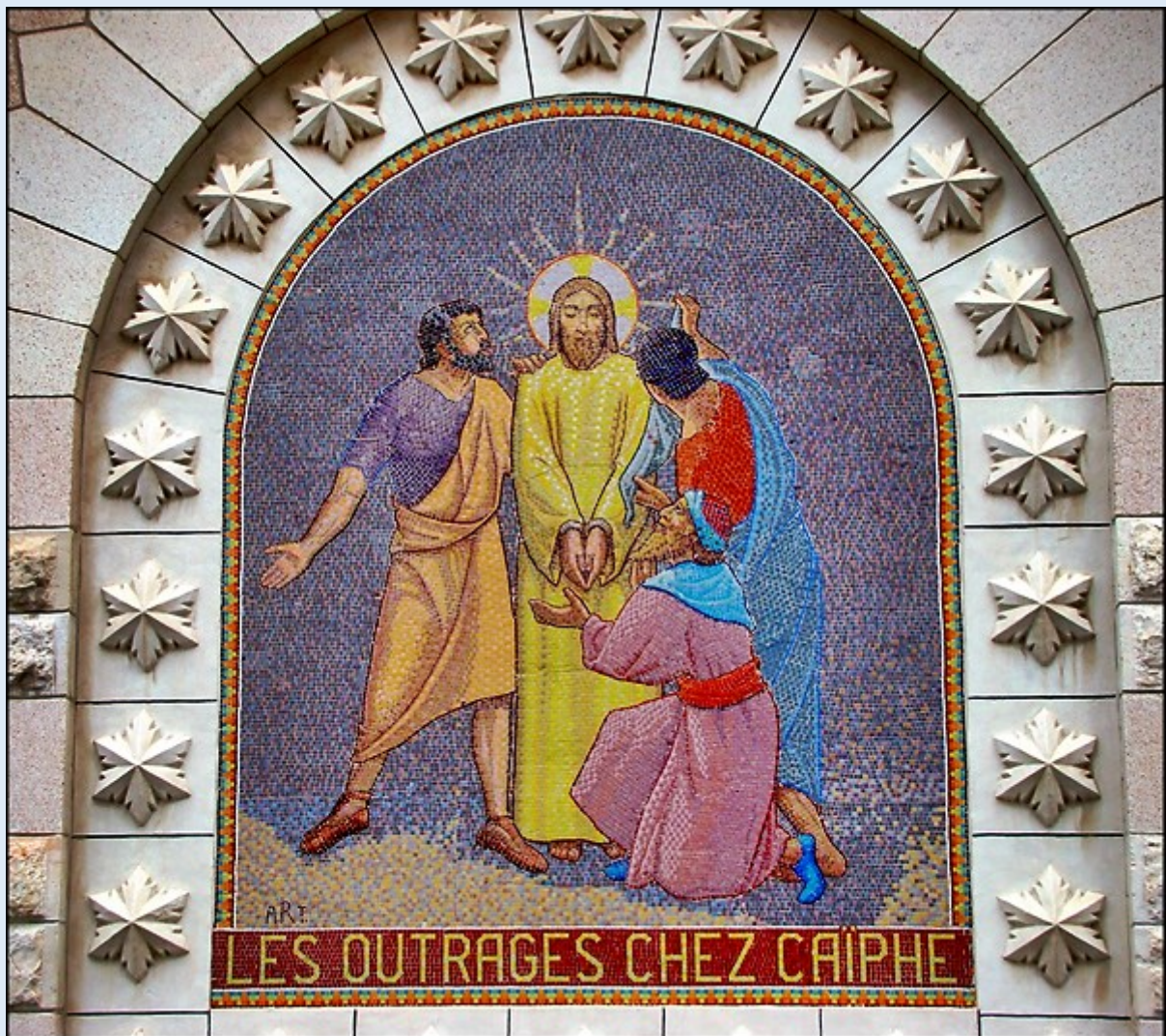




## Ziemia Święta

Jerozolima – Góra Syjon

