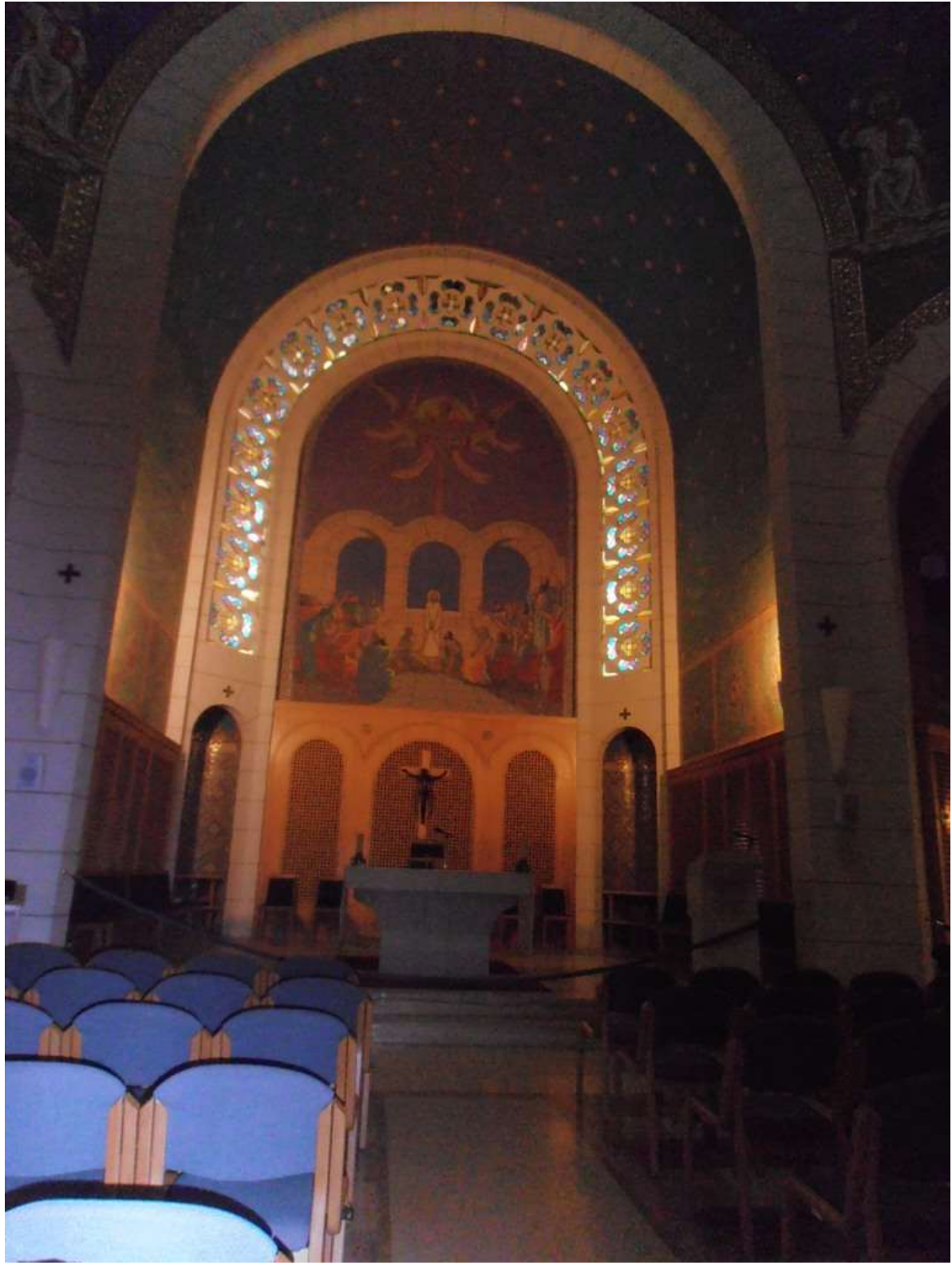


Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu





















Sacred pit

Excavations in 1938 revealed 3 Byzantine crosses engraved in the orifice at the top, 7 red
 and 1 blue coin, traces on the walls and the silhouette of a painted figure on the lower south wall.
 These findings along with the nature of a church and a large number of mosaics, coins, and
 mosaics suggest that the presence of a 5th-century shrine venerated by the Byzantine community.
 pointed to the immediate proximity of the pit and its proximity to Caligula's palace thought to
 have been built by the emperor over the Jerusalem Temple in the 1st century AD. Tradition
 holds that when Caligula died the Jews, taking to this ancient tradition, Christians continue to
 observe the Sabbath on the 7th day of the week. The Jews placed the pit at the bottom of the pit—
 the words of the psalmist: "Upon me your wrath
 be not, O Lord, I call upon you" (Ps 88).



1. Original access to the cavity when its floor
 lay immediately at a higher level, as the
 lower step beneath the steps would
 soon be required.
2. Orifice in the walls with 3 engraved
 Byzantine crosses, probably pierced
 when the cavity's floor was dug
 to a deeper level.
3. Different canal marks on the top and
 bottom portions of the walls suggesting
 different drain-discharge for the upper
 and lower portions.
4. Spacing between pit and adjacent
 underground lines.
5. 7 red coin crosses on walls.
6. 1 blue coin cross on wall.
7. Silhouette of painted figure on
 lower south wall.









Jésus est amené devant le Calvaire de haut par
C'est qu'il est mort Jésus souffrant des Calvaire & Grand Pire
1888

