09 E	Pantheon	3855 ft
	Esquiline	3855 ft
	Celimontana	3855 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 7

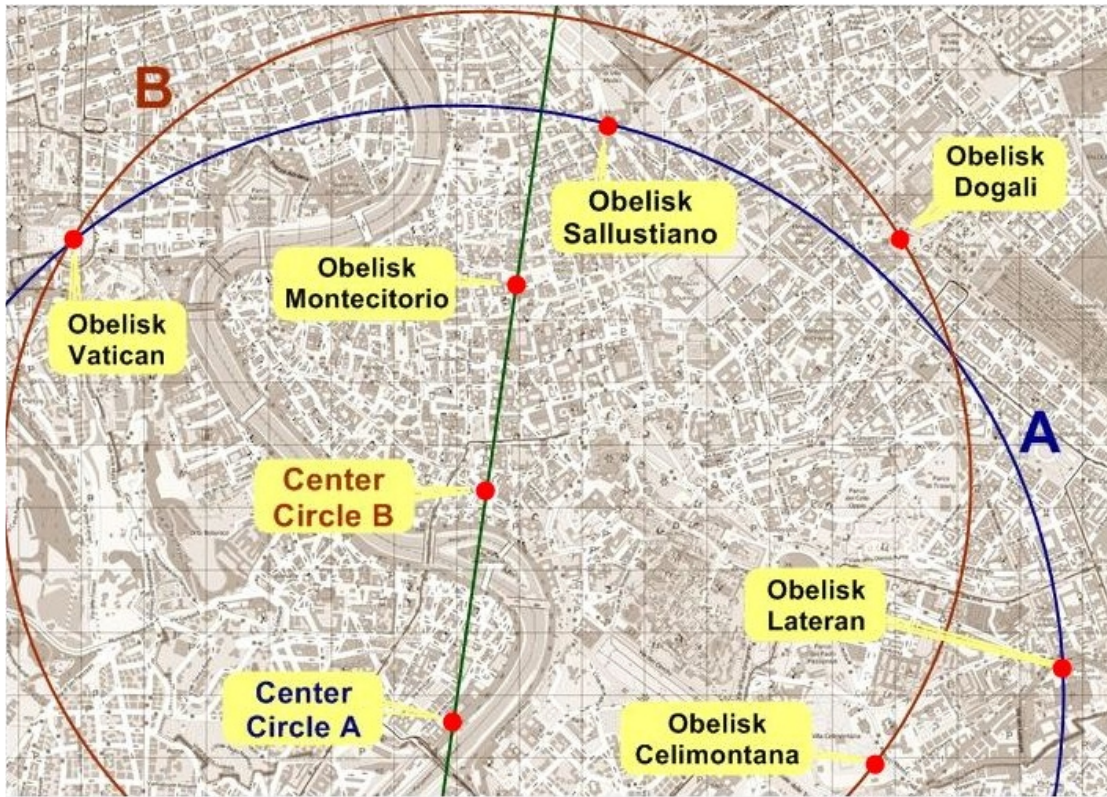


A straight line connects (i) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Popolo, Montecitorio, and Esquiline Obelisks, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Pantheon, Esquiline, and Celimontana Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Sallustiano, Dogali, and Esquiline Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.54.26.20 N 12.29.23.84 E	Popolo	3902 ft
	Montecitorio	3902 ft
	Esquiline	3902 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.54.00.55 N 12.29.17.96 E	Sallustiano	2595 ft
	Dogali	2595 ft
	Esquiline	2595 ft
Center of Circle C	Obelisks on Circle C	Distance from Center
41.53.29.75 N 12.29.11.09 E	Pantheon	3855 ft
	Esquiline	3855 ft
	Celimontana	3855 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 8

