



Toni



Ancient Cedar Timber on Temple Mount in Jerusalem 2010

◆ AI Overview

Yes, cedar beams from the time of Solomon's Temple have been found on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

These beams, dating back to the First Temple period, were discovered during renovations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which is located on the Temple Mount. Archaeological studies have confirmed the age of the wood, with carbon dating placing some beams within the 9th century BCE. The beams were likely used in various structures on the Temple Mount, including the First Temple and potentially the Second Temple, and were even reused in later construction. @



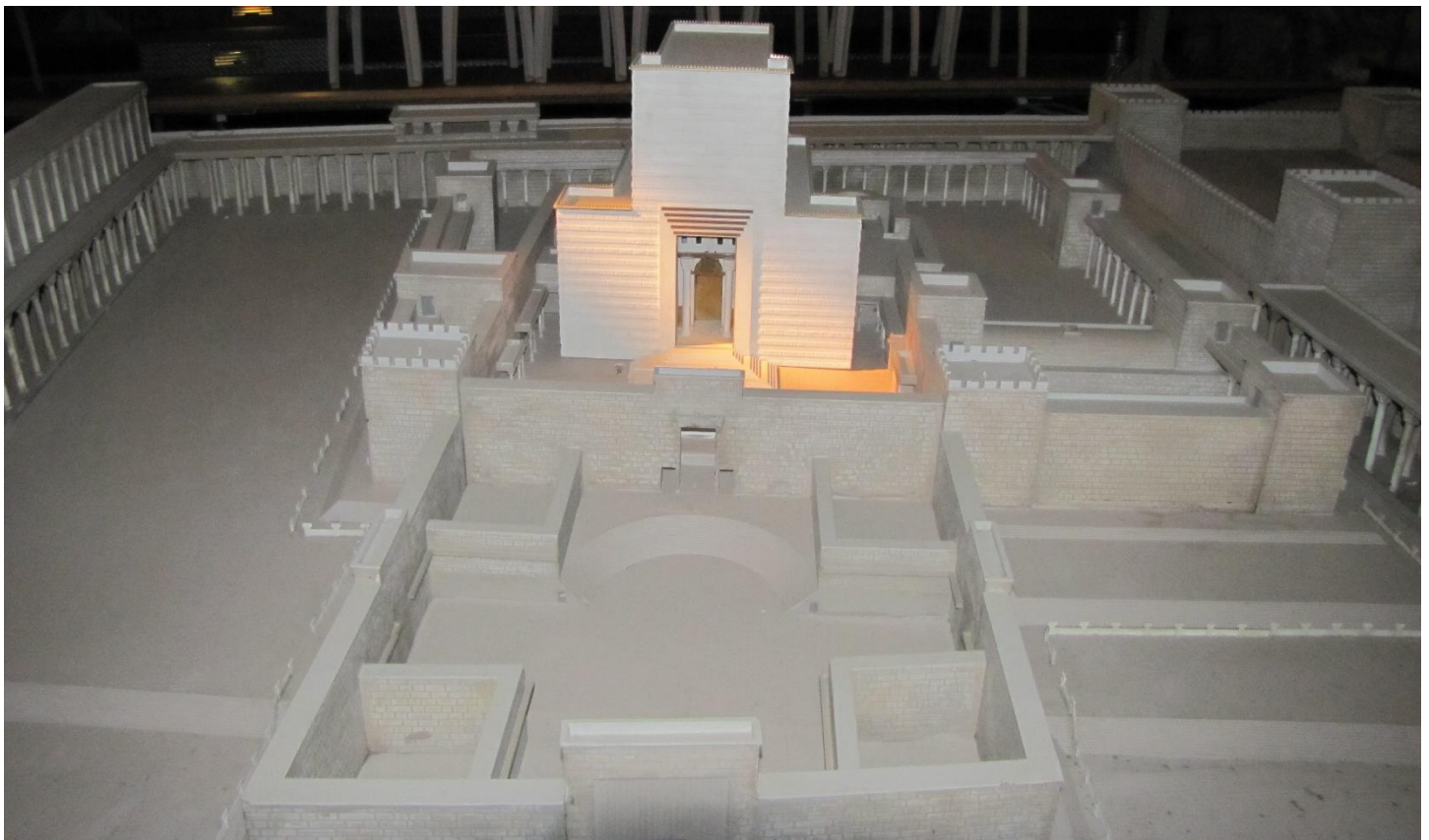
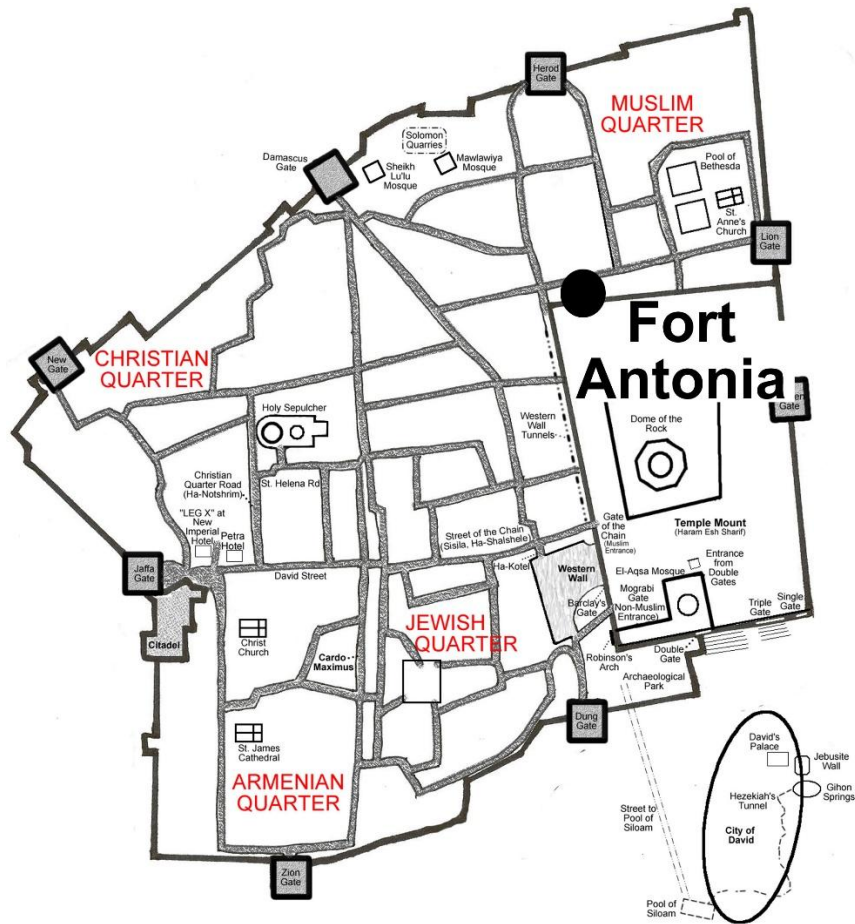




