

# THE HOLY SEPULCHRE ON AN ANCIENT GOLD RING YAAKOV

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## 1: Classical Numismatics Discussion Members' Gallery - Search results

*By Yaakov Meshorer A gold ring was found in the excavations south of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. At the time, the suggestion that the ring depicted the Holy Sepulchre, or tomb of Jesus, met with considerable scholarly skepticism.*

The Bible describes the city as heavily fortified with a strong city wall, a fact confirmed by archaeology. The city was largely extended westwards after the Neo-Assyrian destruction of the northern Kingdom of Israel and the resulting influx of refugees. The entire city was totally destroyed by the Romans in 70 CE. The northern part of the city was rebuilt by the Emperor Hadrian around 130 CE, under the name Aelia Capitolina. In the Byzantine period Jerusalem was extended southwards and again enclosed by city walls. He granted its inhabitants an assurance treaty. When the time for prayer arrived, however, he left the church and prayed outside the compound, in order to avoid having future generations of Muslims use his prayer there as a pretext for converting the church into a mosque. He summoned the Jews and permitted them to resettle in the city. In 638, Jerusalem came again under the control of the Christians, and the walls were repaired. The walls stretch for approximately 4 km. The New Gate was opened in the wall surrounding the Christian Quarter during the 19th century. Two secondary gates were reopened in recent times on the southeastern side of the city walls as a result of archaeological work. The United States government opposed the request, noting that the Jordanian government had no standing to make such a nomination and that the consent of the Israeli government would be required since it effectively controlled Jerusalem. It is believed that it is the remnants of the Acra fortress. In addition, they found Greek arrowheads, slingshots, ballistic stones and amphorae. Adding that it was the first time somebody finds a golden earring from the Hellenistic times in Jerusalem. Despite the names, there was no governing principle of ethnic segregation: He describes it as a public latrine with piles of debris up to five feet high. With the help of the Pro-Jerusalem Society, vaults, roofing and walls were restored, and looms were brought in to provide employment. Christian Quarter See also: Armenian Quarter See also: Despite the small size and population of this quarter, the Armenians and their Patriarchate remain staunchly independent and form a vigorous presence in the Old City. After the Arab-Israeli War, the four quarters of the city came under Jordanian control. Today, more than 3,000 Armenians live in Jerusalem, of them in the Armenian Quarter. The Patriarchate owns the land in this quarter as well as valuable property in West Jerusalem and elsewhere. In 1985, a theological seminary was established in the Armenian Quarter. After the war, the Israeli government gave compensation for repairing any churches or holy sites damaged in the fighting, regardless of who caused the damage. The Jewish Quarter Hebrew: The quarter has a rich history, with several long periods of Jewish presence covering much of the time [dubious – discuss] since the eighth century BCE. The Jewish quarter remained under Jordanian control until its recapture by Israeli paratroopers in the Six-Day War of 1967. A few days later, Israeli authorities ordered the demolition of the adjacent Moroccan Quarter, forcibly relocating all of its inhabitants, in order to facilitate public access to the Western Wall. The section of the Jewish quarter destroyed prior to 1967 has since been rebuilt and settled and has a population of 2,000, as of [update]. Before being rebuilt, the quarter was carefully excavated under the supervision of Hebrew University archaeologist Nahman Avigad. The archaeological remains are on display in a series of museums and outdoor parks, which tourists can visit by descending two or three stories beneath the level of the current city. The parts of the Moroccan Quarter that were not destroyed are now part of the Jewish Quarter. Simultaneously with the demolition, a new regulation was set into place by which the only access point for non-Muslims to the Temple Mount is through the Gate of the Moors, which is reached via the so-called Mughrabi Bridge.

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### 2: Auction 38C - June 5,

*In the May/June BAR, Yaakov Meshorer published for the first time an exquisite gold ring excavated just south of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem ("Ancient Gold Ring Depicts the Holy Sepulchre," BAR ).*

Hoard of silver shekels and half shekels as found at Masada, the remains of a cloth bag were still adhering to the coins. This may have been done on purpose, placing the coins in a bag or ceramic pot for safekeeping, or they may have been accidentally lost in the collapse of a building. Laying underground for centuries, the coins were subject to chemical reactions, water erosion, earthen pressures, and other factors which effect their state of preservation. Ancient coins are often unearthed by nomads, farmers, construction workers, and other "amateurs" rather than under the controlled conditions of an archaeological dig. On those rare occasions when a distinctive group of coins are found at one time e. Coins can generally be precisely dated, however since they usually circulated for hundreds of years, archaeological dating is best done by combining all known finds including coins, pottery, tools, etc. When the volunteer workers at Masada discovered hundreds of bronze prutah coins in the storerooms and other public buildings, and silver Shekels in another room of this mountain fortress it was of major historical importance. When I drew near I saw that the whole group of volunteers assigned to this site were staring fascinated at the floor of the large room of this dwelling unit. There, beneath the level of the original floor, lay a heap of coins stuck together, and from the colour of the mould clinging to them it was clear that these were coins of silver. Bits of cloth were still stuck to part of the heap and it was evident that the coins had originally been placed in a special bag and hidden beneath the floor. Only after cleaning the find in the 37 laboratory were we able to realise how considerable and in what superb condition was the treasure. It consisted of silver shekels and half-shekels, thirty-eight altogether. Closer examination showed that these coins had almost never been in use; many of them indeed had been struck in the year four of the revolt, that is, one year before the last. These coins, too, must have been hidden by the defenders of Masada to prevent their falling into the hands of the Roman conquerors, unlike the bronze coins which were scattered all over the place. They constitute the largest group of shekels ever found in one location; and this is the first time that shekels have been discovered in a regular archaeological excavation and in a stratum which belongs without any doubt to the period of the great Jewish revolt. This should put an end once and for all to the controversy of scholars; most of them it is true ascribed such shekels to the period of the revolt, but a few insisted that they belonged to an earlier era. We now know that the majority was right. The shekels in our finds represent all the years of the revolt, from the year one to the very rare year five, the last year the shekel was struck, corresponding to the year 70 AD when the Temple of Jerusalem was destroyed. The purpose of the cleaning is to remove as much surface oxidation as possible without damaging the original metal. Jonathan Fisher Originally published In Since the Jews did not portray any living thing on their coins, the designs are often less than exciting. However animals were often used by the Greeks and Romans. We therefore take some liberty, and present those ancient coins picturing animals mentioned in the Bible to add another dimension to Biblical Numismatics. Other articles and quaint woodcuts by the Rev. The herd of two thousand swine, of which we read in Matt. Those who explain this event by the supposition of a disease, merely, sent upon these Swine, do but little honor to the truth of the divine word. The apostle Peter, in 2 Epis. The shekels after cleaning. Since these coins only circulated for five years maximum, they are generally in superb con- dition. The pig was the emblem of the notorious Tenth Legion which occupied Palestine. While the dramatic upturn of the market saw prices for Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins skyrocket, the coins of Ancient Judaea experienced a more modest increase. The result was that during the downturn of 1 prices of Judaic coins held fairly firm and in the case of rare bronzes actually rose. Three dramatic events have affected the current market. Many of the members have added ancients to their area of interest reflecting their feelings about their heritage and the fascination with the peoples and history of the Second Temple. There has been several hoards of silver coins of the First and Second Revolts making available shekels, denarii and

