

Pilgrimage to Israel (2007)- Album (part 3)



Drive past village of Ein Kerem -- Ein Kerem ("the vineyard spring") is the place where John the Baptist was born and lived here.



Hadassah Hebrew University Medical Center -- A splendid cycle of 12 stained-glass windows decorates the synagogue at the Hadassah Hospital. The windows were created in 1960-61 by the Russian-Jewish artist Marc Chagall. Each of the windows represents one of the 12 tribes of Israel (Genesis 49).

http://www.spaightwoodgalleries.com/Pages/Chagall_Jerusalem_Windows.html



Chagall Windows - Dan, Gad, Asher -- Tradition associates each of the tribes with a symbol, a precious stone and a social role.

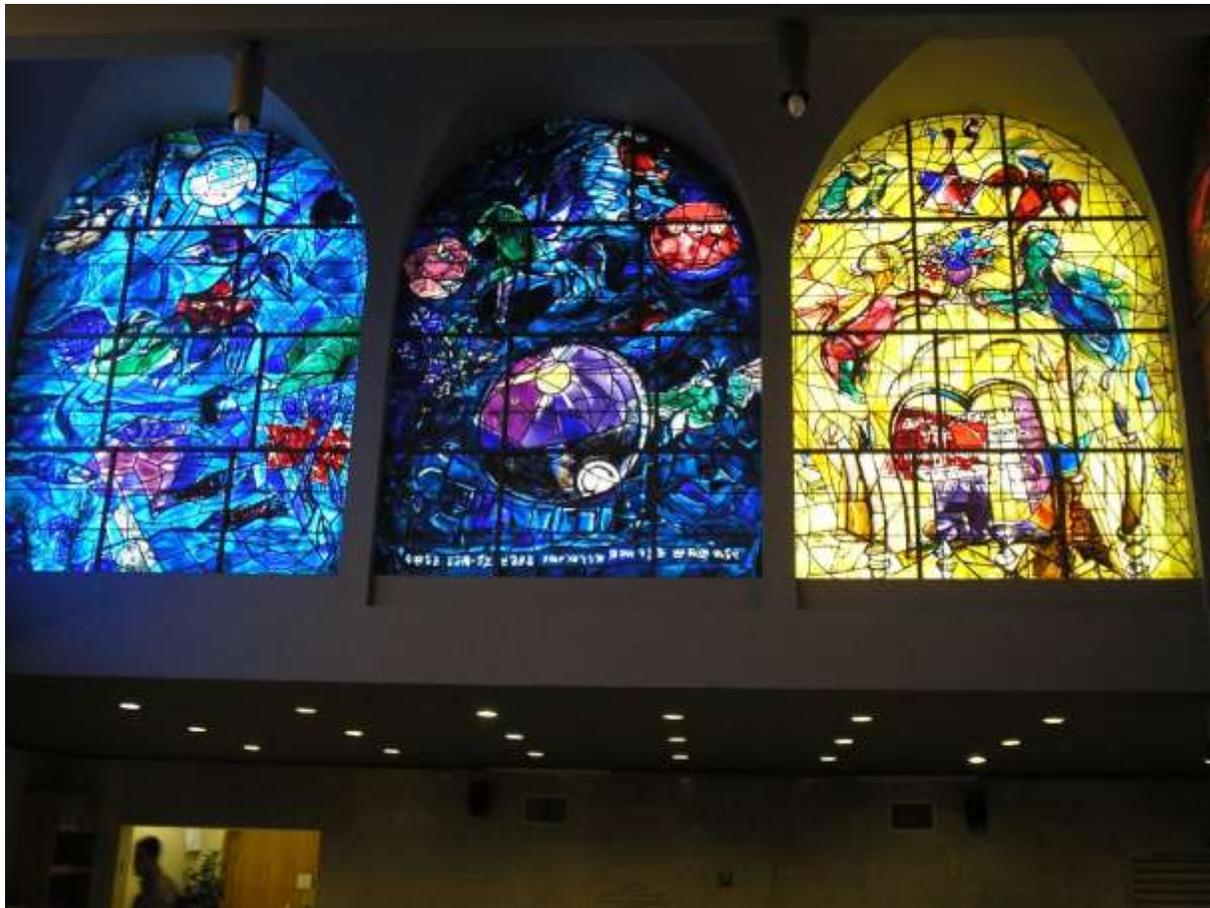
WESTERN VIEW (view from inside the building)

- 1. Dan - "justice" candelabrum (scales of justice), with serpent - "will be as a serpent"**
- 2. Gad - warriors of northern border; 2 circles in figure 8 = infinity of God**
- 3. Asher - dove, peace, 7-branched candelabrum; crowned – bird**



Chagall Windows - Naphtali, Joseph, Ben -- NORTHERN VIEW

- 1. Naphtali - "like a deer," bird (like eagle) = endurance**
- 2. Joseph - golden; sheaves of wheat, sheep cows; Joseph = crowned purple bird; two hands holding shofar horn; red tree, identifies with Judaism**
- 3. Benjamin - circles that represent shields (brothers protecting him); wolf = fierce and warlike**



Chagall Windows - Reuben, Shimeon, Levi EASTERN VIEW

- 1. Reuben - "unstable as water" (fish & fowl - creation)**
- 2. Shimeon - "blood red - a murderous deed" - continuing story of creation (dispersal)**
- 3. Levi - 10 commandments and candles; prayerbook**

Another good site for the windows (view from outside the building):

http://www.kiriazis.de/reise/israel/pages_en/is_ch_en.htm



Chagall Windows -Judah, Zebulah,Issachar -- SOUTHERN VIEW

- 1. Judah - rich red; hands; city of Jerusalem; lion**
- 2. Zebulah - fisherman, boat, fish**
- 3. Issachar - stars indicate they were astrologers; agriculture, donkey, pacifists**