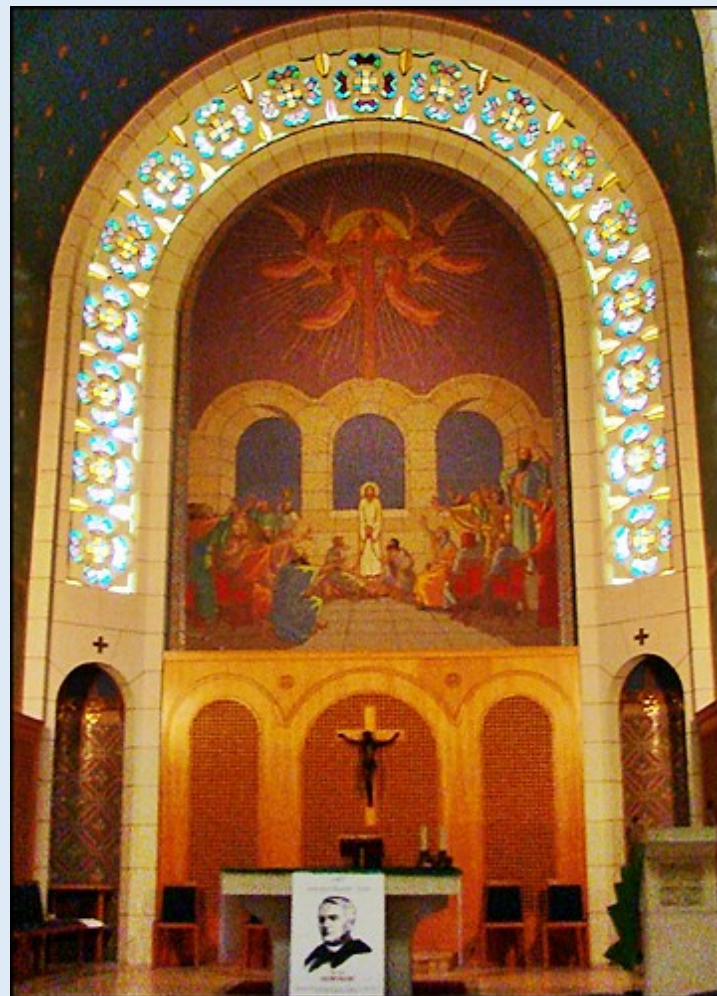
kościół pw. św. Piotra in Gallicantu  
("w miejscu piania koguta")