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tetradrachms previously difficult to obtain. Marketing of these coins at competitive prices has been brisk with little or no impact on the previous marketing structure confirming what has been evident to those of us close this market. There has been a marked increase in collectors in this area. What about the rarities. All of the Yehud coin types have been found with several new varieties and there have been many new varieties of Hasmonean coins identified as well as many new dates of the Agrippas. It is now possible to build a collection over many years with a reasonable expectation of completion being a reality, Formerly unique coins are not so any more. Bronzes remain the most difficult of the coins to obtain with condition being the largest problem, while prices for them continue to rise. Shekels, denarii and tetradrachms though continue to be the most widely sought after pieces. The recent publication of the Hendin book, priced by the writer, and the Wacks monograph have aided the collector in being able to assess rarity and price and to understand more about the history and epigraphy of the coins of this period. Holy of Holies on the Bar Kochba tetradrachms was discussed: Being a self-taught historian I can only wonder why this obvious reference has been overlooked. A reference is found in Numbers 8: Is it a coincidence that the lulav four kinds of branches, bound together shown on the reverse of the tetradrachms were also waved in an important part of the ceremony associated with the Jewish Harvest Festival of Succoth? Most interestingly, the same Hebrew word for the Wave Offering *tenufah* is used in the Book of Exodus to describe an offering to the Temple of precious metals to be formed into ceremonial objects: And so I propose that the wavy line was actually meant to represent the Wave Offering of the Levites. This same event is paraphrased in Mark, where another detail is added: And he would not suffer that any man should carry any vessel through the temple Mark The third reference to this event is contained in John where greater insight is given, indicating that it was Passover and that Jesus drove them all those that sold oxen and sheep and doves and the changers of money out of the temple. Here the temple is not called a den of thieves, but a house of merchandise. It was for the Passover holiday that Jews traveled from all parts of Judaea and surrounding countries to Jerusalem. But as with any large synagogue or church today, there was a good deal of socializing and business attached to the great gathering around the Jerusalem Temple. Actually the Temple was laid out to accommodate such secular gatherings in the Lower Court Court of Gentiles. It was this large court, which was outside and adjacent to the Temple proper, that the tables of the money changers were located. The money changers served the role of banks. The fee for this service was fixed between four per cent and eight per cent and was called a *KOLBAN*, possibly derived from the Greek word for a small coin. They also detected false coins. To lend money to a fellow Israelite for interest was strictly forbidden, but to lend to a stranger was permissible and appears to have been practiced during the Babylonian captivity, though it was considered an abomination. Money changers did pay interest on money left with them as can be seen in this quote from Matthew. Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury. According to Rabbinic rules, the Temple Tax was collected from the 15th of Adar through the first of the following month, Nisan approximately March. One day after Jesus overturned the tables of the money changers he watched the widow contribute her two mites to the Temple treasury, and two days after Jesus chasing the money changers from the Temple is shown in this dramatic sketch taken from the Gustave Dore 11 lustrated Bible. Cited as one of the few recorded times that Jesus showed anger, it is pointed out that the offense occurred later than was necessary to serve those *maki* sacrifices in the Temple, and merchandising was emphasized. If this chronology is correct then when Jesus encountered the money changers it was already past the deadline for collecting the Temple Tax and they must have just been performing their commercial functions. Reprinted from July 1 World Coins.

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3: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com): 07/01/ - 08/01/

*Crusaders in the Holy Land: The Archaeology of Faith The Holy Sepulchre on an Ancient Gold Ring By Yaakov Meshorer Jerusalem in Bologna: Another Crusader Church.*

The Order is recognized by 25 countries, including Belgium. The Order is placed under the protection of the Holy See. The goals of the Order are to increase among its members the practice of Christian life, to support and help the Roman Catholic Church in the Holy Land, especially in the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, to encourage the preservation and spread of the [Christian] Faith in the Holy Land, and to defend the rights of the Catholic Church in the Holy Land. Lieutenants are appointed by the Grand Master to run the Lieutenancies. As already mentioned in the message about Godefroid de Bouillon: On its website is the complete name of the order: The Ensign of the Order consists of the Gonfalon of white silk with a red staff surmounted by Military Trophy. A fringe border of 0. On the face of the Gonfalon stands the Crusader Flag. The figure of the resurrected Christ is enclosed at the side by an ornamental motif alternated with Crosses of Godfrey of Bouillon and Crowns of Thorns. From the knobs of the upper transverse pole hang the ribbons of the Order in watered black silk. The Gonfalon is kept in the seat of the Order in Rome. Its use is regulated by the Cardinal Grand Master. It has a blue field with a gold border all around. The border is divided into compartments with religious imagery and arms within. On the blue field is the Sepulcher, surmounted by a large medallion bearing the Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon, and above the medallion a papal tiara extends into the upper compartment of the border. There are also descriptions of two other flags on the page: Standard of the Lieutenancies The Ensign of the Lieutenancies of the Order is a standard of white silk, with a red staff, surmounted by the Military Trophy. The wide panel 0. At the base is the ornamental scroll with the motto: From the knobs of the transverse pole hang the ribbons: The Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon stand out on the side of the standard. The standard is kept in the seat of the Lieutenancy and the Lieutenant regulates its use. An illustration can be seen at [http:](http://) On the face of the material 0. The arms or the colors of the Region stand out on the side. The flag is kept in the seat of the Section and the President regulates its use. The picture was taken on the Via della Conciliazione, and it is seen on one of the roofs of the Hotel Columbus [http:](http://) In this picture [http:](http://) The particular thing is also the finial of this flag, a Jerusalem cross. In fact, the Hotel is located in the Palazzo della Rovere. The flag is there because "In the period the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre purchased the Palazzo from the Penitentiaries, the Municipality of Rome, and two private citizens". It is very similar to the flag of the Franciscan Custody of the Holy Land lacking only the fimbriation, and to the Jerusalem Civil Ensign which has a Latin cross in the center. Ned Smith, 2 August Linguistic notes In modern French, someone riding a horse is called a "cavalier". The word was derived at the end of the XVth century from Italian "cavallere", from "cavallo", a horse. In the Ancient Rome, the knights were the members of the equestrian order, intermediate between the plebeians and the patricians. The meanings of "cavalier" and "chevalier" are strictly different in modern French, even if the two words have a common origin. Even Joan of Arc was never granted such a title. At least these are the charges used in the Portuguese Timor coat of arms to honour the Dominicans We have an image of the Calatrava cross above. An image is worth a thousand words so: Further information on these four Order can be found at [http:](http://) The colours, obviously taken from the coat of arms of the Order, have the following meaning: Black, as absorbing light, represents interiorization and appropriation of knowledge. White, as the lack of colour and the plenitude of light, represents truth revealed to mankind and enlightening it. A detailed account of the history of the Dominican Order can be found on the Catholic Encyclopaedia. The Portuguese branch Ordem de Santiago da Espada, autonomous since, used a purple sword-like cross, which can be found in many southwestern Portugal municipal arms. Many flags were used but most frequent and distinct were the ones with this cross, sometimes with a sun in the dexter canton and a moon in the sinister. Note that the very name of the saint himself evolved in a curious manner. Called originally Iak a variation of Jacob? Having seen the terrible consequences of ongoing religious wars in