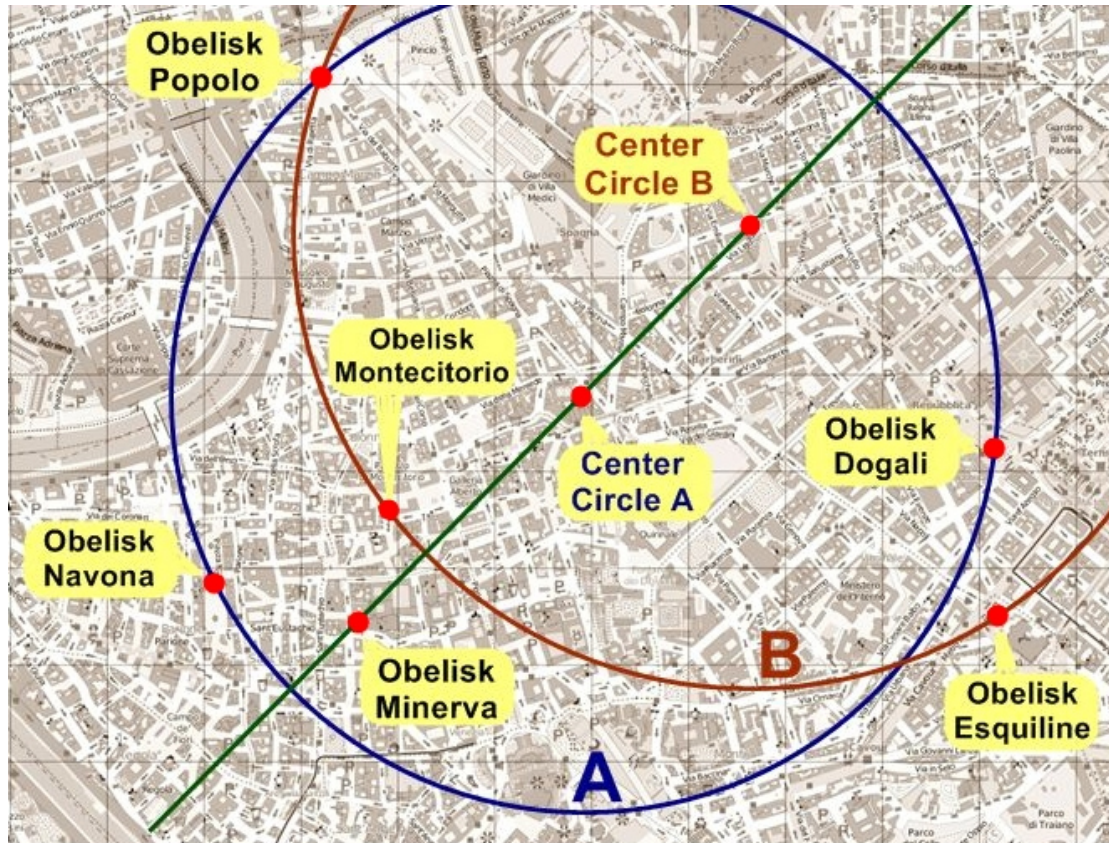


A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Montecitorio, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Sallustiano, and Lateran Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Dogali, and Celimontana Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.53.05.64 N 12.28.31.67 E	Vatican	8025 ft
	Sallustiano	8025 ft
	Lateran	8025 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.53.38.35 N 12.28.38.43 E	Vatican	6235 ft
	Dogali	6235 ft
	Celimontana	6235 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