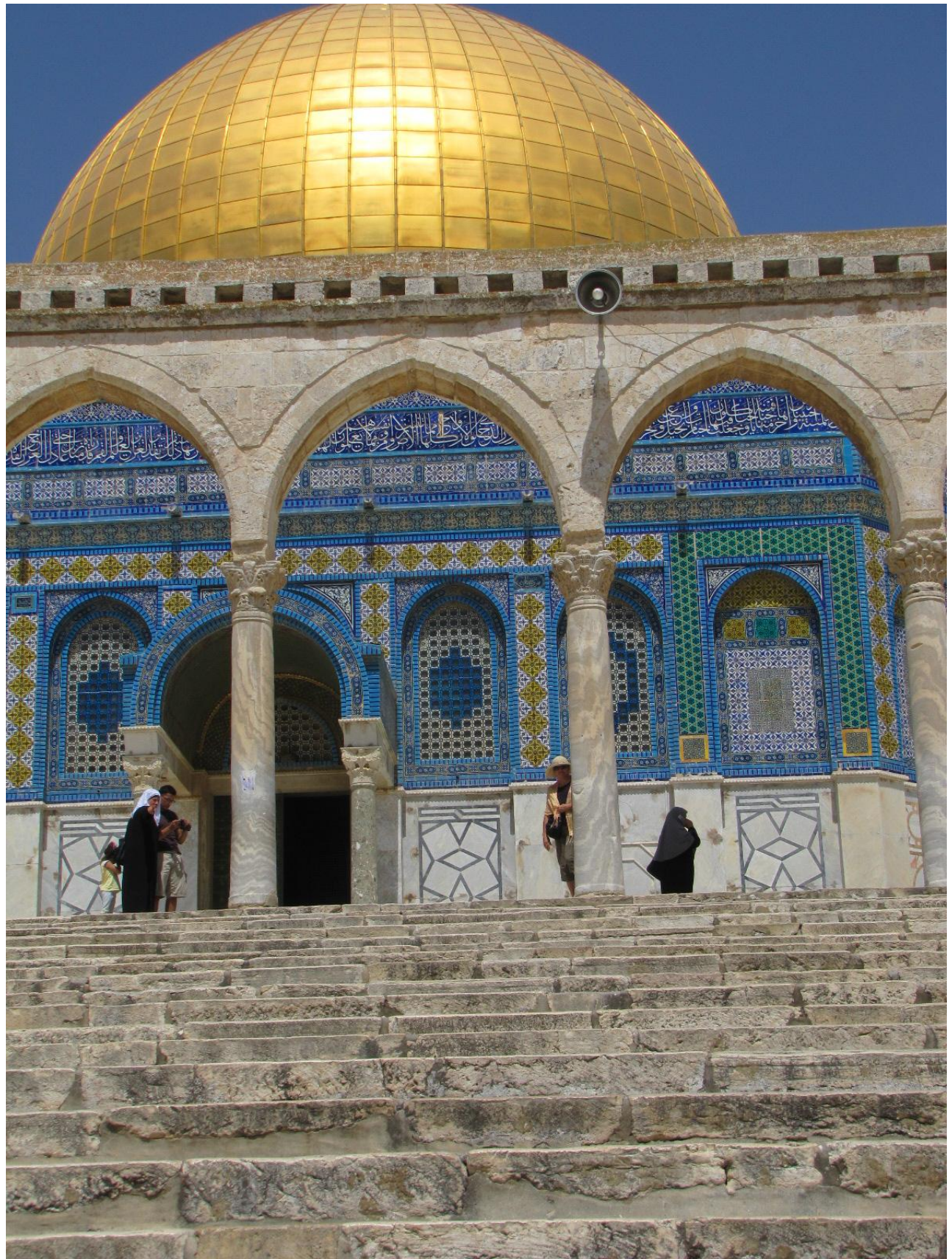


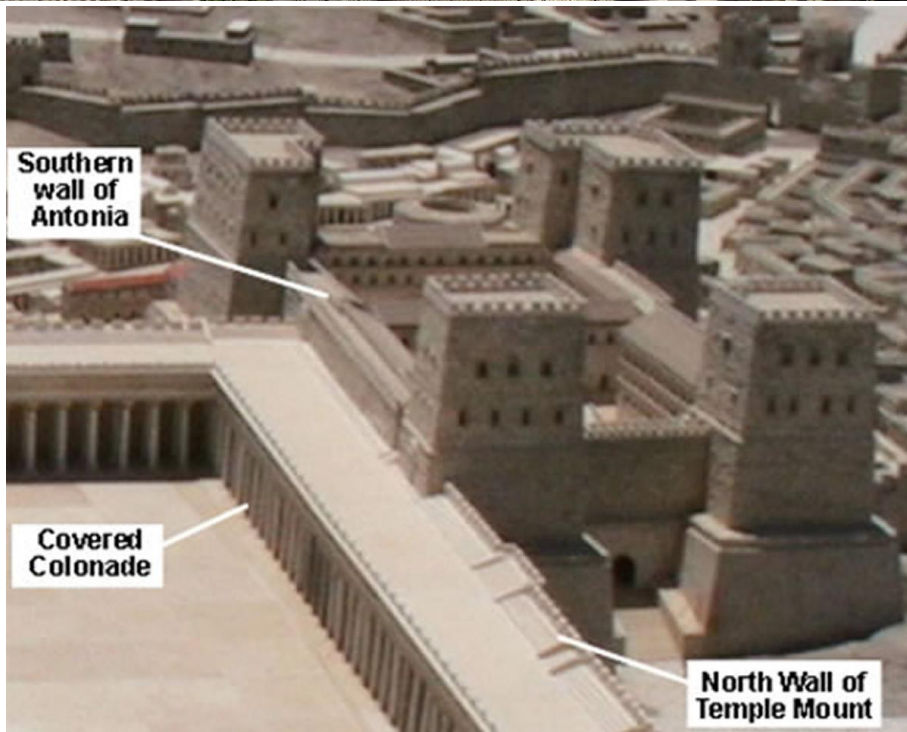
**Fragments from the
stone decorations of the
New Testament Temple Mount**