[Another site for viewing the Chagall windows:

<http://www.hadassah-med.com/about/art-at-hadassah/chagall-windows.aspx>]

The Hadassah site has the following cardinal order for the windows:

Eastern - Dan, Gad, Asher Western - Judah, Zebulun, Issachar

Southern - Naphtali, Joseph, Benjamin Northern - Reuben, Simeon, Levi]

I bought the following book to verify the correct cardinal order:

The Jerusalem Windows by Marc Chagall, Text & Notes by Jean Leymarie, ISBN 0-8076-0807-6

The correct cardinal order is:

Eastern - Reuben, Simeon, Levi; Southern - Judah, Zebulun, Issachar

Western - Dan, Gad, Asher; Northern - Naphtali, Joseph, Benjamin [page xiv]



Mount Herzl Park -- named after Binyamin (Theodore) Herzl, visionary of the Jewish State



Mount Herzl Park - portrait of Herzl -- Herzl was born in 1860. In the year 1896 he published his book "The Jewish State."



Mount Herzl Park - artist Epstein --"Matityahu and his Sons" by Yehuda Epstein. A gift to Herzl.



Mount Herzl - First Zionist Congress -- In 1897, Herzl convened the First Zionist Congress, at which the World Zionist Organization was founded.



Teacher's strike at Supreme Court -- The teachers set up camp in the olive park in front of the Supreme Court. They are fighting for a better salary and for lower class size.



Dinner at Jerusalem restaurant -- Our tour group enjoys a Last Supper together.



Entertainer-singer at the restaurant --Lots of popular songs, and lots of Hebrew songs.



Tour group's Last Supper



Dancing to the music



Painting of Second Temple at restaurant



Sunrise in Jerusalem



New Gate -- This gate was added in 1889 to allow pilgrims in the compounds outside the walls direct access to the Christian Quarter.



Northwestern side of city wall



Damascus Gate



King Solomon Quarries - Zedekiah's cave -- This is an enormous empty cave stretching under the Old City, with its entrance at the foot of the wall between Damascus and Herod's gates. The quarry is also known as Zedekiah's cave, after the last king of Judaea who, legend has it, hid here during the Babylonian conquest of Jerusalem in 586 BC.



City wall built on solid rock foundation



Herod's Gate



Stephen's (Lion's) Gate - Walk down the road from the gate to get to the Mount of Olives.



Tomb of the Virgin Mary



Cave next to Tomb of the Virgin Mary



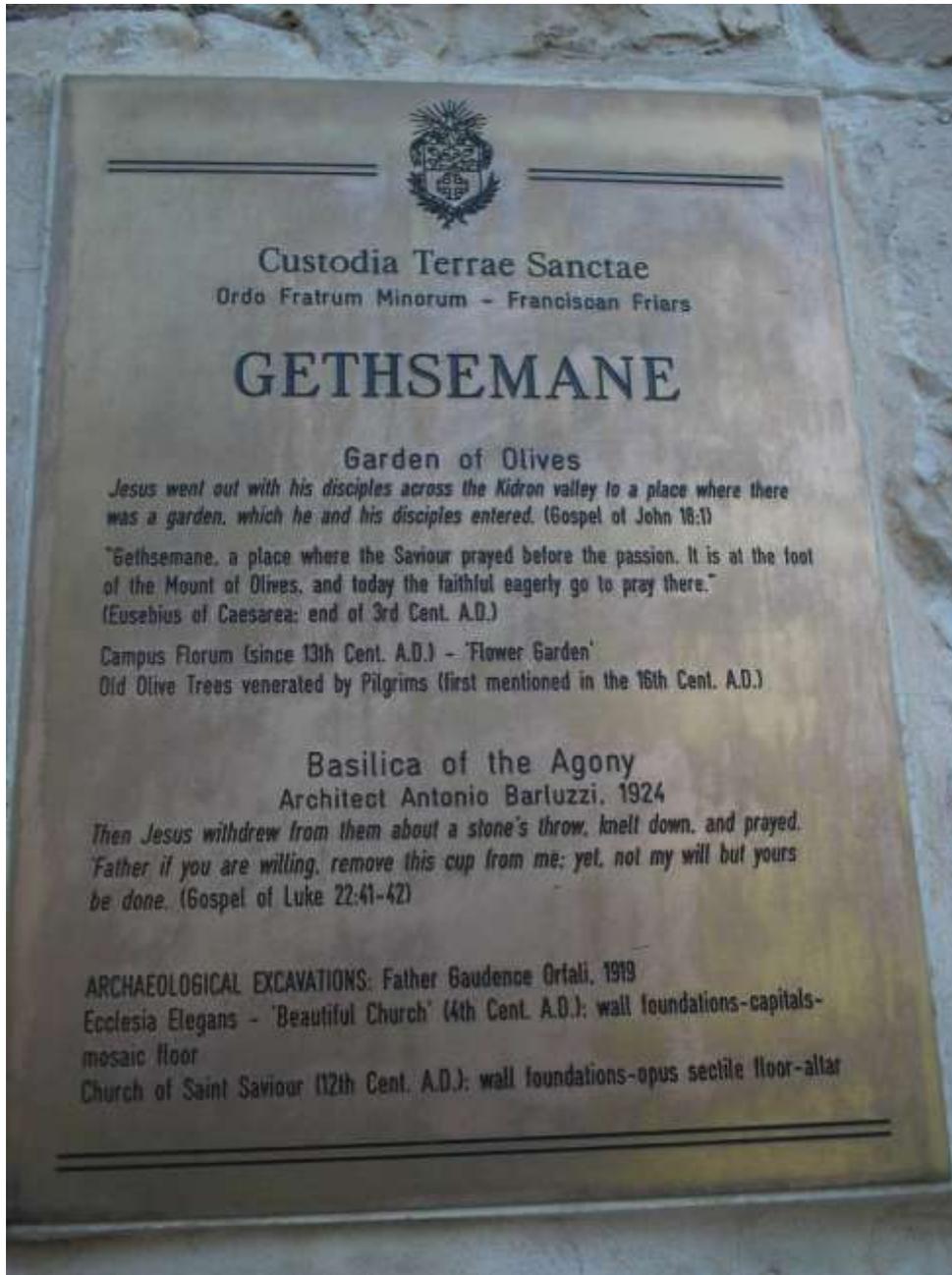
Church of All Nations - tympanum -- Inscription under mosaic: "Preces supplicationesque sum clamore valido et lacrimis offerens exauditus est pro sua reverentia" (Offering up prayers and supplications with a strong cry and tears, he was heard because of his reverence.)