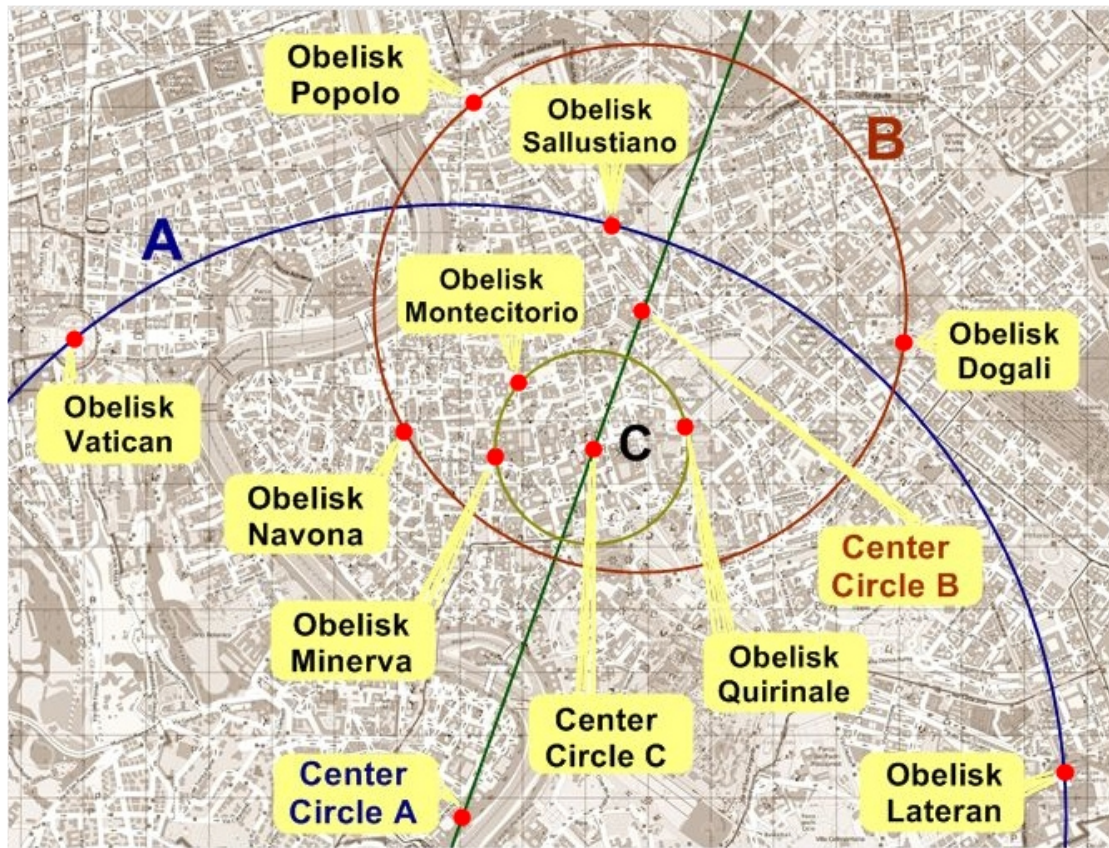
Example 9



A straight line connects (i) Obelisk Minerva, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Dogali, Popolo, and Navona Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Popolo, Montecitorio, and Esquilina Obelisks.		
Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.54.11.92 N 12.29.04.71 E	Popolo	3515 ft
	Navona	3515 ft
	Dogali	3515 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.54.26.20 N 12.29.23.84 E	Popolo	3902 ft
	Montecitorio	3902 ft
	Esquilina	3902 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 10