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Europe, our founders dedicated themselves to "worship the Supreme Being, show tolerance towards all religions, loyalty towards their princes, support the needs of their military, the poor, widows and orphans. Prince Christian Franz was installed as our first Grand Master on June 20th, , a position he held until The design features the arms of the Order over an eight-pointed white cross on a green field surrounded by a gold embattlement. The flag of the Order is here [http:](http://) Valentin Poposki, 13 March

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## 4: Order of the Holy Sepulchre - Wikipedia

*/ Dan Bahat --The Holy Sepulchre on an ancient gold ring / Yaakov Meshorer --Jerusalem in Bologna: another Crusader Church of the Holy Sepulchre / Robert Ousterhout --A smithy in a Crusader church / Dan Bahat --Church of the Apostles found on Mt. Zion / Bargil Pixner --The Holy Grail: from symbol to relic / Eric Wargo --Visiting Akko (Acre.*

Meshorer, Aelia ; Sofaer Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right. She-wolf right, suckling the twins Remus and Romulus. You are bidding on the exact item pictured, provided with a Certificate of Authenticity and Lifetime Guarantee of Authenticity. They are descendants of the Trojan prince and refugee Aeneas, and are fathered by the god Mars or the demi-god Hercules on a royal Vestal Virgin, Rhea Silvia, whose uncle exposes them to die in the wild. They are found by a she-wolf who suckles and cares for them. The twins are eventually restored to their regal birthright, acquire many followers and decide to found a new city. They agree to determine the site through augury. Romulus appears to receive the more favourable signs but each claims the results in his favour. In the disputes that follow, Remus is killed. Romulus names the new city Rome, after himself, and goes on to create the Roman Legions and the Roman Senate. He adds citizens to his new city by abducting the women of the neighboring Sabine tribes, which results in the combination of Sabines and Romans as one Roman people. Rome rapidly expands to become a dominant force, due to divine favour and the inspired administrative, military and political leadership of Romulus. In later life Romulus becomes increasingly autocratic, disappears in mysterious circumstances and is deified as the god Quirinus, the divine persona of the Roman people. The main sources for the legend approach it as history and offer an implausibly exact chronology: Possible historical bases for the broad mythological narrative remain unclear and much disputed. Romulus and Remus are eminent among the feral children of ancient mythography. Aelia Capitolina Latin in full: Jerusalem, once heavily rebuilt by Herod, was still in ruins following the decisive siege of the city, as part of the First Jewish-Roman War in 70 AD. Josephus - a contemporary historian and apologist for Judaism who was born in Jerusalem and fought the Romans in that war - reports that "Jerusalem The Jews awaited with hope, but then after Hadrian visited Jerusalem, he was told that rebuilding the Second Temple would encourage sedition. He then decided to rebuild the city as a Roman colony which would be inhabited by his legionaries. The Jewish Bar Kokhba revolt, which took the Romans three years to suppress, enraged Hadrian, and he became determined to erase Judaism from the province. Circumcision was forbidden, Iudaea province was renamed Syria Palaestina and Jews expelled from the city. The city was renamed "Aelia Capitolina", and rebuilt it in the style of a typical Roman town. Taken together, these measures which also affected Jewish Christians essentially "secularized" the city. The ban was maintained until the 7th century, though Christians would soon be granted an exemption: Burial remains from the Byzantine period are exclusively Christian, suggesting that the population of Jerusalem in Byzantine times probably consisted only of Christians. Within the span of a few decades, the city shifted from Byzantine to Persian rule, then back to Roman-Byzantine dominion. In the Siege of Jerusalem of AD, after 21 days of relentless siege warfare, Jerusalem was captured. Byzantine chronicles relate that the Sassanids and Jews slaughtered tens of thousands of Christians in the city, many at the Mamilla Pool, and destroyed their monuments and churches, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The conquered city would remain in Sassanid hands for some fifteen years until the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius reconquered it in The rest of the city was called "Iliya", reflecting the Roman name given the city following the destruction of 70 CE: As a private citizen, he was probably named Sextus Varius Avitus Bassianus. Upon becoming emperor he took the name Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus. He was called Elagabalus only after his death. In , the emperor Caracalla was assassinated and replaced by his Praetorian prefect, Marcus Opellius Macrinus. Macrinus was defeated on 8 June , at the Battle of Antioch. Elagabalus, barely fourteen years old, became emperor, initiating a reign remembered mainly for sexual scandal and religious controversy. Later historians suggest Elagabalus showed a disregard for Roman religious traditions and sexual taboos. He replaced the traditional head of the Roman pantheon, Jupiter, with