Garden of Gethsemane -- Traditional site of betrayal of Jesus by Judas.



Franciscan monk Gabriel and me



Gethsemane - sign -- "Jesus went out with his disciples across the Kidron valley to a place where there was a garden, which he and his disciples entered." (John 18:1) / Basilica of the Agony, Architect Antonio Barluzzi, 1924 [Then Jesus withdrew from them about a stone's throw, knelt down, and prayed, 'Father, if you are willing, remove this cup from me; yet, not my will but yours be done.' – Gospel of Luke 22:41-42]



Antonia Fortress - sign – 1st Station of the Via Dolorosa / Children use the site as a school.



St. Paul's Hospice - building --Visible from the ramparts, across from Damascus gate



Dormition Abbey on Mt. Zion -- Crowned by a tall bell tower and a dome with four small corner turrets, the Neo-Romanesque Church of the Dormition dominates the Mount Zion hilltop. The church stands on the site where the Virgin Mary is said to have fallen into an "eternal sleep."



King David's Tomb – sign [Ministry of Religious Affairs]



Rabbi praying at King David's tomb



King David's tomb -- Beneath the Hall of the Last Supper, on the lower floor of the Crusader building, are some small chambers venerated as King David's Tomb. The main chamber is bare, apart from a cenotaph covered by a drape. The Tomb covering has musical instruments on it.



King David's tomb - Grotto (crypt) Honor of being the closest one buried to the Wall (so he'll rise first when the Messiah comes).



Paul at King David's tomb -- A small tomb became a bigger tomb each time the city wall was moved.



Room of the Last Supper -- Hall of the Last Supper, or Coenaculum. Christian tradition says this is the site of Jesus' last meal with his disciples.



Zion's Gate -- bullet-ridden --Zion Gate was constructed Suleyman the Magnificent's engineers in 1540. Fighting was very fierce here in 1948. The outside of the gate is terribly pockmarked by bullet holes. In Arabic, the gate is known as Bab el-Nabi Daud (Gate of the Prophet David).



Wohl archaeological museum -- In the era of Herod the Great (37-4 BCE), the area of the present-day Jewish Quarter was part of a wealthy "Upper City", occupied for the most part by the families of important Jewish priests.



Wohl archaeological museum – mosaic: Replica of mosaic of Holy City of Jerusalem (one of the first maps of the city)



Wohl museum - Roman columns: The Roman columns indicate this was a shopping area, oriented North to South



Wohl museum - excavations



Wohl museum - Herodian quarter



Wohl museum - Jewish ritual bath



Wohl museum - general view of excavation



Wohl museum - meander mosaic



Wohl museum - Palatial Mansion



Wohl museum - Palatial Mansion -- The most complete of all the Herodian buildings is the Palatial Mansion, with more splendid mosaic floors and ritual baths.



Jewish Quarter - Painting of Lion of Judah



Entering Western Wall plaza



Jewish Quarter – mosaic: Mosaic depicts Moses and the Ten commandments, the Exodus out of Egypt, and a circular zodiac of the 12 tribes.

The emblems of the circular 12 tribes of Israel zodiac (clockwise):

(1) Reuben=sun (2) Simeon=tower (3) Levi=breastplate (4) Judah=lion (5) Zebulun=ship (6) Issachar=donkey (7) Dan=scales (8) Gad=tent (9) Asher=olive tree (10) Naphtali=deer (11) Joseph=sheaves of wheat (12) Benjamin=wolf

[Note: This same order of the 12 tribes of Israel is found in the four-square design of the Chagall Windows] Another version of this circular 12 tribes of Israel zodiac is found at:

Emblems of the Twelve Tribes of Israel

<http://www.templesofjose.org/JudaismInfo/history/12tribes.htm>]



View of El Aqsa Mosque



View of Dung Gate area



Dome of the Rock -- One of the first and greatest achievements of Islamic architecture, the Dome of the Rock was built in AD 688-91 by the Omayyad caliph Abd el-Malik. At the center stands the Rock, variously believed to be where Abraham was asked to sacrifice Isaac, where Muhammad left the Earth on his Night Journey, and the site of the Holy of Holies of Herod's Temple.



The Kotel (Wall) plaza -- The Western Wall is a part of the retaining wall of the Temple Mount. The Western Wall Plaza functions as a large, open-air synagogue where groups gather to recite the daily, Chabbat (Sabbath) and festival services of the Jewish faith.