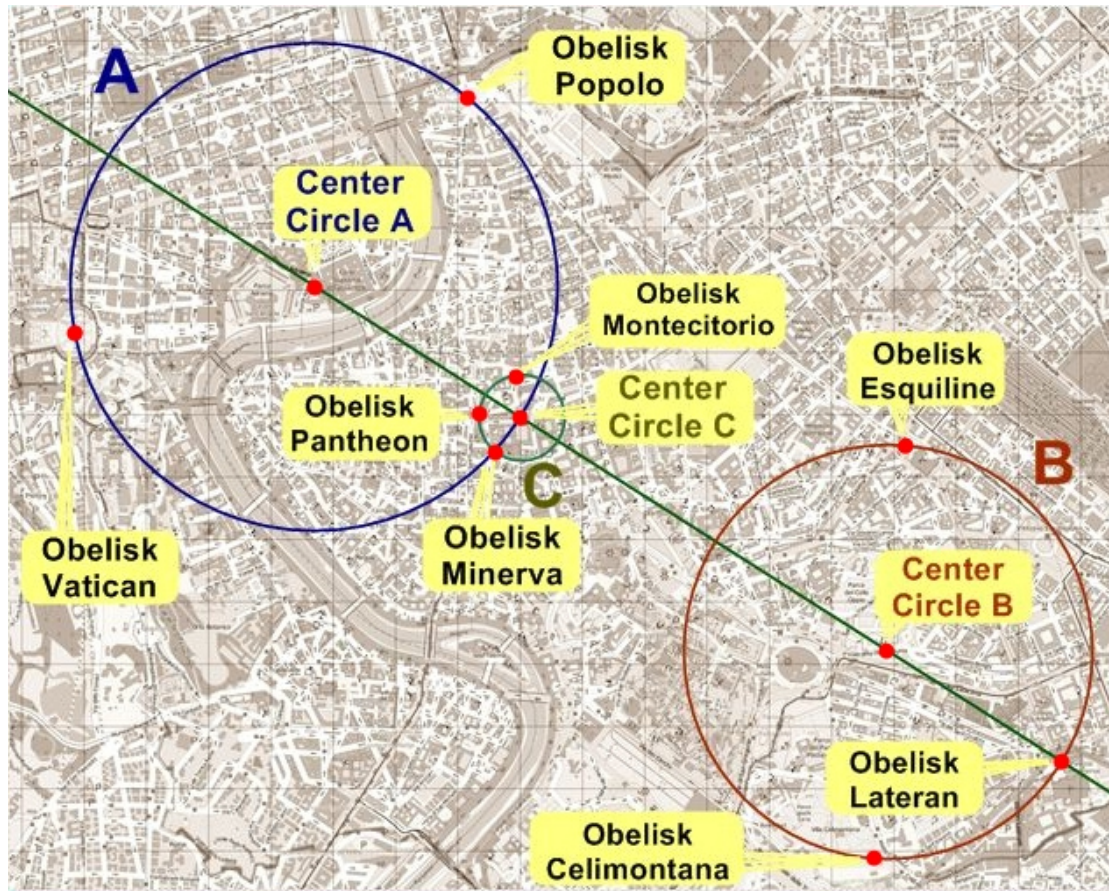


A straight line connects (i) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Sallustiano, and Lateran Obelisks, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Navona, Popolo, and Dogali Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Minerva, Montecitorio, and Quirinale Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.53.05.64 N 12.28.31.67 E	Vatican	8025 ft
	Sallustiano	8025 ft
	Lateran	8025 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.54.11.92 N 12.29.04.71 E	Popolo	3515 ft
	Navona	3515 ft
	Dogali	3515 ft
Center of Circle C	Obelisks on Circle C	Distance from Center
41.53.54.20 N 12.28.55.76 E	Montecitorio	1260 ft
	Minerva	1260 ft
	Quirinale	1260 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 11

