

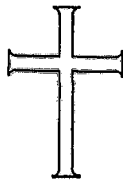
into the city while the multitudes cried "Hosannah," at the same time throwing palm leaves over the roadway. The "Gate" is now built up and this was done by the Moslems following a belief which was spread amongst them that on a certain Moslem Sabbath, a Messiah or Christian leader would march in through this Golden Gate and drive them out of the Sacred City for ever.

The temple area has been the sanctuary of the Muslim Fathers for nearly thirteen hundred years. The Crusaders attached so much significance to this area that the Order of the Militant Knights adapted the name of "Templar" signifying their association with Solomon's temple during the period of less than one hundred years when they occupied it. The Dome of the Rock is the largest temple. It is octagonal in shape and has a magnificent dome which externally is rich in its vivid coat of greenish-blue. Its floor is paved with marble and supporting the dome are many pillars and columns of unique architecture, lavishly decorated with gold and mosaics of many colours. Centrally one sees the massive rock on which it is thought Moses offered up his son Isaac, and over which Solomon built his temple, and from that same rock it is said that the prophet miraculously ascended to Heaven. There are other mosques there as well as domes and minarets. The latter being used to call people to prayer. Fountains, gates and other shrines of special significance: the observant traveller finds the names of kings and governors etched deeply thereon.

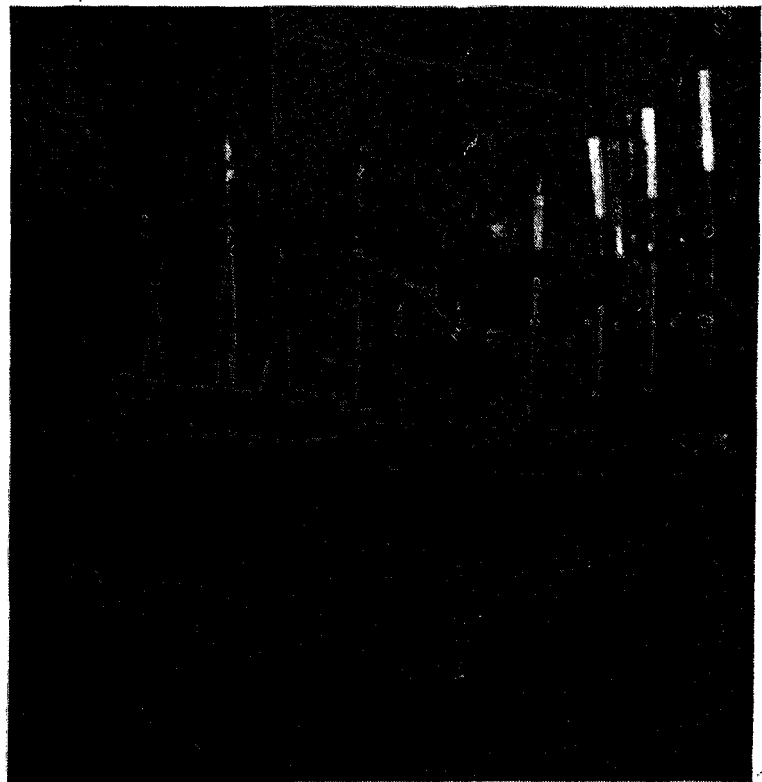
A stretch of wall about sixty feet high represents what is known as the "Wailing Wall" of the Jews, and which was used by them, until the recent division in Jerusalem. It is said that this wall still stands as Solomon built it, and here the Jews foregathered on their Sabbath (which is Saturday) to weep and mourn over the fall of the stately temple of Solomon. Some would pray, others read scriptures, whilst a few would weep or join in mournful lamentation.

"Within the city walls" held endless interest. We were not thwarted by the obvious poverty and evidence of lack of hygiene, but on entering the "Sook" we were pushed here and there in the crowded, narrow, quaint streets, by a variety of people—Muslims, Greeks, Armenians, Abyssinians, Syrians, and many visitors including Americans and an odd Britisher. On either side the bazaars give radiance to the scene and here everything possible is obtainable but expensive. One feels within a Jerusalem which has remained unchanged.

The Church of "Ecce Homo" is said to have been built on the site of the Judgement Hall and its name, associated in remembrance of Pilate's words "Behold the Man." The paving stones of the Judgement Hall can be seen in the church which is built ten feet below the actual street level. There is also evidence where the stones are worn away by the people "who cast their lots." It is well that this church is guarded and sacred for it is said that the



**The Tomb of our Lord  
in the Holy Sepulchre,  
which is visited by  
people of all lands in  
countless numbers each  
year. It is guarded  
by day and by night.**



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