Divine Presence at Wall (sign) -- "Jewish tradition teaches that the Temple Mount is the focal point of Creation. In the center of the mountain lies the "Foundation Stone" of the world. Here Adam came into being. Here Abraham, Isaac and Jacob served God. The First and Second Temples were built upon this mountain. The Ark of the Covenant was set upon the Foundation Stone itself. Jerusalem was chosen by God as the dwelling place of the Shechinah. David longed to build the Temple, and Solomon his son built the First Temple here about 3000 years ago. It was destroyed by Nevuchadnezzar of Babylon. The Second Temple was rebuilt on its ruins seventy years later. It was razed by the Roman legions over 1900 years ago. The present Western Wall before you is a remnant of the western Temple Mount retaining walls. Jews have prayed in its shadow for hundreds of years, an expression of their faith in the rebuilding of the Temple. The Sages said about it: "The Divine Presence never moves from the Western Wall." The Temple Mount continues to be the focus of prayer for Jews from all over the world."



Ethiopian congregation at the Wall



Jewish Torah arks at the Wall



Torah ark - open display



Bar Mitzvah ceremonies



Shrines in the tunnel area



Bar Mitzvah ceremonies at the Wall



Bar Mitzvah ceremonies at the Wall



Reading the Torah at Bar Mitzvah



The Kotel (Wall) plaza -- A massive, blank wall built of huge stone blocks, the Western Wall (Ha-Kotel in Hebrew) is Judaism's holiest site, and the plaza in front of it is a permanent place of worship. The wall is part of the retaining wall of the Temple Mount built by Herod the Great during his expansion of the Temple enclosure. The huge, lower stones are Herodian, while those higher up date from early Islamic times.



Arab market in Old City



III Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa --Jesus falls under the Cross for the first time.



At a corner in El-Wad Road stands the Polish chapel. A high-relief above the entrance, by Thaddeus Zielinsky, shows Jesus falling under the cross.



IV Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa -- Jesus meets his mother.



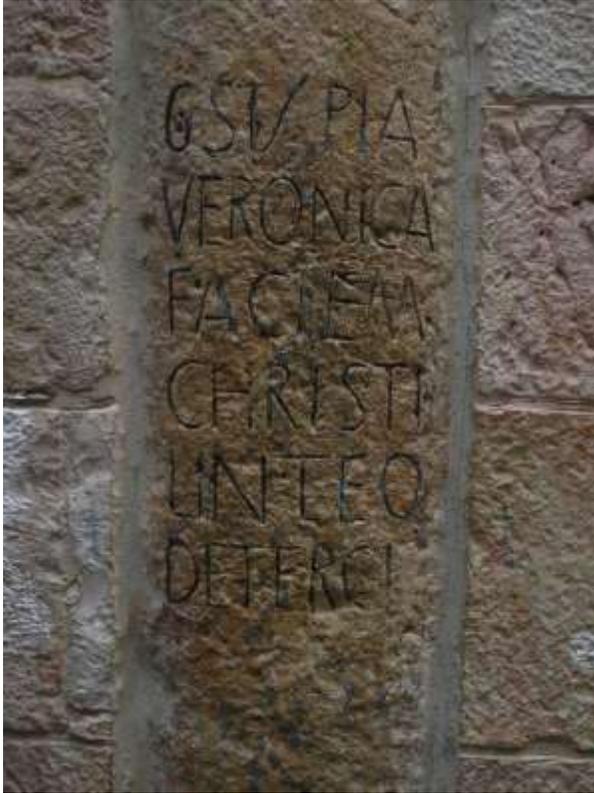
V Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa --Simon the Cyrenian is forced to carry the Cross. (Mark 15:21)



V Station of the Cross - "Simoni Cyrenaeo Crux Imponitur"



VI Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa -- Veronica wipes the sweat from Jesus' face. Traditional site of Veronica's house.



**Inscription: Pia Veronica Faciem
Christi Unteo Deterci**
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/
Via_Dolorosa_signs](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Via_Dolorosa_signs)



**VII Station of the Cross - Via
Dolorosa -- Jesus falls for the second
time.**



VII Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa – Painting inside chapel



VII Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa – engraving on arched chapel wall



VIII Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa -- Jesus consoles the women of Jerusalem (Luke 23:28). The spot is marked by a Latin cross on the wall of a Greek Orthodox Monastery. IC XC NI KA



Walking toward the Holy Sepulchre



**IX Station of the Cross - Via
Dolorosa – Outside Holy Sepulchre**



**Stone of the Anointment, where they put Jesus after he was taken from the cross
(Luke 25:53).**



Stations of the Cross - Via Dolorosa -- Mural shows 10-13 Stations. These four stations (Jesus is stripped of his clothes; he is nailed to the cross; he dies; he is taken down from the cross) are all in the place identified as Golgotha -- "Place of the Skull" -- (Calvary). All are within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.



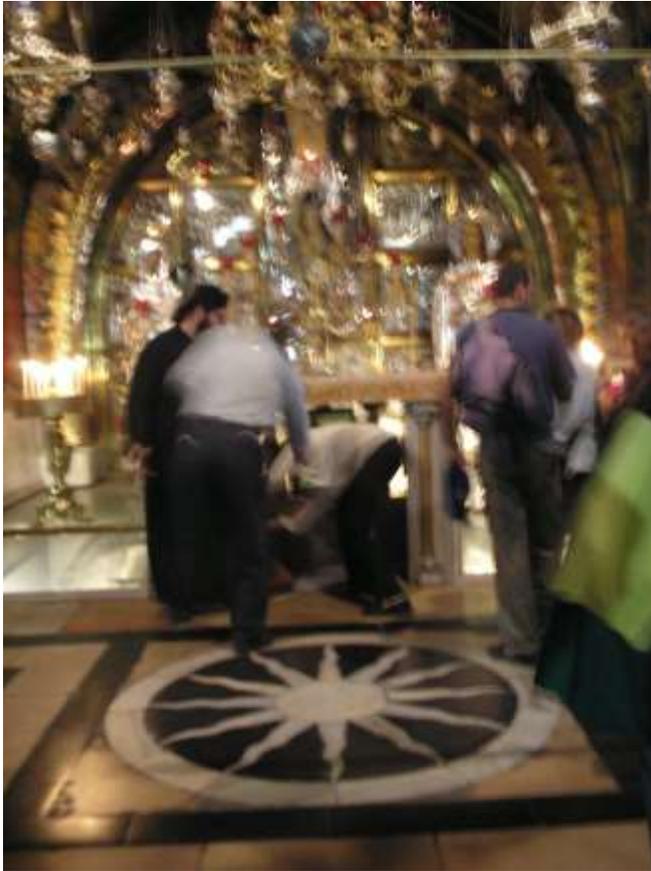
Last Station of the Cross - Via Dolorosa -- The last station of the cross is the Holy Sepulchre itself. The tomb belonged to Joseph of Arimathea, who asked Pilate for Jesus' body.