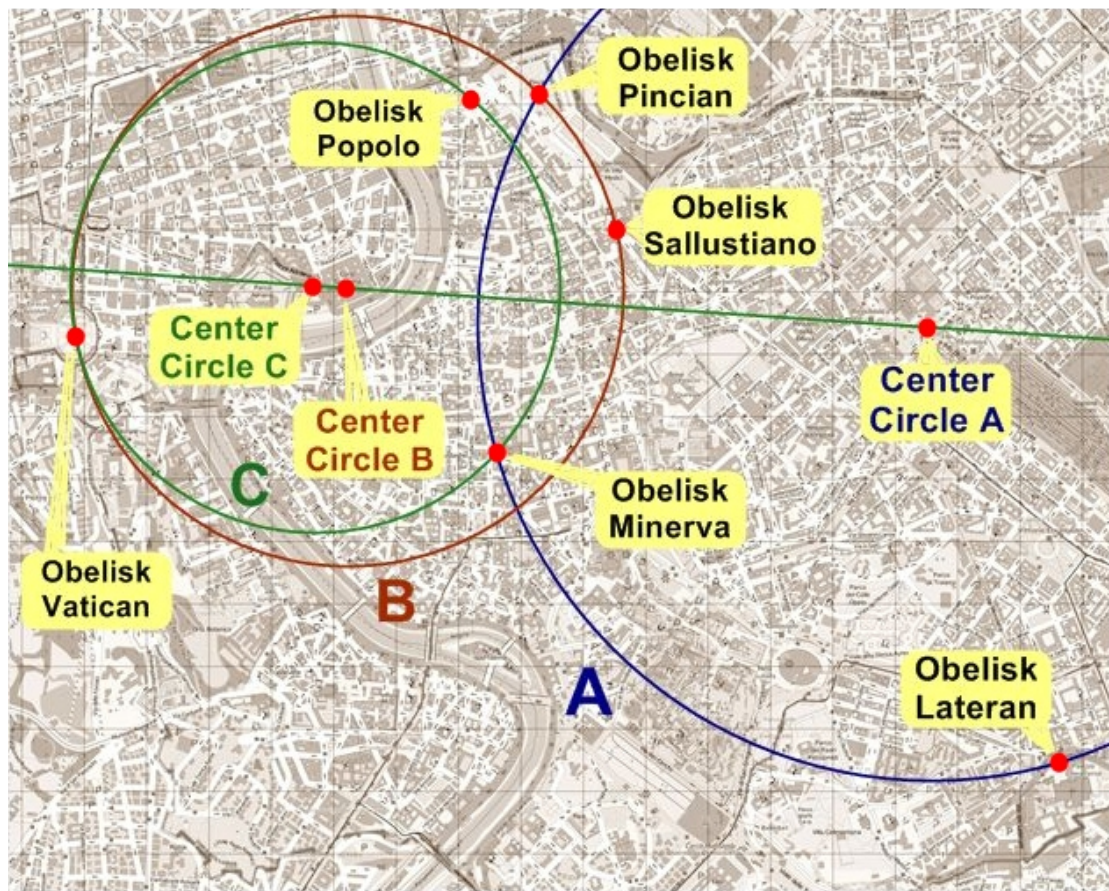


A straight line connects (i) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Popolo, and Minerva Obelisks, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Esquiline, Lateran, and Celimontana Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Minerva, Montecitorio, and Pantheon Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.54.14.14 N 12.28.07.83 E	Vatican	3212 ft
	Popolo	3212 ft
	Minerva	3212 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.53.26.87 N 12.29.46.75 E	Esquiline	2712 ft
	Lateran	2712 ft
	Celimontana	2712 ft
Center of Circle C	Obelisks on Circle C	Distance from Center
41.53.57.06 N 12.28.43.50 E	Montecitorio	547 ft
	Minerva	547 ft
	Pantheon	547 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

Example 12



A straight line connects (i) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Lateran, Minerva, and Pincian Obelisks, (ii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Pincian, and Sallustiano Obelisks, and (iii) the center of the circle on whose circumference sit the Vatican, Popolo, and Minerva Obelisks.

Center of Circle A	Obelisks on Circle A	Distance from Center
41.54.09.01 N 12.29.54.86 E	Lateran	5949 ft
	Minerva	5949 ft
	Pincian	5949 ft
Center of Circle B	Obelisks on Circle B	Distance from Center
41.54.13.83 N 12.28.13.21 E	Vatican	3606 ft
	Pincian	3606 ft
	Sallustiano	3606 ft
Center of Circle C	Obelisks on Circle C	Distance from Center
41.54.14.14 N 12.28.07.83 E	Vatican	3212 ft
	Popolo	3212 ft
	Minerva	3212 ft

Note: All locations, co-ordinates, and measurements can be verified on Google Earth.