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the deity of whom he was high priest, Elagabal. Elagabalus was married as many as five times, lavished favors on male courtiers popularly thought to have been his lovers, employed a prototype of whoopee cushions at dinner parties, and was reported to have prostituted himself in the imperial palace. His behavior estranged the Praetorian Guard, the Senate, and the common people alike. Amidst growing opposition, Elagabalus, just 18 years old, was assassinated and replaced by his cousin Alexander Severus on 11 March, in a plot formulated by his grandmother, Julia Maesa, and carried out by disaffected members of the Praetorian Guard. Elagabalus developed a reputation among his contemporaries for extreme eccentricity, decadence and zealotry. This tradition has persisted, and in writers of the early modern age he suffers one of the worst reputations among Roman emperors. Edward Gibbon, for example, wrote that Elagabalus "abandoned himself to the grossest pleasures and ungoverned fury. Niebuhr, "The name Elagabalus is branded in history above all others" because of his "unspeakably disgusting life. His father was initially a member of the equestrian class, but was later elevated to the rank of senator. His mother, Julia Soaemias, was a cousin of the Roman emperor Caracalla. The deity Elagabalus was initially venerated at Emesa. The cult of the deity spread to other parts of the Roman Empire in the 2nd century; a dedication has been found as far away as Woerden Netherlands. The god was later imported and assimilated with the Roman sun god known as Sol Indiges in republican times and as Sol Invictus during the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE. In Greek the sun god is Helios, hence "Heliogabalus", a variant of "Elagabalus". His mother publicly declared that he was the illegitimate son of Caracalla, therefore due the loyalties of Roman soldiers and senators who had sworn allegiance to Caracalla. At sunrise on 16 May, Publius Valerius Comazon Eutyichianus, commander of the legion, declared him emperor. In response Macrinus dispatched his Praetorian prefect Ulpianus to the region with a contingent of troops he considered strong enough to crush the rebellion. However, this force soon joined the faction of Elagabalus when, during the battle, they turned on their own commanders. Macrinus now sent letters to the Senate denouncing Elagabalus as the False Antoninus and claiming he was insane. Macrinus and his son, weakened by the desertion of the Second Legion due to bribes and promises circulated by Julia Maesa, were defeated on 8 June at the Battle of Antioch by troops commanded by Gannys. Macrinus fled toward Italy, disguised as a courier, but was later intercepted near Chalcedon and executed in Cappadocia. His son Diadumenianus, sent for safety to the Parthian court, was captured at Zeugma and also put to death. Elagabalus declared the date of the victory at Antioch to be the beginning of his reign and assumed the imperial titles without prior senatorial approval, which violated tradition but was a common practice among 3rd-century emperors nonetheless. Letters of reconciliation were dispatched to Rome extending amnesty to the Senate and recognizing the laws, while also condemning the administration of Macrinus and his son. The senators responded by acknowledging Elagabalus as emperor and accepting his claim to be the son of Caracalla. Caracalla and Julia Domna were both deified by the Senate, both Julia Maesa and Julia Soaemias were elevated to the rank of Augustae, and the memory of both Macrinus and Diadumenianus was condemned by the Senate. The contemporary historian Cassius Dio suggests that Gannys was in fact killed by the new emperor because he was forcing Elagabalus to live "temperately and prudently. This placed senators in the awkward position of having to make offerings to Elagabalus whenever they made offerings to Victoria. The legions were dismayed by his behaviour and quickly came to regret having supported his accession. While Elagabalus was still on his way to Rome, brief revolts broke out by the Fourth Legion at the instigation of Gellius Maximus, and by the Third Legion, which itself had been responsible for the elevation of Elagabalus to the throne, under the command of Senator Verus. The rebellion was quickly put down, and the Third Legion disbanded. When the entourage reached Rome in the autumn of, Comazon and other allies of Julia Maesa and Elagabalus were given powerful and lucrative positions, to the outrage of many senators who did not consider them worthy of such privileges. After his tenure as Praetorian prefect, Comazon would serve as the city prefect of Rome three times, and as consul twice. Elagabalus soon devalued the Roman currency. He also demonetized the antoninianus during this period in Rome. Elagabalus tried to have his presumed lover, the charioteer Hierocles, declared Caesar, while another alleged lover, the athlete Aurelius Zoticus, was appointed to the non-administrative but influential

position of Master of the Chamber, or Cubicularius. His offer of amnesty for the Roman upper class was largely honored, though the jurist Ulpian was exiled. His mother and grandmother became the first women to be allowed into the Senate, and both received senatorial titles: Soaemias the established title of Clarissima, and Maesa the more unorthodox Mater Castrorum et Senatus "Mother of the army camp and of the Senate". While Julia Maesa tried to position herself as the power behind the throne and thus the most powerful woman in the world, Elagabalus would prove to be highly independent, set in his ways, and impossible to control. Religious controversy Since the reign of Septimius Severus, sun worship had increased throughout the Empire. Elagabalus saw this as an opportunity to install Elagabal as the chief deity of the Roman pantheon. As a token of respect for Roman religion, however, Elagabalus joined either Astarte, Minerva, Urania, or some combination of the three to Elagabal as wife. Before constructing a temple in dedication to Elagabal, Elagabalus placed the meteorite of Elagabal next to the throne of Jupiter at the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. He caused further discontent when he himself married the Vestal Virgin Aquilia Severa, claiming the marriage would produce "godlike children". This was a flagrant breach of Roman law and tradition, which held that any Vestal found to have engaged in sexual intercourse was to be buried alive. A lavish temple called the Elagabalium was built on the east face of the Palatine Hill to house Elagabal, who was represented by a black conical meteorite from Emesa. Herodian wrote "this stone is worshipped as though it were sent from heaven; on it there are some small projecting pieces and markings that are pointed out, which the people would like to believe are a rough picture of the sun, because this is how they see them". In order to become the high priest of his new religion, Elagabalus had himself circumcised. He forced senators to watch while he danced around the altar of Deus Sol Invictus to the accompaniment of drums and cymbals. Each summer solstice he held a festival dedicated to the god, which became popular with the masses because of the free food distributed on such occasions. During this festival, Elagabalus placed the Emesa stone on a chariot adorned with gold and jewels, which he paraded through the city: A six horse chariot carried the divinity, the horses huge and flawlessly white, with expensive gold fittings and rich ornaments. No one held the reins, and no one rode in the chariot; the vehicle was escorted as if the god himself were the charioteer. He made the whole journey in this reverse fashion, looking up into the face of his god. The most sacred relics from the Roman religion were transferred from their respective shrines to the Elagabalium, including the emblem of the Great Mother, the fire of Vesta, the Shields of the Salii and the Palladium, so that no other god could be worshipped except in company with Elagabal. Elagabalus married and divorced five women, three of whom are known. Within a year, he abandoned her and married Annia Aurelia Faustina, a descendant of Marcus Aurelius and the widow of a man recently executed by Elagabalus. He had returned to his second wife Severa by the end of the year. According to Cassius Dio, his most stable relationship seems to have been with his chariot driver, a blond slave from Caria named Hierocles, whom he referred to as his husband.