Church of the Holy Sepulchre – ceiling – Christ Pantocrator surrounded by 16 figures



Church of the Holy Sepulchre – stairway



Church of the Holy Sepulchre – Golgotha



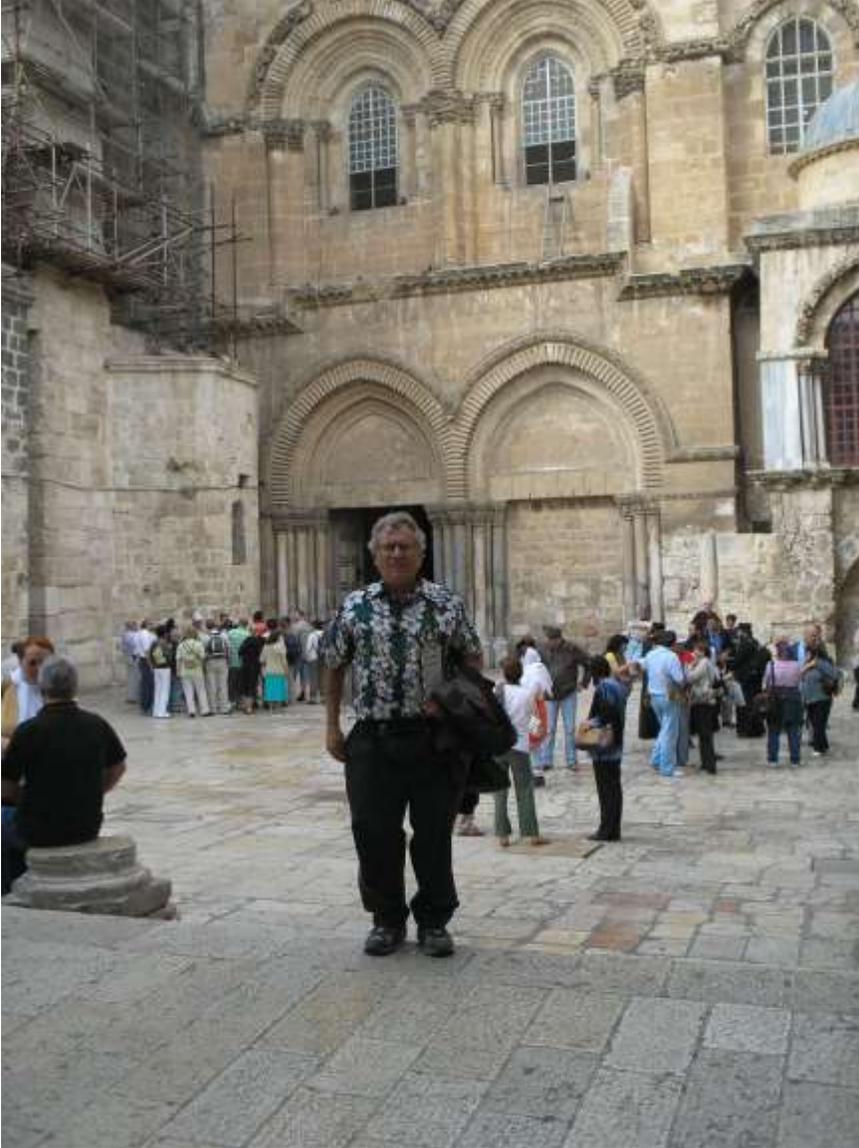
Church of the Holy Sepulchre – Cross



Holy Sepulchre - Chapel of Adam -- Immediately beneath the Greek Orthodox chapel on Golgotha, this chapel is built against the Rock of Golgotha. Tradition holds that this was the burial place of Adam's skull (See Apocraphal Book of Adam and Eve). Christian tradition holds that Christ was crucified over the burial place of Adam's skull (first recorded by Alexandrian Origen).



Holy Sepulchre - Chapel of Adam -- The crack in the Rock of Golgotha, clearly visible in the apse, is held by believers to have been caused by the earthquake that followed Jesus' death (Matthew 27:51).



Paul at Church of the Holy Sepulchre



Church of the Holy Sepulchre – exterior



Suleyman's Wall -- Jerusalem's walls were built in the first half of the 16th century (in part on the line of earlier walls) on the order of the Ottoman sultan Suleyman the Magnificent.



Walk on the Ramparts - Terra Sancta [Terra Sancta = Holy Land] Jerusalem Cross indicates Franciscan Order custody of Holy Land.



Walk on the Ramparts - view -- Notice the profusion of aerials and satellite dishes inside the walls, evidence of the large number of people who continue to live in the Old City.



Walk on the Ramparts - rooftops -- At a certain point the level of the rooftops falls below that of the ramparts, affording a fine view of the golden Dome of the Rock.