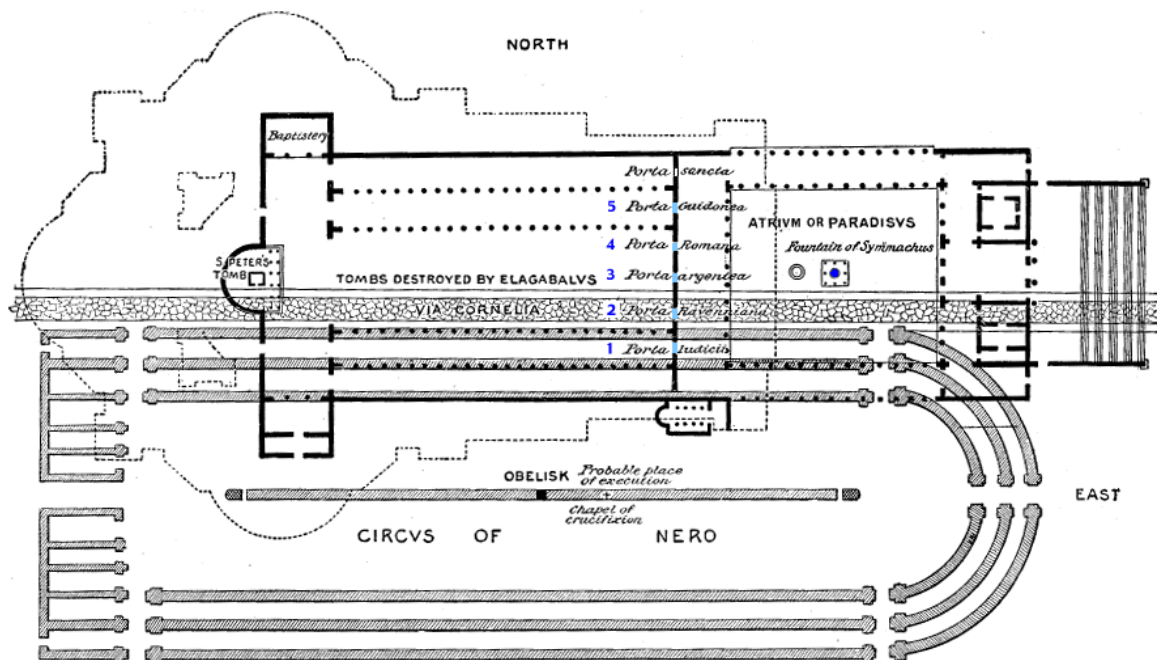
Why would the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church locate their foremost religious edifice on a site where tens of thousands of Christians were martyred for their faith?

Given the scale of the executions and the systematic and barbaric way in which they were carried out, it is doubtful whether many other historical sites or locations on earth can match it for spiritual darkness.



A big change appeared in 1749, with Pope Benedict XIV's idea. He said that the Colosseum is a sacred site, as it was a place where early Christians had been martyred. The view was popularized in 1653, by Fioravante Martinelli, who listed the Colosseum at the head of a list of places sacred to the martyrs. This theory appeared in his book, *Roma Ex Ethnica Sacra*.

Later popes continued this tradition and developed many restoration projects...In the 20th and 21st centuries, the Colosseum became a site for Roman Catholic ceremonies. Pope Benedict XVI performs the Stations of the Cross called the Scriptural Way of the Cross, on Good Fridays.



