







V:

SIMONI-CYRENAEO
CRUX IMPOSITUR.

ST:





מנורת הזהב Golden Menorah

מנורת הזהב
היא מנורת
הקדש
המפורסמת
במקדש השני
בירושלים

Was intended for the first time
since the destruction of the second temple
according to the research conducted by the Talmud
Generally donated by
Ya'akov Rabinovich

دعاء دخول السوق
قال رسول الله ﷺ لا إله إلا الله
وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد
يحيي ويميت وهو حي لا يموت
بيده الخير وهو على كل شيء قدير

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בית שמה (שמה) בית שמה
בית שמה (שמה) בית שמה
A Shema (Shema) House for Shema, Temple Park























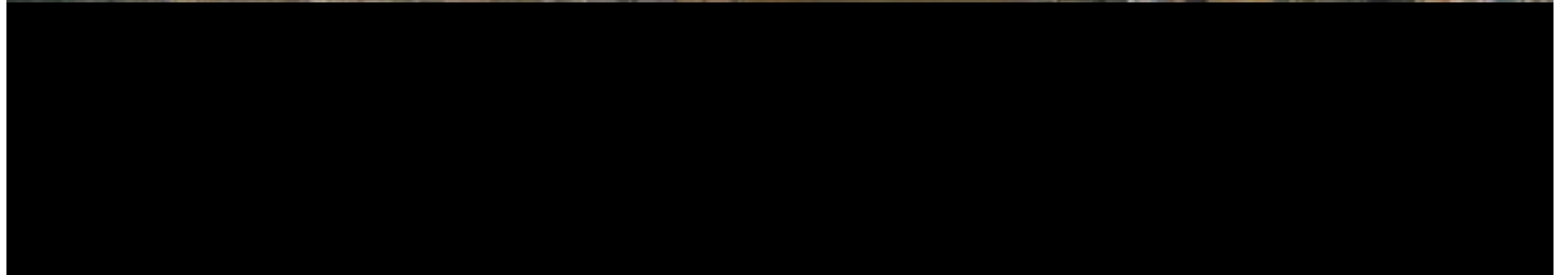




SAI...
MICA...
MICA...
ad

MICA...

MICA...

































אין אנו אחראים
על אובדן
או גניבה
של רכוש פרטי

נא לשמור על השקט
לכבד את הטבע
להתלבש בגניעות
לתמוך במקום

Maintain Silence
Respect Nature
Dress Modestly
Support in the upkeep
of the shrine

Si Prega Di:
Rispettare il Silenzio
Rispettare La Natura
Vestire Modestamente
Contribuire Alla Manutenzione
Del Luogo Sacro













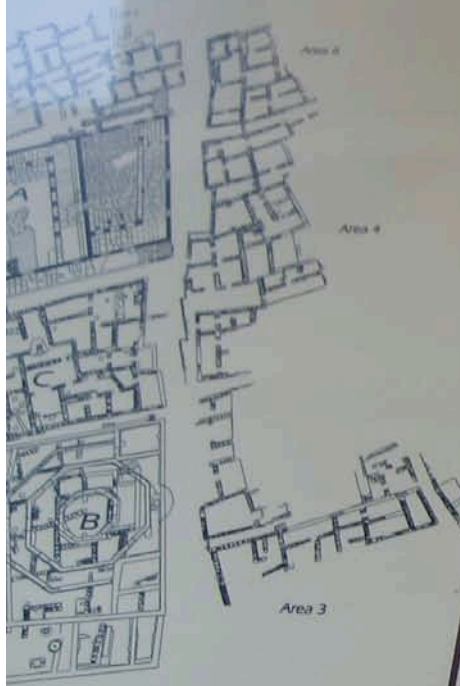
THE LATE FOURTH CENTURY A.D
"WHITE SYNAGOGUE"
BUILT UPON THE REMAINS OF THE
"SYNAGOGUE OF JESUS"







ARNAUM



The House of Saint Peter Composite plan of the Insula Sacra from the second century BC to the seventh century AD

Three main levels of occupation are shown:
■ level 1: original layout of private houses
■ level 2: Augustan era public (Imperial) buildings
■ level 3: 6th century (Basilican) church



The Fifth Century Octagonal Church

In the fourth century the Basilica was replaced by an octagonal church. This church was built on the site of the traditional house of Peter. The octagonal church was built in the fourth century AD. The octagonal church was built in the fourth century AD. The octagonal church was built in the fourth century AD.



The Fourth Century Domus Ecclesiae

In the late fourth century AD the space (room) of St. Peter's House, measuring 5.80 by 4.44 m, became a Domus Ecclesiae, i.e. was used for religious gatherings.
In the fourth century the traditional house of Peter was set apart from the rest of the town through the construction of an enclosure wall encompassing a perimeter of 112.33 m.
The traditional hall became a separate structure through the construction of a central aisle and the addition of an eastern apse.
A subterranean passage replaced the whole plastered floor of the Basilica. The Christians pilgrims left many inscriptions in Greek, Aramaic, Syriac and Latin.
The Domus Ecclesiae is referred to by Eusebius in the late fourth century when he writes: "The house of the prince of the Apostles (St. Peter) was changed into a church. The walls, however, of that house are still standing as they were (previously)".



The Insula Sacra at the Time of Jesus

The traditional house of Peter was close to the lake shore and was rented to the sea by the main, north-south, road (today's main street).
Several courtyards with a staircase and terra cotta floor were shared by several rooms.
The Christian community of Capernaum paid special attention to a square room (1).