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## 5: Biblical Artifacts Ancient Coins and Artifacts from the Holy Land

*The Holy Sepulchre on an ancient gold ring / Yaakov Meshorer Jerusalem in Bologna: another Crusader Church of the Holy Sepulchre / Robert Ousterhout A smithy in a Crusader church / Dan Bahat.*

Crusades The crusades coincided with a renewed concern in Europe for the holy places, with the Church of the Holy Sepulchre as one of the most important places. According to an undocumented tradition, Girolamo Gabrielli of the Italian Gabrielli family, who was the leader of knights from Gubbio, Umbria, during the First Crusade, was the first crusader to enter the Church of the Holy Sepulchre after Jerusalem was seized in the Kingdom of Jerusalem. [edit] See also: Kingdom of Jerusalem The Vida text in red of the medieval troubadours Tomier and Palaizi, who exclusively advocated defence of the Holy Sepulchre. Consequently, in contrast to Lanfranc Cigala, criticising the Albigensian Crusades as distractions, even to the point of resulting in marks of heresy. After the capture of Jerusalem at the end of the First Crusade in 1099, the Canons Regular of the Holy Sepulchre were established to take care of the church. The men in charge of securing its defense and its community of canons were called Milites Sancti Sepulcri. Baldwin I, the first Latin King of Jerusalem, laid the foundations of the kingdom and established its main institutions on the Norman-French pattern as a centralised feudal state. He also drew up the first constitution of the order in 1100, modeled on the chapter of canons that he founded in Antwerp prior to his departure, under which the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem who had supplanted the Greek Orthodox Patriarch appointed knights in Jerusalem at the direct service of the crown, similar to the organisation of third orders. Adopting the rule of Saint Augustine, with recognition in 1105 by Papal Bull of Pope Paschal II, with the "Milites Sancti Sepulcri" attached, it is considered among the oldest of the chivalric orders. In it, Canons 20-21 deal with clerics. Canon 20 says a cleric should not be held guilty if he takes up arms in self-defense, but he cannot take up arms for any other reason nor can he act like a knight. This was an important concern for the crusader states; clerics were generally forbidden from participating in warfare in European law, but the Crusaders needed all the manpower they could find, and only one year before, Antioch had been defended by the Latin Patriarch of Antioch following the Battle of Ager Sanguinis, one of the calamities referred to in the introduction to the canons. Canon 21 says that a monk or canon regular who apostatizes should either return to his order or go into exile. In 1118, Pope Callistus II issued a bulla establishing a lay religious community with specific responsibilities to defend the Church Universal, protect the City of Jerusalem, guard the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims, and fight in the defence of Christianity. In total, as a result of these military needs, five major chivalric orders were formed in the Kingdom of Jerusalem between the late 11th century and the early 12th century: Today, the Order of Knights Templar no longer exists other than its successor in Portugal, the Portuguese Order of Christ, the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus is recognised as the successor to the medieval Order of Saint Lazarus, the successor to the Teutonic Order is a purely religious order of the Catholic Church, but both the Order of Malta and the Order of the Holy Sepulchre continue as chivalric orders recognised by the Holy See. Aside from William and Pagan, no secular authorities witnessed the treaty, perhaps indicating that the allied Venetians considered Jerusalem a Papal fief. Meanwhile, beyond the Holy Land, in Spain, during the Reconquista, military orders built their own monasteries which also served as a fortresses of defense, though otherwise the houses followed monastic premises. A typical example of this type of monastery is the Calatrava la Nueva, headquarters of the Order of Calatrava, founded by the Abbot of Fitero, Raymond, at the behest of King Sancho III of Castile, to protect the area restored to the Islamic rulers. Other orders as, such as the Order of Santiago, Knight Templars and the Holy Sepulchre devoted much of their efforts to protect and care for pilgrims on the Camino de Santiago. Furthermore, at the Siege of Bayonne in October 1157, three years before his death, King Alfonso I of Aragon, having no direct heir, bequeathed a will leaving his kingdom to three autonomous religious orders based in the Holy Land and politically largely independent: the Knights Templars, the Knights Hospitallers and the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