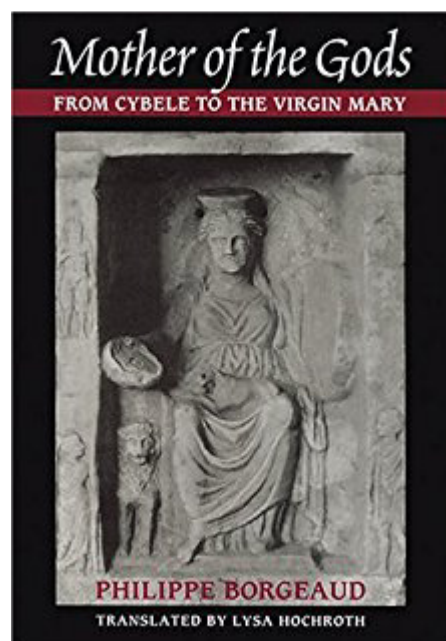
Another ground plan showing the intersection of St Peter's Basilica and the Circus of Nero. The circus itself was built initially by Caligula for his private use but was later expanded by Nero and turned into a public arena.

The Vatican has another notable pagan association. In an article titled *Vatican Hill*, Wikipedia states the following:

The Vaticanum was also the site of the *Phrygianum*, a temple of the Magna Mater goddess Cybele. Although secondary to this deity's main worship on the Palatine Hill, this temple gained such fame in the ancient world that both Lyon, in Gaul, and Mainz, in Germany called their own Magna Mater compounds "Vaticanum" in imitation. Remnants of this structure were encountered in the Seventeenth Century reconstruction of St. Peter's Square

Cybele was the 'Great Mother', the principal goddess of Asia Minor, whose worship was introduced into Rome around 200 BC. Several temples in Rome were dedicated to this goddess, the most important of which was on the Palatine. However, as the Wikipedia article shows, the second most important – the *Phrygianum* near the Circus of Nero – was regarded more highly in the pagan world. Various extant inscriptions indicate that the Vatican *Phrygianum* included a *taurobolium* where pagan priests and dignitaries were soaked in the blood of a freshly sacrificed bull.

The *taurobolium* immersion was probably the most exclusive – and one of the most offensive – of all pagan rituals. Nevertheless, the Basilica of St Peter was built very close to, if not actually upon, the site of one of the most illustrious pagan temples in the ancient world.

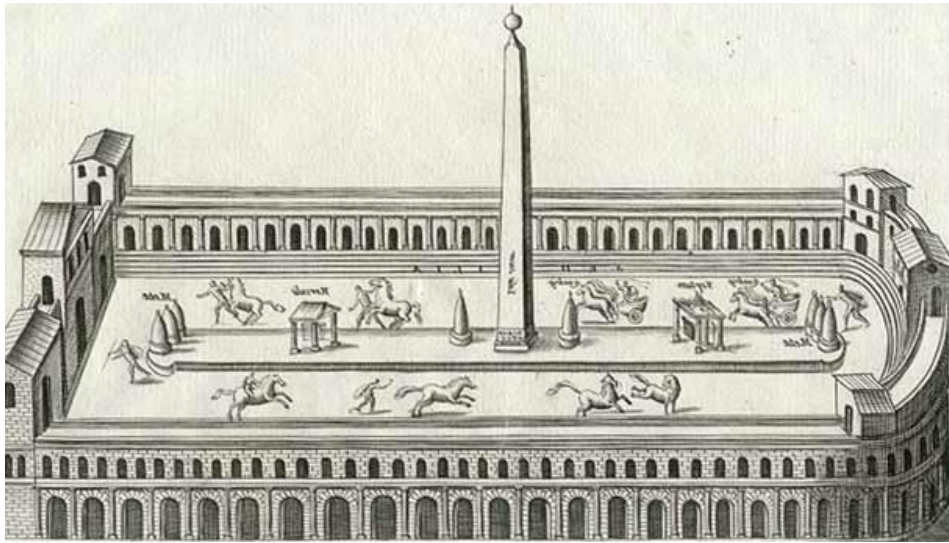


**The Papacy continues the worship of Cybele today
through the cult of the Virgin Mary.**

CONCLUSION

The world is firmly in the grip of Satan. His people rule. They hold virtually all of the top positions in every walk of life. Bit by bit he is encroaching on the small amount of true spiritual freedom that still exists on our flat, stationary earth. Given the rate at which his plan is progressing, it may not be very long before the world is ready for the arrival of the Antichrist, Satan incarnate in human form.