Walk on the Ramparts - Damascus Gate



Walk on the Ramparts - Jeremiah's Grotto



Paul on a Walk on the Ramparts



Walk on the Ramparts - view of Mt. Olivet



Walk on the Ramparts - Russian Church --In 1885, Tsar Alexander III had this Russian Orthodox church built. It is pleasantly set among trees, and the seven gilded onion domes are among the most striking features of Jerusalem's skyline when viewed from the Old City.



Walk on the Ramparts - view of Dome



Tomb of the Virgin Mary -- An impressive flight of Crusader steps (47) leads into the cruciform underground church. Tradition says this is where the Virgin Mary was laid to rest.



Inside small chapel of Tomb of the Virgin Mary



Tomb of the Virgin Mary -- The first tomb was cut in the hillside here in the 1st century AD. The cruciform crypt as seen today, much of it cut into solid rock, is Byzantine. The Tomb of Mary stands in the eastern branch of the crypt, which is decorated with icons and sacred ornaments typical of Orthodox Christian tradition.



Garden of Gethsemane



Garden of Gethsemane -- Rock at which Jesus supposedly prayed the night of his betrayal. The Church of All Nations is also known as the Church of the Agony because it is built over the rock in the Garden of Gethsemane on which it is believed Jesus prayed the night before he was arrested. In the center of the nave is the rock of the Byzantine church, surrounded by a wrought-iron crown of thorns.



Church of All Nations – mosaic -- The mosaic in the apse represents Jesus' agony.



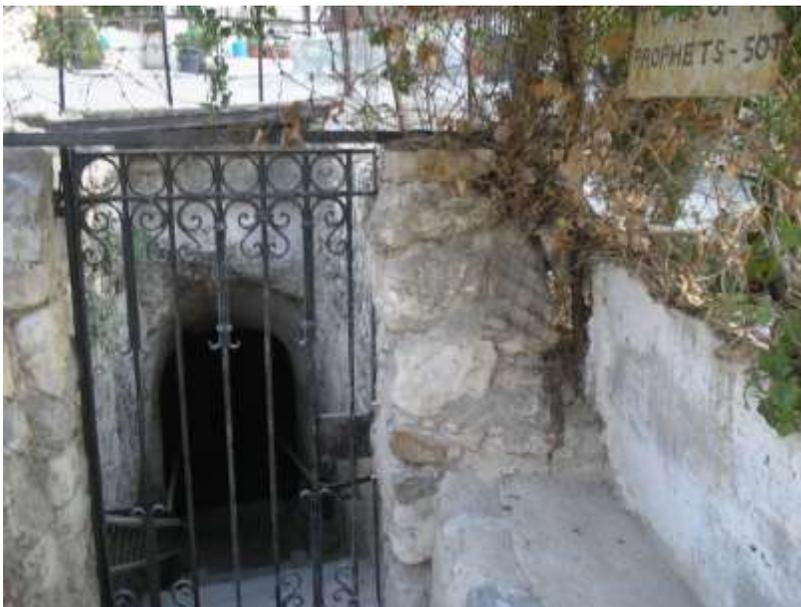
Church of All Nations – dome -- The present church was built on the foundations of former churches. It was built in 1924 with financial contributions from 12 nations -- hence the church's name and its 12 domes decorated with national coats of arms.



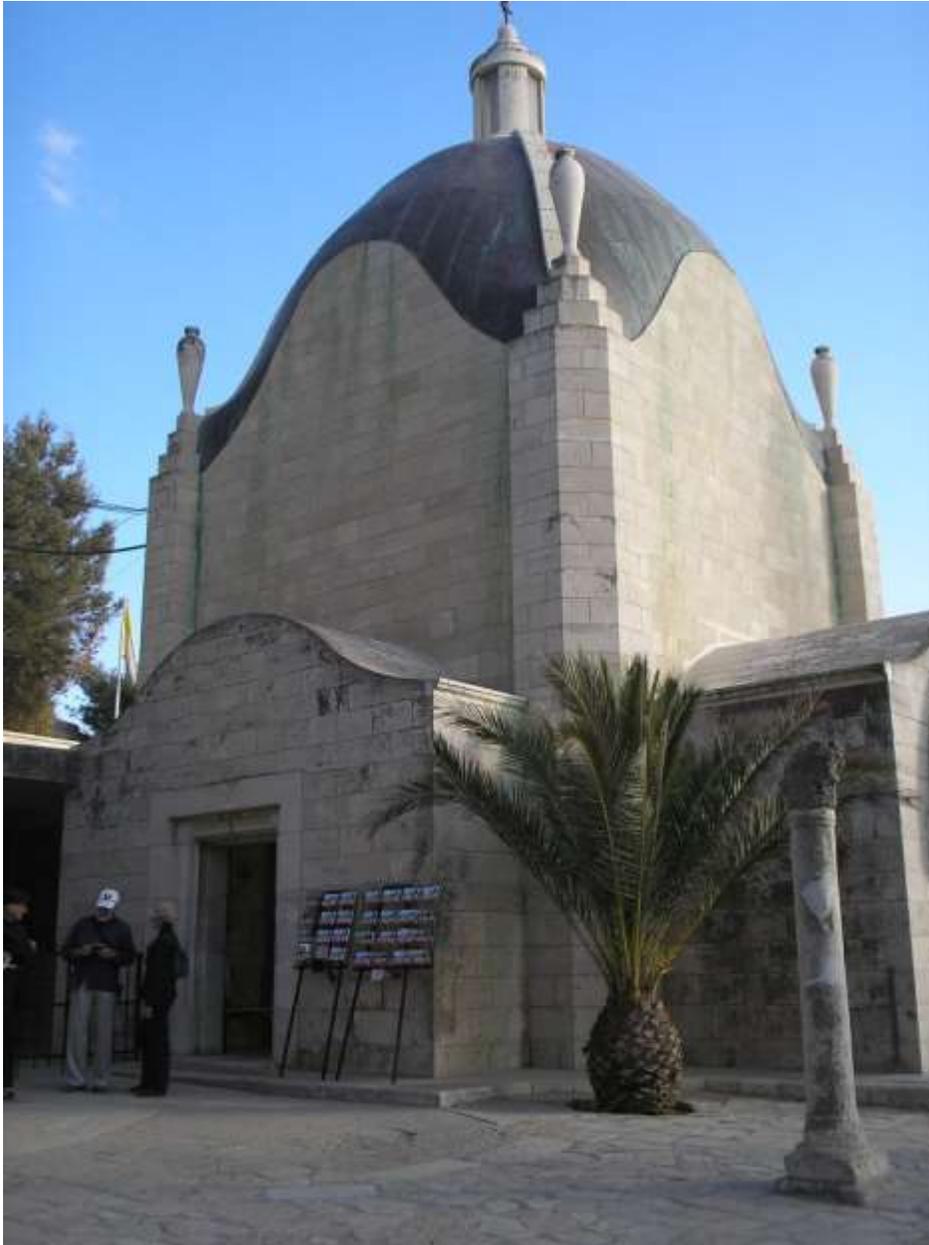
Church of All Nations – mural -- Mural depicting the betrayal by Judas (with a kiss).