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“whose influences might have been expected to cancel one another out. The Aedicule inside the church, alleged enclosing of the tomb of Jesus Christ. I will that as soone as I am trespassed out of this worlde that ye take my harte owte of my body, and embawme it, and take of my treasoure as ye shall thynke sufficient for that enterprise, both for your selfe and suche company as ye wyll take with you, and present my hart to the holy Sepulchre where as our Lorde laye, seyng my body can nat come there. Shortly before his death in , Baldwin IV ordered a formal crown-wearing by his nephew at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Soon after, the eight-year-old boy became sole king. The official arrival of the Franciscan Friars Minor in Syria dates from the papal bull addressed by Pope Gregory IX to the clergy of the Holy Land in , charging them to welcome the Friars Minor, and to allow them to preach to the faithful and hold oratories and cemeteries of their own. Franciscan Custody of the Holy Land [ edit ] See also: Custody of the Holy Land The ultimate fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem to the Muslims in did not suspend pilgrimages to the tomb of Christ or the custom of receiving knighthood there, and when the Custody of the Holy Land was entrusted to the Franciscan Order , they continued this pious custom and gave the order its first Grand Master after the death of the last King of Jerusalem. The friars quickly resumed possession of their convent of Mount Sion at Jerusalem. The Turks tolerated the veneration paid to the tomb of Christ and derived revenue from the taxes levied upon pilgrims. With the emergence of the code of conduct of chivalry during the Middle Ages , conferring of knighthoods pursued also at the Holy Sepulchre. Those pilgrims deemed worthy of the honour were received into the order with a solemn ceremony of ancient chivalry. However, in the ceremonial of reception, at the time, the role of the clergy was limited to the *benedictio militis* , the dubbing with the sword being reserved to a professional knight, since the carrying of the sword was incompatible with the sacerdotal character, reserved to previous knights. *Post misam feci duos milites nobiles supra selpulchram gladios accingendo et alia observando, quae in professione militaris ordinis fieri consueverunt.* After mass, I made two [of my companions] noble knights of the Sepulchre by encircling swords and others observing, who were proudly inured into the profession of military order. The Duke chose a palm as his personal symbol in commemoration of his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in when he became a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. In , King Valdemar IV of Denmark went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and was made a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre “ an act that increased the prestige of this King, who had difficulty in effectively ruling over his kingdom. The latter was also Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Of the medieval Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, notably, Emmerich, although a mayor and a wealthy merchant, was neither a monarch, nor of the nobility. Others built church buildings in their hometowns, such as the chapel in Pratteln , Switzerland , by Hans Bernhard von Eptingen knighted , [20] and Jeruzalemkerk in Bruges , Belgium, built by Anselm Adornes knighted The latter still stands to this day, modelled on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and today adorned with the heraldry of the order. Franciscan Grand Magistry[ edit ] From to , John of Prussia , a German Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, acted as steward for the convent and regularly discharged this act reserved to knighthood. It was also of frequent occurrence that a foreign Knight present among the crowds of pilgrims would assist at this ceremony. However, in default of other assistance, it was the superior who had to act instead of a Knight, although such a course was deemed irregular. It was since then also that the superior of the convent assumed the title of Grand Master , a title which has been acknowledged by various pontifical diplomas, and finally by a Papal Bull in by Pope Benedict XIV. While some of the property of the order in Italy was transferred to the newly established Order of Our Lady of Bethlehem , the attempt, however, proved a failure. In the territory of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem , reinstated in , the Franciscans still have 24 convents, and 15 parishes. He decreed that the order would no longer be governed by the Custody of the Holy Land, but that the senior post of the order would henceforth be raised to the rank of Grand Master , reserving this title for himself and his successors. The privileges of the order, recorded by its Guardian in and approved by successive Popes, included powers to: Both endorsed the dubbing of knights. In France, King Henry IV of France purchased its French possessions and incorporated them into his newly established Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel , formally established by Pope Paul V through the Bull *Romanus Pontificus* 16 February and expanded through

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Militantium ordinum , dated 26 February , along with possessions of other orders which apparently were all deemed extinct and abolished, indicating declined regional activity. Restoration of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem [ edit ] Main article: Initially, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta opposed the decision, claiming rights to its legacy probably based on the papal decision of Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem. Pope Pius X assumed the title of Grand Master again for the papacy in , but in this was again relinquished by Pope Pius XI in favour of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and for a time the order again ceased to be a papal order. Protection of the Holy See from [ edit ] Main article: In the Constitution of the Order was again reformed and the order was recognized as a juridical person in canon law. An amendment to the Constitution of the Order was approved by Pope John Paul II simultaneously with that concession of Vatican legal personality for the order. The order is today primarily honorific, a public association of the faithful with a legal canonical and public personality, constituted by the Holy See under Canon Law , paragraph 1: Purpose and activities[ edit ] Its principal mission is to reinforce the practice of Christian life by its members in absolute fidelity to the Pope; to sustain and assist the religious, spiritual, charitable and social works and rights of the Catholic Church and the Christians in the Holy Land , particularly of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem , which annually receives some 10 million dollars by the donations of the members of the order. Regional activities include participation in local processions and religious ceremonies, such as during Holy Week. In France , the French Revolution resulted in a ban on conserving relics and all other sacred symbols linked to the Kings, though this allowed for pieces judged to be of high artistic quality to be saved. These relics were handed over to the Archbishop of Paris in and are still held in the cathedral treasury of Notre Dame de Paris , cared for by the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and the cathedral chapter. On the first Friday of every month at 3: The order was a significant donor in the restoration of the Statue of St. John of Nepomuk in Divina , Slovakia, in The Grand Magisterium also includes:

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### 6: Widow's Mites Biblical Coins

*Yaakov Meshorer, "Ancient Jewish Coinage Vol. II", (New York: ), p. Masada was Herod's royal citadel and later the last outpost of Zealots during the Jewish Revolt.*

Gregory Jenks Bethsaida Coin Report: The project operates as a consortium with several universities participating, and its administrative center is the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Since excavations commenced a total of coins have been recovered: One of the coins was found in area A South, 14 were found in area A West, 7 coins were found in area C, and the remaining 7 coins were found in area T. These coins are described in this report. An appendix provides details of a coin from the season that had not previously been reported. The information in this report has been prepared in collaboration with and under the supervision of Dr Donald T. Ariel Berman was responsible for identification of the Islamic coins. We also acknowledge the contribution of David Jacobson UK and Peter Lewis Australia , each of whom has assisted with the identification of particular coins. Except for coin 12 Basket and coin 25 Basket B all photographs are by Hanan Shafir, the project photographer for Bethsaida. After as much as 2, years or more in the ground, the coins from Bethsaidaâ€™ which are mostly bronze coinsâ€™ are rarely in good condition. Descriptions of the design are derived from the comparative literature and may not be well preserved on the actual coin. On the other hand, descriptions of the legends will indicate the extent to which any inscriptions are visible on the particular coin from Bethsaida. When reading the coin descriptions in this report, it may be helpful to be aware of the conventions that have been applied to the information: The information in the first line of each coin description refers to the IAA number where one is assigned , basket number, locus, grid and area Letters in inscriptions with underscore indicate a letter that is not sufficiently clear for a confident reading. The proposal is conjectural to some extent. Double cornucopia with caduceus between horns; above, 5 pellets; border of dots. Diademed head of Antiochus III, r. Laureate head of Zeus? Diademed head of Antiochus, r. Head of Tyche r. Originally assigned basket number Bust of Domitian, r. Palm tree with date clusters Literature: Ariel on the basis of the unpublished work of Alla Kushnir-Stein. Identified by Berman, 4 July Note: This coin is currently listed as missing. Identified by Michael L. Bates, personal communication, February Presumably it is from one of these three Sultans: DVX next to flag. Il rednetore in trono IC XC. Laureate bust of Leopold VI within two bands containing legend. Cross pattee with annulets in 2 quarters. Church of the Holy Sepulchre Literature: Laureate head of Zeus r. If the obverse design is Apollo, then the coin is most likely Seleucid: However, the date appears too early for that to be the case. Constantius standing left, holding globe and spear. Bust of Julia Mamaea r. Same reverse die as CHL: A Modern Analysis and Die Classification. Ancient Judaism and Early Christianity American Numismatic Society, Seltman, Coins of the Crusader States â€™ Topografia Libreria Emilana, From the Persian Period to Bar Kokhba. Yad Ben-Zvi Press, Pere Nuri Pere, Coins of the Ottoman empire. Sear, Byzantine Coins and their Values.