The Roman Catholic Church is one of his most ingenious creations. The agents of Baal took control of the institutional church in the 4th century, not through physical conquest but by constructing a counterfeit version. Some of the most devious and most intelligent worshippers of Baal pretended to be true converts and infiltrated the ranks of the organized church. These were the "grievous wolves" that the apostle Paul had warned about.



Drawing of the Circus of Nero (1699).

It rapidly became highly political, with control concentrated in just four centers – Antioch, Alexandria, Rome, and Constantinople. Through careful manoeuvring the bishop of Rome became the head of the 'church' and supreme authority in all matters doctrinal. To the world he was a 'Christian', but in reality he was a sworn servant of Baal, dedicated to the expansion of counterfeit Christianity. This office has been the preserve ever since of a small number of families – sometimes called the Black Nobility – that have ruled Italy and other parts of Europe from ancient times.

Mystery Babylon

Satan wants to emulate the One True Living God. Since God never changes, Satan must also imitate this aspect of the Godhead and maintain an unchanging system of covert worship. It must be kept secret until such time as its full extent can be revealed. If genuine Christians knew it existed – and how powerful it was – they would pray against it and inflict considerable damage. So this secret system of religious worship must be exercised for the time being in an oblique or indirect manner.

Traces of its existence are all around us but pass mostly unnoticed. Men who have been inducted into secret societies down the ages have sworn to keep this religious system a secret until the great culmination of the ages, when all mankind will be enlightened. That is Satan's secret promise to those who are foolish enough to believe his lies.

Egypt – Biblical reference to the fallen world

His unchanging system of worship has been described for our benefit in the Bible. It includes sexual perversion, human sacrifice, blasphemy, rituals conducted in his honor, and binding oaths of fealty and submission. The obelisk is the most important symbol of his sovereignty and men are required to bow before it. The older the obelisk the better.

Egyptian obelisks are the most highly prized, mainly because the priests of ancient Egypt practised the system of Baal in its most potent form. They also opposed God directly and repeatedly rejected the requests made by His servant, Moses. Furthermore they were able to perform feats of magic that simulated to some degree the miraculous works of Moses.

The obelisks of Rome form a network unlike any other occult configuration on earth. More than half of them were used by the priests of ancient Egypt. The entire network is laid out by reference to the Vatican Obelisk, which in turn has been located on a site, the Circus of Nero, where tens of thousands of Christians were tortured and torn apart by the Emperor's soldiers. It should be noted that the Emperor himself bore the title Pontifex Maximus.

The Babylonians revere all things Egyptian. Their haughty arrogance will one day reap its 'reward' -

"...Thus saith the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel; If ye wholly set your faces to enter into Egypt, and go to sojourn there; Then it shall come to pass, that the sword, which ye feared, shall overtake you there in the land of Egypt, and the famine, whereof ye were afraid, shall follow close after you there in Egypt; and there ye shall die. So shall it be with all the men that set their faces to go into Egypt to sojourn there; they shall die by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence: and none of them shall remain or escape from the evil that I will bring upon them.

- Jeremiah 42:15-17

Warning

Bible-believing Christians need to witness to their Catholic neighbors. They should avoid all spiritual contact or association with the Roman Catholic church, an organization steeped in idolatry and false theology. Ecumenism is a deadly deception, a cunning program to infiltrate and destroy true Biblical Christianity.

The Second Coming

Will Christ at his second coming leave the obelisk network intact, or will he destroy it? That's not a difficult question to answer! Alas, many today who profess to be Christian will need time to think about it. Consider therefore the words of Elijah before he destroyed 450 priests of Baal:

**"How long halt ye between two opinions?
if the LORD be God, follow him:
but if Baal, then follow him."**

- 1 Kings 18:21

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Ireland

December 20, 2017

For further information visit www.zephaniah.eu

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