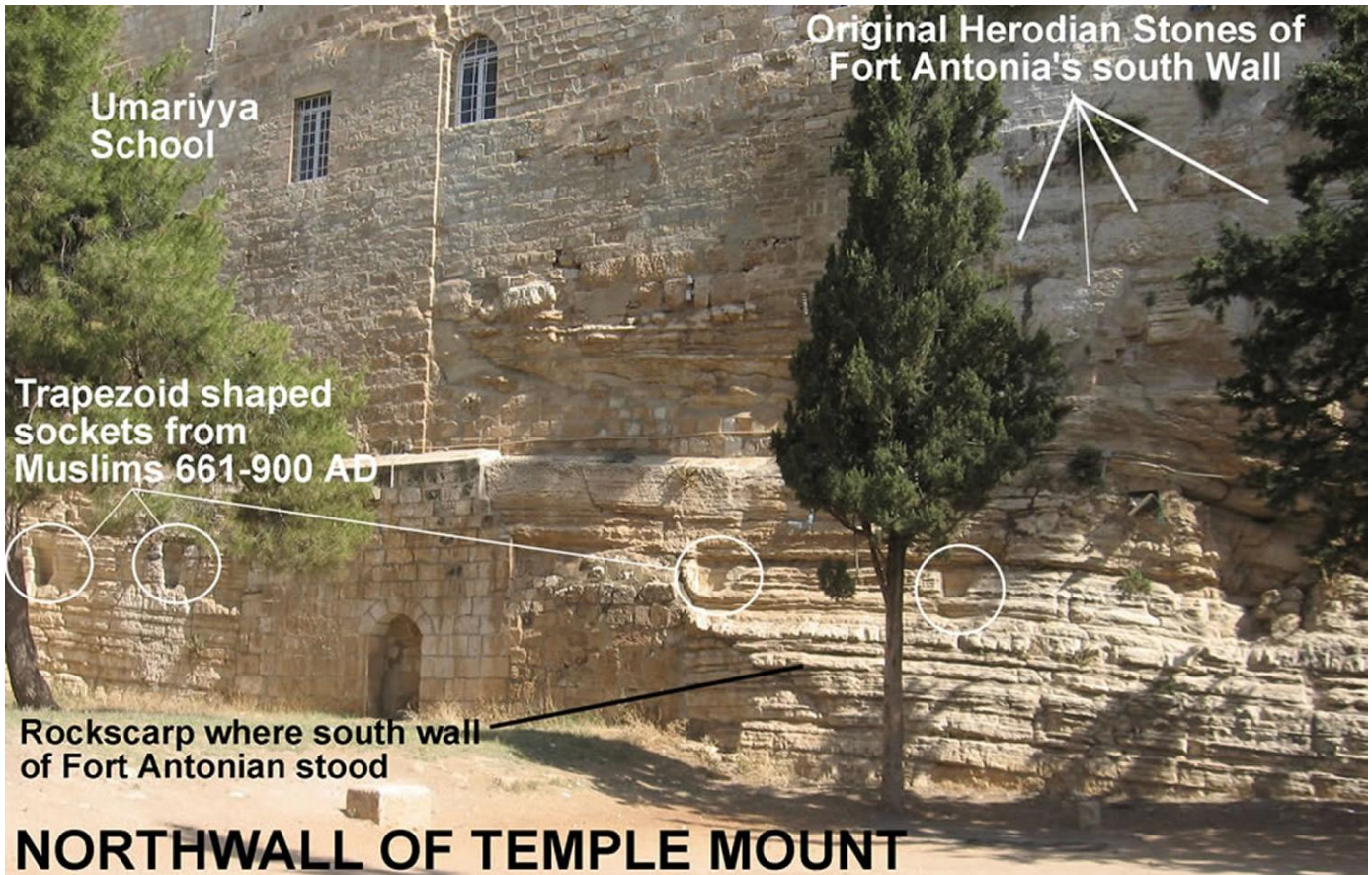




Southern wall of Antonia

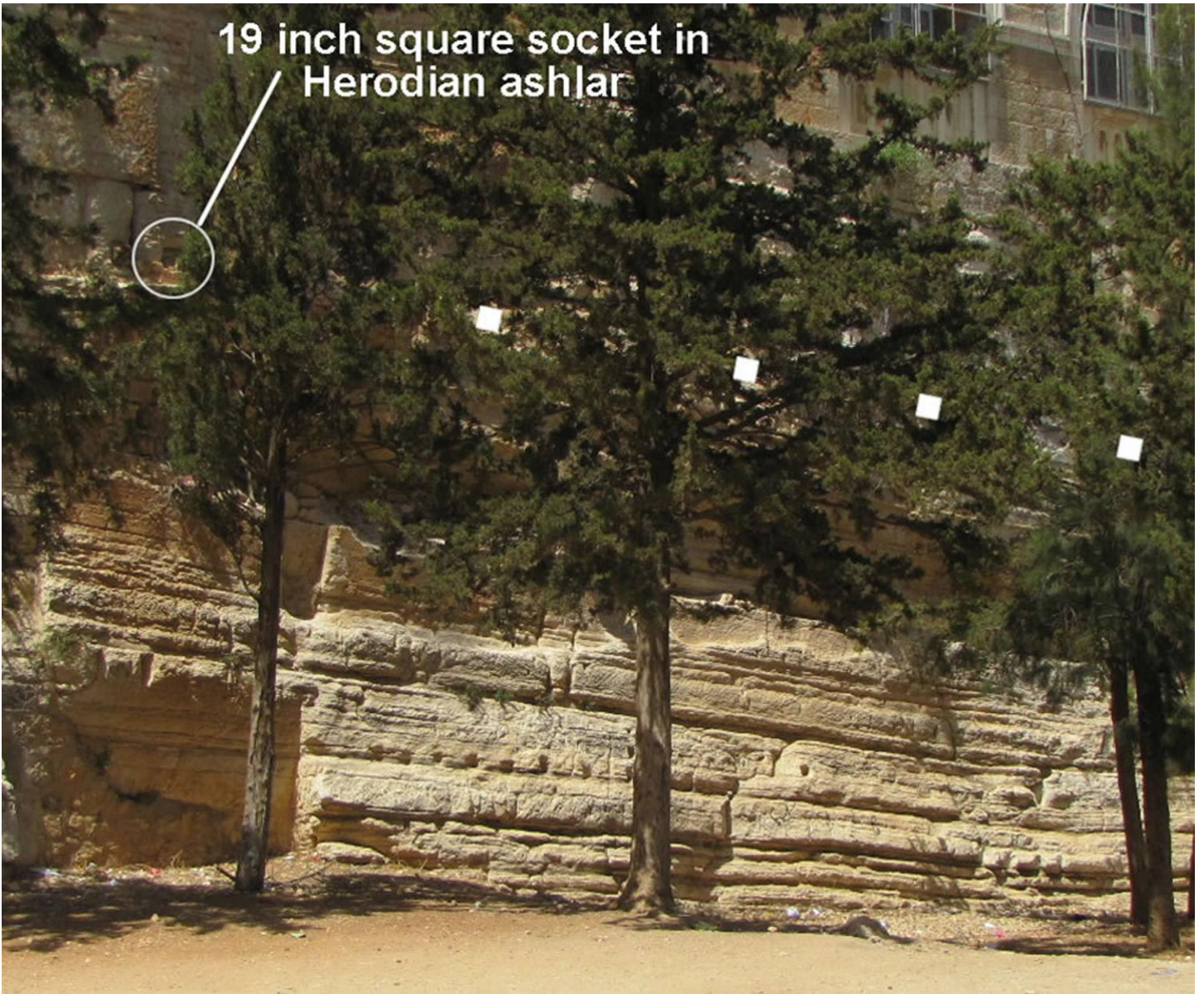
Covered Colonnade

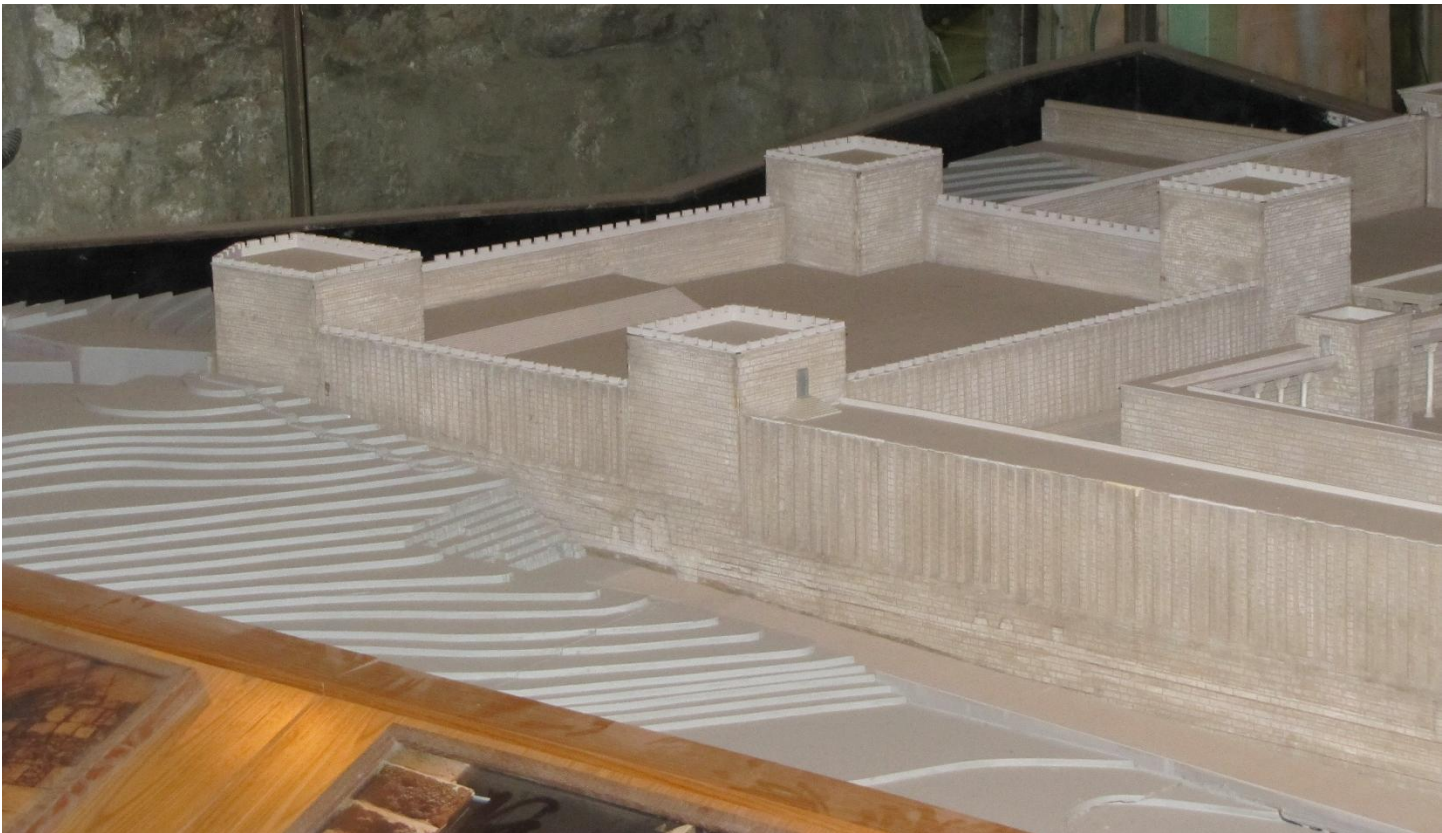
North Wall of Temple Mount





19 inch square socket in
Herodian ashlar





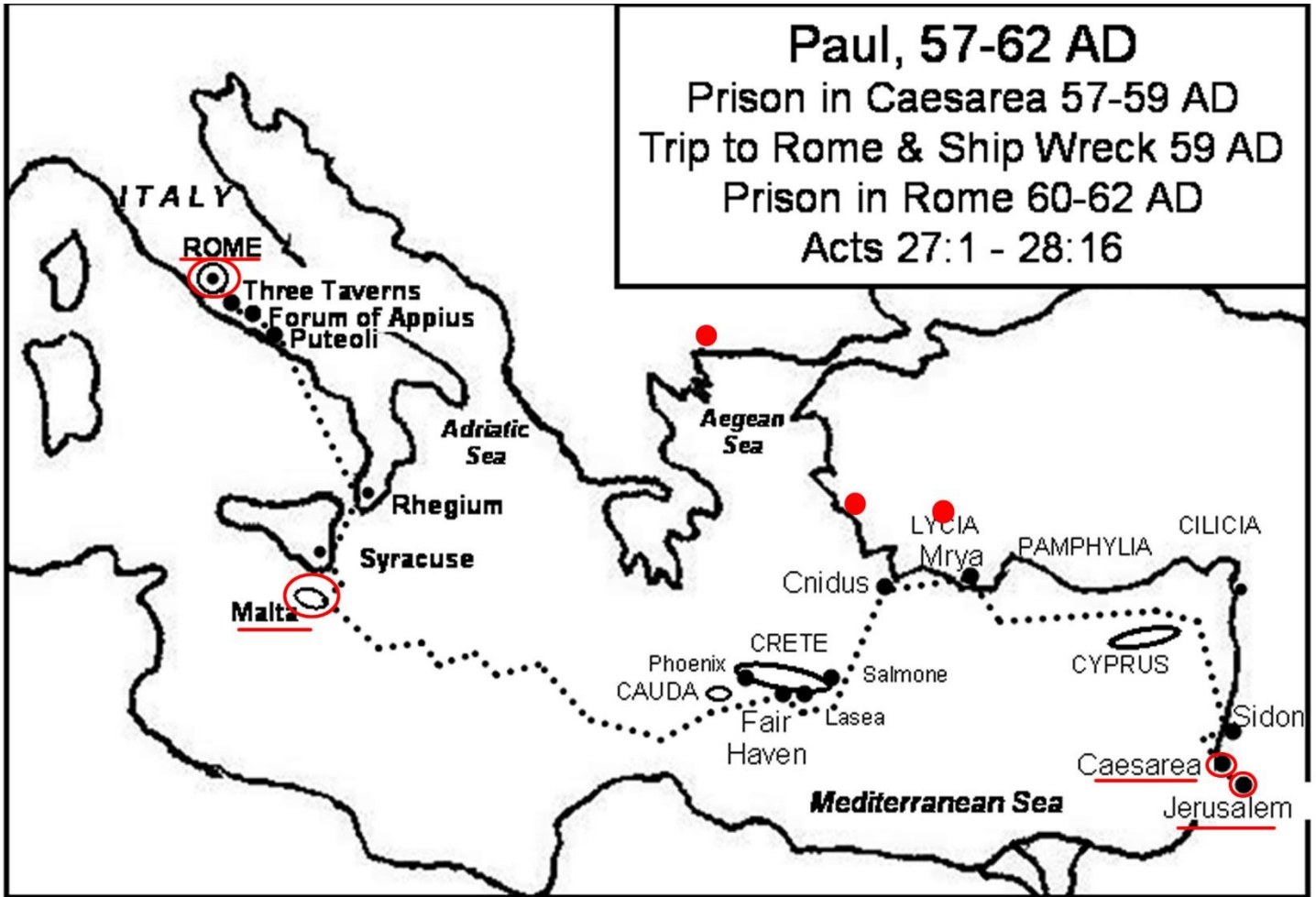
Paul, 57-62 AD

Prison in Caesarea 57-59 AD

Trip to Rome & Ship Wreck 59 AD

Prison in Rome 60-62 AD

Acts 27:1 - 28:16









Beside the palace is the judgment hall.
This is where Paul would have appeared before Festus, Felix and Agrippa.



The mosaic from the decorative floor in front of Toni is in the picture below.









Room referred to as “the audience hall” where Paul stood before Festus and Agrippa II in Acts 25-26

Acts 25:23-27 - **“So on the next day Agrippa and Bernice came with great pomp, and they entered the audience hall with the military tribunes and the prominent men of the city.** Then, at the command of Festus, **Paul was brought in.**

24 And Festus said, “King Agrippa and all who are present with us, you see this man about whom the whole Jewish people petitioned me, both in Jerusalem and here, shouting that he ought not to live any longer. 25 But I found that he had done nothing deserving death. And as he himself appealed to the emperor, I decided to go ahead and send him. 26 But I have nothing definite to write to my lord about him. Therefore I have brought him before you all, and especially before you, King Agrippa, so that, after we have examined him, I may have something to write. 27 For it seems to me unreasonable, in sending a prisoner, not to indicate the charges against him.”

Acts 26:1 – **“So Agrippa said to Paul, “You have permission to speak for yourself.” Then Paul stretched out his hand and made his defense:**