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### 7: ELAGABALUS Aelia Capitolina Jerusalem Judaea Ancient Roman Coin She Wolf i | eBay

*FORVM ANCIENT COINS To the glory that was Greece Gold Coins (3) Greek Coins () Ancient Jewish Coinage by Yaakov Meshorer JD*

All bids are per lot as numbered in this catalog. All bids are strictly cash cash, check, money order, bank draft, bank wire or approved credit card in U. See Term 10 for credit cards terms. We no longer accept payment via Paypal. Bidders are responsible for any and all bank charges for bank wires etc. Mailbids sales are not approval sales. The bidder must assume responsibility to pay for all lots bid on. Lots may be returned for reason of authenticity or improper description only within 3 days of receipt. Lots examined prior to the sale may not be returned for any reason except authenticity. Late payers forfeit any return privileges. All materials are guaranteed genuine, unless noted otherwise, or sold "as is". Bid sheets must be signed. We reserve the right to reject any bid. Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full. In some cases we may have duplicate lots of identical description and these may be substituted to under bidders. Mastercard, Visa, Discover and American Express are accepted for payment. Please note that we must be able to confirm your billing address if you use a credit card. For those of you overseas this may be difficult so we ask that you include a numismatic reference. Payable in advance, please. In most cases digital images sent via email are free. Please do not wait until the last week to ask us for these. All lots with 6 or more items are sold as is and are not returnable. Invoices are due and payable upon receipt of invoices, unless arrangements are made prior to the closing of the sale. Late payers forfeit any rights of return. In case of tie bids, the earliest bid received will win the lot. Phone, fax, mail and email bids are accepted, however phone bids, should be confirmed in writing. All email bids will be confirmed by a return email. Estimates are just that, estimates. Lots may and do, sell for above and below estimate. Please bid what the lot is worth to you. Bidders are responsible for errors in bidding, please check your bid sheet carefully. Bidders not known to us must provide us with satisfactory credit references or pay a deposit as determined by the auctioneer. Prices realized will be published after the sale and will be mailed to all consignors, subscribers and competitive bidders. In some cases a reserve may be higher than that, but it will never be higher than the estimate. We have made every effort to make the estimates realistic and conservative. In addition no bids on coins and medals of precious metal lots will be accepted that are below the melt value of the item. For our mailbid purposes we are defining precious metals as being of silver, gold, platinum or palladium. There is no platinum or palladium in this sale. Please do not wait until the last minute and get shut out. In every sale a number of bidders could not get through on the last night. We suggest you bid above estimate if you want an item as high bids will be reduced. Our bid sheets offer several bidding options that can save you money, optimize your bids and see that you get the lots that you really want. If you are unsure of how to use these options, please give us a call and we will be more than happy to explain them to you. We do not have a call back service, but after placing your bid you may contact us as many times as you like to check on your bids. And we take seriously the commitment to reduce bids. We do not reveal the high bid of any lot, but if you have placed a bid on a lot, you may contact us after your bid has been placed and we will tell you if you are the high bidder. We believe that the best strategy to being a successful bidder is placing your bids early and not waiting until the last minute. Please keep in mind that we can not guarantee who is the last bidder. If someone calls us at 9 PM, the sale will continue for at least 10 minutes after that call is completed. If someone else calls us during that 10 minutes, the sale continues for another 10 minutes. You are charged only for the amount of your winning bid, postage and shipping charges. If you want the convenience of using your credit card we charge you a small fee to use that to help cover our costs. Thursday May 15th is dealer set up day. We will have most lots in the sale available for viewing at our bourse tables during all show hours. There are some bulk lots which we will bring only if specifically asked to. Please contact us prior to the show to ensure that we bring the lots you want to see. We may bring some lots to the Denver Coin Club meeting on Thursday May 29th but at this time our plans are in flux for that

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week. We plan to have the majority of the material in the sale in our office Monday through Friday beginning May 12th except for the show dates mentioned above, until the close of the sale if you need more detailed description of any of the lots. However, please contact us as well in advance of the close of the sale as possible in order that we can provide you with as much information as possible. We will be happy to return your call if we cannot provide you with the information you require when you call, fax or email. We will confirm all email bids received within 24 hours of receiving the bid. If you do not receive a confirmation please contact us. Even though our filter separates most of the junk from the "real" mail, it does not do a perfect job, thus we ask that when sending us a bid or inquiring about the sale, please put "Bid" or "Mailbid Sale" or "Auction" in the subject line so we do not delete your email along with the junk we receive every day. We do not confirm mail or fax bids unless specifically asked to do so. Please write clearly on your bid sheet. If possible in addition to the lot and your maximum bid a small description is most helpful. No information will be available about the results of the sale until all bids have been checked and invoices written. This should take about 4 days. We will not be answering the phone until that information is ready. We hope to be ready by Monday June 9th or Tuesday June 10th at the very latest. Please note that this entire catalog is also up on our website at [www](http://www). There you will find not only everything in this catalog, but also color images of all lots pictured. If the images are not up on our site when you receive this catalog they should be soon. Bob Schonwalter, Guido Kisch and Dr. These collections form the backbone of the extensive listing of Judaic related medals as well as paper currency and tokens. Overall there are 25 consignors from every part of the United States as well as Europe and Israel. Our offering of ancient coins while small in number should not be overlooked. Our small numismatic literature section contains all six volumes of the Encyclopedia of Chinese Coins by Arthur Coole. The gold coins and medals in this sale are Lots , , , , , , , , and The highlight of the world paper section is no doubt the complete set of Anglo-Palestine Provisional notes of The Israeli paper section also has for sale numerous examples of high grade early notes from Israel as well as lots containing different series letters and runs of consecutive serial numbers. While the listing of concentration camp material is less than in some previous auctions we do offer a high grade note from Flossenburg, rare denominations of Nordhausen and Amesfoort notes and a rare lottery ticket from Litzmannstadt. In addition there are numerous high grade and rare proofs, color trials and specimens from around the world. Many of these items came from the collections of Bob Schonwalter and Guido Kisch. Usually we feel fortunate to have perhaps 10 to 20 medals issued prior to In this sale there are about 50 pieces and this does not include pieces listed in Part One of this sale such as the 4 Jewish related British tokens of the late 18th and early 19th centuries as well as an early 19th century British medal concerning the Siege of Acre. These medals portray many of the more important Jews and their synagogues of preth century Europe. The 20th century has not been forgotten either as numerous medals from the past century and a few from this! The State of Israel medal section contains the best and most complete offering of the early silver medals that we have ever offered. Not only are the medals being offered individually, buyers will also have the opportunity to purchase complete runs of these medals. In retrospect we think our estimates on these is very low but there are no price records to research. As usual our sale concludes with a selection of Holocaust memorabilia. Included are 3 lots of rare items having to do with the Judenrat of Amsterdam. In addition there are listings of concentration camp and Ghetto notes and tokens as well as Holocaust related medals in other sections of the catalog. His brother Bruno was a medical authority and Jewish scholar and like his brother a numismatist as well. Bob Schonwalter was New Jersey businessmen and collector He passed away about 9 years ago and various parts of his vast collection have been sold since then. We are fortunate to be able to offer some of his rare medals and tokens in this sale. At the moment his projects include building hospitals in Africa and other places where the need for them is most urgent. Coins and Tokens of the Caribees.