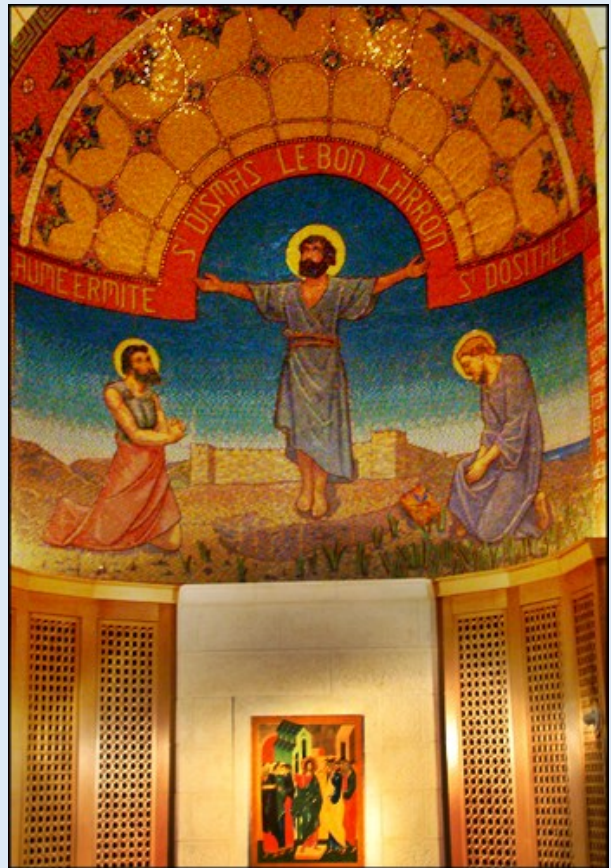
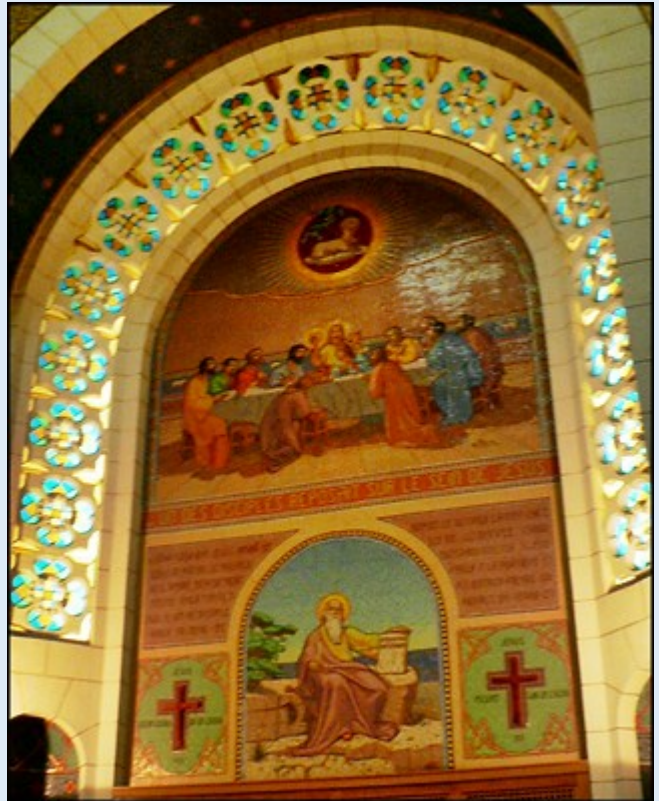
















PIO PAPA XI  
 PETRI CATHEDRAM FEL<sup>S</sup> TENENTE  
 ALO. BARLASSINA HIROS PATRIARCHA  
 HUNC S. PETRI IN GALLICANTU.  
 FUNDITUS REÆDIFICANDÆ ECCLESKE  
 PRIMARIUM LAPIDEM POSUIT  
 SEC. KAL. JUL. ANNI SAL. MCMXXIV









### Underground caves (Prison)

When these underground caves were rediscovered in 1939, their physical characteristics, their proximity to Calaph's palace, and their consistency with the Sacred Pit (mentioned) all suggested the public jail where, according to a 19th-century American tradition not recorded in the gospels, Jesus would have been scourged not only by Pilate but also by Calaphas, and where the apostles Peter and John would have been held and scourged for preaching in the name of Jesus in the temple area after the resurrection (Acts 5:30-42).

Added by the context, Christians traditionally recall here some of the painful sufferings endured by Jesus during his Passion, regardless of where they took place, as well as by the apostles, the first believers in his name.




- A. Sacred pit.
- B. Original access to the cavity when its floor was undoubtedly at a higher level.
- C. Orifice in the vault, with 3 engraved Byzantine crosses, probably pierced when the cavity's floor was dug to a deeper level.
- D. Opening between Sacred Pit and adjacent underground caves.
- E. Present entrance to Sacred Pit, possibly pierced by the Byzantines.
- F. Inner courtyard around which are 7 pillars, all paired symmetrically except one.
- G.H. Underground caves to whose walls were once attached numerous iron rings.
- I. Stopping stone.
- J. Access steps to inner courtyard.
- P. Stone columns, some of which have been reinforced and covered with cement.







zdjęcia: Jan Nitecki i Kamila Nitecka