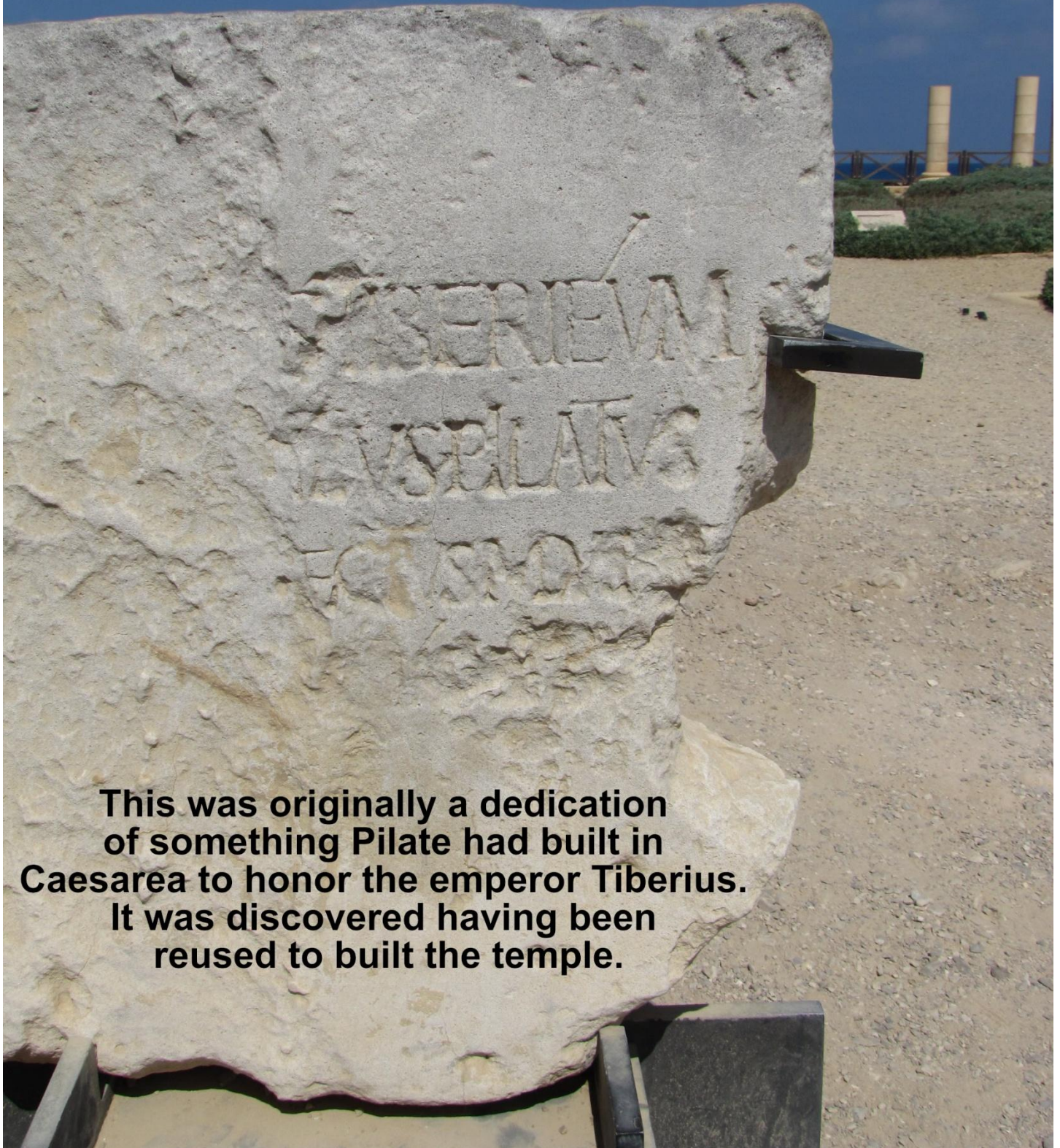






The lines in Latin read:

"Tiberium. . .
Pontius Pilate,
Prefect of Judea. . ."



This was originally a dedication of something Pilate had built in Caesarea to honor the emperor Tiberius. It was discovered having been reused to built the temple.



Abandoned ship anchors from the Mediterranean Sea on coast of Caesarea





Cargo from shipwrecks and abandoned ship anchors



Acts 25:10-12 – “But Paul said, “I am standing before Caesar's tribunal, where I ought to be tried. To the Jews I have done no wrong, as you yourself know very well. 11 If then I am a wrongdoer and have committed anything for which I deserve to die, I do not seek to escape death. But if there is nothing to their charges against me, no one can give me up to them. I appeal to Caesar.” 12 Then Festus, when he had conferred with his council, answered, “To Caesar you have appealed; to Caesar you shall go.”

Acts 26:32 – “And Agrippa said to Festus, “This man could have been set free if he had not appealed to Caesar.”

Acts 27:21-24 – “Paul stood up among them and said, “Men, you should have listened to me and not have set sail from Crete and incurred this injury and loss. Yet now I urge you to take heart, for there will be no loss of life among you, but only of the ship. For this very night there stood before me an angel of the God to whom I belong and whom I worship, and he said, ‘Do not be afraid, Paul; you must stand before Caesar.’”



Malta

Among the many miracles Paul performed in Malta was the healing of Publius' father, the chief official of the island. This act, coupled with Paul's prayers and teachings, sowed the seeds of Christianity in Malta. Publius is traditionally considered the first Bishop of the archipelago, beginning an unbroken Christian heritage that has lasted two millennia.