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### 8: Bethsaida Coin Report | Gregory Jenks - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*INDEX TO SHEKEL Vol I Vol VI Gold Coins of Israel by of Coins in Ancient World by Yaakov Meshorer Vol IV No 3 ring order to the field.*

The Greek kingdom existed from - 31 BC a. Alexander the Great lived only ten years and ruled the world as a sole monarch from BC b. After Alexander the Great died, his kingdom was split into four Kingdoms: Lysimachus BC We do not discuss this kingdom at all because it is far removed from land of Judah. Herod the Great brought about huge changes in Jewish culture and worship: Herod would build the Jews a temple in 18 months completed in 18 BC. This rebellion resulted in the Romans coming down with a heavy hand and they easily crushed the rebellion and forever destroyed the temple in 70 AD. A new temple had been raised from the dust, just as Jesus said: Jesus said the kingdom of God and the temple is not physical but within each of us! Click here to find one I. Babylonian appointed Governors of Judea: First Judean Governor appointed by Nebuchadnezzar: Full outline on Gedaliah: Gedaliah Gedaliah is the only governor of Judea we know about until the Persian age that began in BC. Lachish official archeological dig AD season 4. During the Persian era we know the names of 8 governors of Judah including their several bullae, pottery handle stamps and coins! Five years later Sheshbazzar and Zerubbabel leave for Jerusalem "Also King Cyrus brought out the articles of the house of the Lord, which Nebuchadnezzar had carried away from Jerusalem and put in the house of his gods; and Cyrus, king of Persia, had them brought out by the hand of Mithredath the treasurer, and he counted them out to Sheshbazzar, the prince of Judah. Then Jeshua with his sons and brothers stood united with Kadmiel and his sons, the sons of Judah and the sons of Henadad with their sons and brothers the Levites, to oversee the workmen in the temple of God. Now when the builders had laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord, the priests stood in their apparel with trumpets, and the Levites, the sons of Asaph, with cymbals, to praise the Lord according to the directions of King David of Israel. When Sheshbazzar was the Governor, Zerubbabel was a high ranking official. Think of Moses and Joshua, Elijah and Elisha etc. Both were present at the laying of the foundation. When Sheshbazzar died, Zerubbabel succeeded him as Governor of Judah. Elnathan The third governor: The second is called the Shelomith seal with this inscription on it: This is an excellent example of where archeology can fill in gaps of information the Bible lacks. This of course, does not take away from the inspiration of the bible, since there are many facts of history the Bible does not contain. But the former governors who were before me laid burdens on the people and took from them bread and wine besides forty shekels of silver; even their servants domineered the people. But I did not do so because of the fear of God. Four of the silver bowls bear Aramaic dedicatory inscriptions to the goddess Han-Ilath. One of the inscriptions reads: This is the only reference to Bagothi we have and we would not know about him if we did not have the 28 Elephantine Papyrus discovered in BC More on the Elephantine Papyrus. Hezekiah, therefore, is unique in that he governed Judea through the transitional period between the Persian and Greek empires. Archeology has found two coins with his name as governor. We know about him only through coins he minted Some coins contained the full inscription naming Hezekiah as the governor: Peheh See the page on Yehezqiyah "Hezekiah" for more details on his coin!

### 9: Jerusalem Cross Silver | eBay

*Byzantine Jerusalem in the 6th century hosted pilgrims who described clergy showing them Solomon's ring in the Martyrium of the Holy Sepulchre.*

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*Big java 5th edition by cay horstmann Guilty to Driza-Bone Princess to Princess Hiking Utahs San Rafael Swell Japan 2005 Wall Calendar Analogies (Daily Warm-Ups) Non-disabling surgical rehabilitation of the forefoot Childrens readiness for success in school Catherine Scott-Little Ancient Achievements And Imperial Antiquity Libya since the revolution Food, Nahrungsmittel, Alimentation Book of the wars of yahweh The unmarried in later life 19. HRM systems and the problem of internal fit Sven Kepes and John E. Delery History of Geropsychology in Autobiography Abandoning international order Results of rock property measurements made on core samples from Yucca Mountain boreholes, Nevada Test Sit Relief blocks for painting 6. The new markets Land tenure situation in Nepal Which will he marry? Framework components Introduction to Landscaping 3d game programming all in one second edition Buildings of Tameside Cloud atlas ebook Food Hygiene Auditing (Chapman Hall Food Science Book) Figure 3. Wrestling 119 Peter rice an engineer imagines In retrospect Marilyn B. Brewer. McGraw-Hills law office management for paralegals Publishing for Maximum Profit Cancun, Cozumel, Yucatan Peninsula 97 The good years, your life in the twenty-first century Sexuality, colonialism, and ethnicity in Monique Truongs The book of salt and Mei Ngs Eating Chinese food Sticker Safari/Snakes Short season and other stories Federal disaster assistance Getting your home ready for the marketplace Word Birds Dinosaur Day (School Day Books)*