Jewish Cemetery -- The Kidron Valley separates the Old City from the Mount of Olives. The valley was also known as the Valley of Jehoshaphat (meaning "Yahweh judges"), where it was believed the dead would be resurrected on the Day of Judgment. For this reason, the valley sides are densely covered with Christian, Jewish and Muslim cemeteries.



Tomb of the Prophets at Mt. Olivet -- An unusual catacomb containing Kokhim (oven-shaped) graves is held by Christian and Jewish tradition to enclose the tombs of the 5th-century BC prophets Haggai, Malachi and Zechariah. The graves actually date from the 1st century AD.



Dominus Flevit chapel at Mt. Olivet -- Dominus Flevit means "the Lord wept." This chapel stands where medieval pilgrims identified a rock as the one on which Jesus sat when he wept over the fate of Jerusalem.



Famous Dominus Flevit window -- The view of the Dome of the Rock from the altar window is fantastic.



Famous Dominus Flevit window -- Close-up of the window.



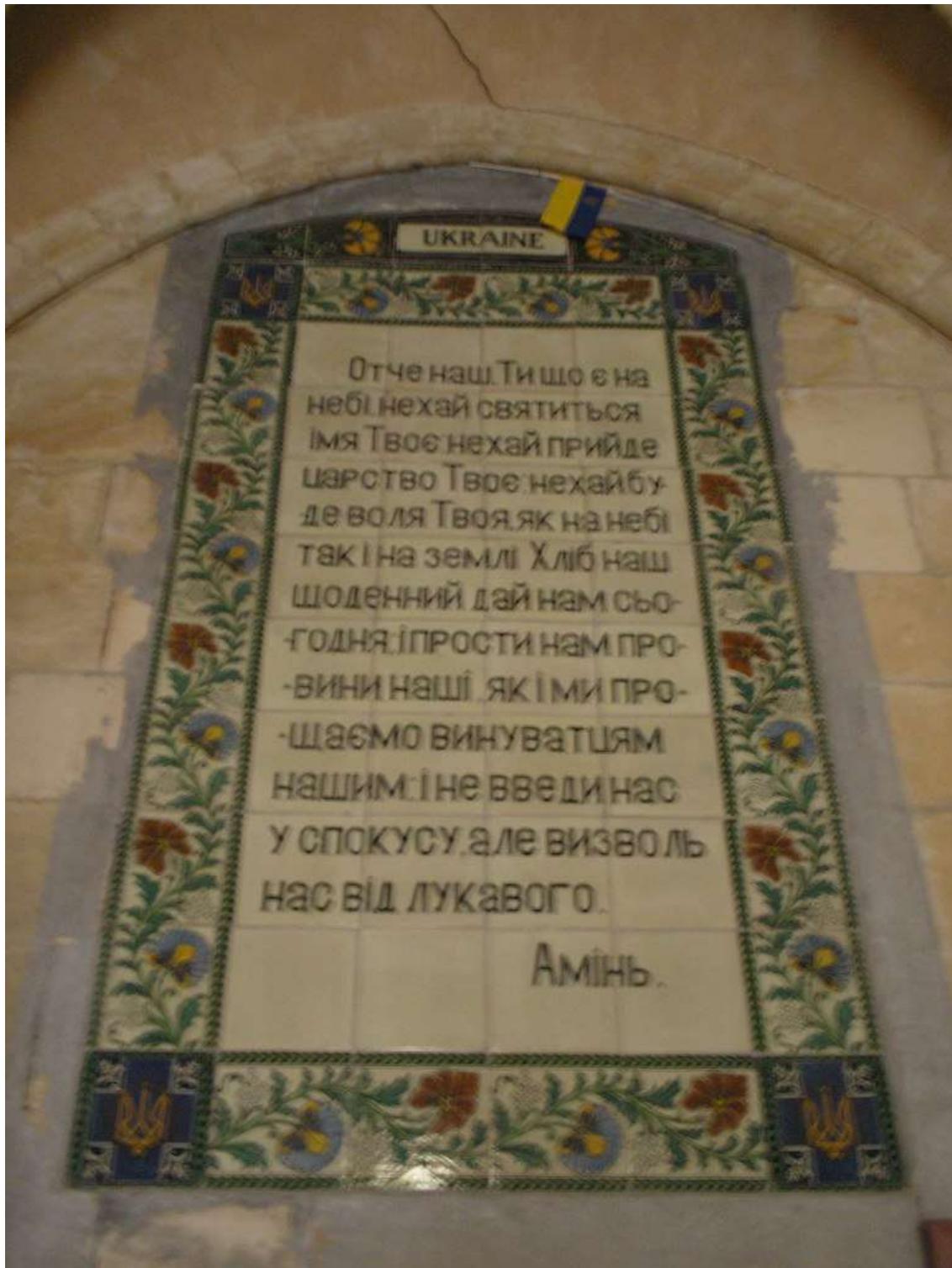
Dome of the Rock -- View of the Dome of the Rock from Mount of Olives.