Malta's 2,000-year Christian tradition has weathered many storms, including periods of pagan resurgence and Islamic domination. Early Christian catacombs in Rabat, some of the most extensive outside Rome, and Byzantine-era churches testify to the resilience of the faith. While some scholars once questioned the continuity of Maltese Christianity during the Arab period (869–1091), others have convincingly sanctioned that archaeological evidence, including Roman-era artifacts and medieval grain production records, indicates a consistent Christian presence. By the 13th century, Christianity had reasserted itself fully, leaving an indelible mark on the islands' culture. (

<https://aleteia.org/2025/02/10/the-wreckage-that-made-a-nation-st-pauls-shipwreck/>)

The Feast of St. Paul's Shipwreck is a significant annual event celebrated on **February 10** in Malta, commemorating the shipwreck of St. Paul, one of Jesus' apostles, on the island's shores in **A.D. 60**. Located in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, Malta is predominantly Roman Catholic, and this feast honors a pivotal moment in the island's Christian heritage. According to the New Testament, St. Paul, initially a persecutor of Christians, underwent a dramatic conversion and became a missionary,

spreading Christianity across the Mediterranean. His shipwreck on Malta led to his warm reception by the local inhabitants, during which he performed miracles, including healing the sick. This event not only marked the beginning of Christianity's establishment in Malta but also led to the conversion of many locals, including Publius, who is recognized as the first Bishop of Malta. The feast serves as a public holiday, reflecting the island's deep religious roots and the importance of St. Paul's legacy in Maltese culture. Celebrations often include religious services, processions, and community gatherings, highlighting both faith and local traditions. (<https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/feast-st-pauls-shipwreck-malta>)