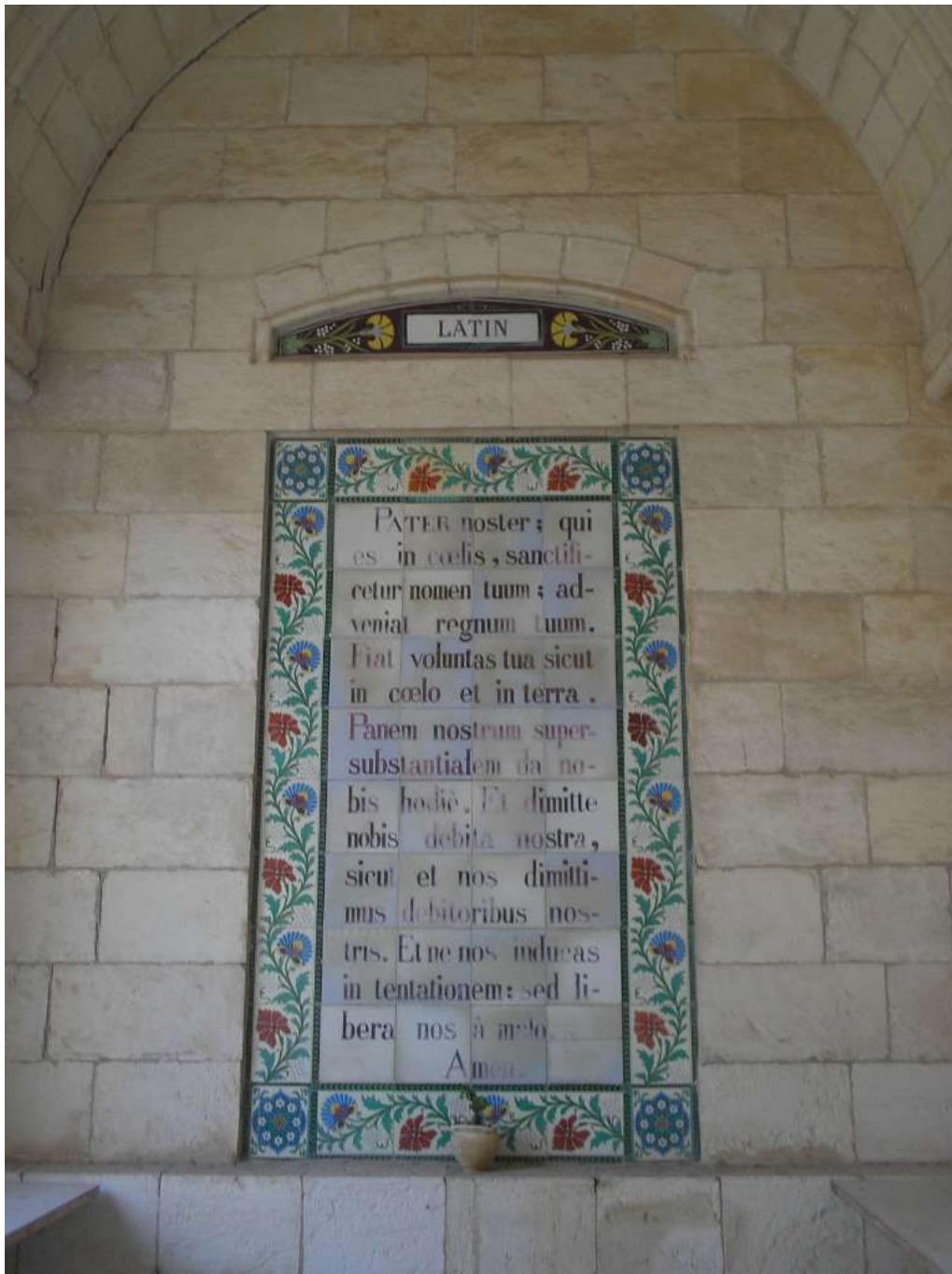
Paul at Mount of Olives (Olivet)



Church of the Paternoster at Mt. Olivet -- By Crusader times, the church had been rebuilt three times and the grotto was known as the place where Jesus had taught the disciples the Paternoster (meaning "Our Father"), or Lord's Prayer. Today the 19th-century church and its cloister are famous for the tiled panels inscribed with the Paternoster in more than 60 languages.



Lord's Prayer in Ukrainian



Lord's Prayer in Latin



Lord's Prayer in English (old script)



Chapel of the Ascension at Mt. Olivet -- The chapel became a Muslim shrine after Saladin's conquest in 1187. The adjacent minaret and mosque are 17th century.



Hotel 7 Arches at Mt. Olivet



Hotel 7 Arches at Mt. Olivet (featuring the 7 arches) - probably based on the seven-branched Menorah



The Sun sets over the City of Jerusalem



Sunset view from Mount of Olives



Good-bye - Jerusalem, City of God!



Flying over Tel Aviv



Leaving Tel Aviv, view of Mediterranean Sea (and shoreline)



Good-bye Israel - Shalom!