

THE HOUSE OF GRAAL'S TESTAMENT - part 3

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The House of Graal's Testament

part 3 f/ Stations of the Cross (Via Dolorosa) 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ The four chosen Stations from the whole collection of Stations of the Cross in Renne le Chateau's parish church. Particular Via Dolorosa's stations with their construction relate to the altars' construction and the collection of sculptures over the entrance. The pictures of Via Dolorosa in their upper part are situated in a place where in the construction one can notice grapevine symbolizing the House of Christ. As it comes to the whole remaining part of pictures of the Station they are situated between the pillars which are also references to altars' construction and the picture above the entrance. This means that information included in the images of some stations will be related to the testament.

1/ The first station shows us a curtain of the theater of the events which is being unveiled - with the main actor - who is Jesus Christ - in the foreground.

2/ The following station shows the Crucified Christ surrounded by accompanying group of people, among them only one guardian can be found.

3/ 4/ The 13th station presents an image of handling Christ's body very carefully. It looks as if the people who are taking him down from the cross will pay special attention so that nothing bad will happen to him.

4/ This station presents Christ's body which is being carried to the tomb and blood is dripping from his side. Blood would flow only from a wound of an alive human being. Here a picture is shown which tells us that Christ was put in the cave at the moment when he was only unconscious. After regaining his consciousness he is supposed to appear in secret to several people and then will disappear from the view of the whole community.

g/ The three boys 1/ 2/ 3/ Three almost identical boys are presented together with the main figures in the church.

1. The figure described as Saint Joseph holds the first child in his arms. This figure's face presents an old man and not Joseph's face. The face is very similar to Christ's countenance. Christ holds a lily flower in his right hand.

2. The figure described as Christ's Mother holds the second child in her arms. Within the context of a child held by Christ, this figure presents Mary Magdalene. A crown with a lily can be a proof which indicates the House of Christ and Magdalene as the successive generations of kings with lily in their coat of arms.

3. The figure of Anthony of Padua holds the third child in his arms. On his right hand he also holds a lily and a child is standing on an open book situated in Anthony's left hand.

In one of the scenes of a fresco shown on the opposite side of an altar, a figure of the same woman who is described as Christ's Mother with a child in her arms is presented. Both women possess identical faces. Here she is shown as taking care of four children. An older girl, two sons and a small child in her arms. She is accompanied by Christ and is presented as younger than he is. Such an image rules out the possibility that it could be the Christ's Mother, both here and on the statue, this is Mary Magdalene with children. After applying on the fresco an appropriate photo editor, the view of this family disappears and what stays is the sight to be seen from the place in front of Christ's and Magdalene's tomb.

h/ Paintings inside the church.

In the whole background of the altar one can notice initials in the form of joint letters M and S. Such a form of the letter M appears on the pedestal of a woman figurine on the left side in front of the church. There, as an initial, it is joint with the letter A. An initial in the church is connected with a woman who is presented by a figure in front of the church.

Alpha and Omega are the letters which cannot be missing as it comes to the testament. In accordance with God's message which is ciphered in The Book of Revelation's text, alpha and omega symbolize the scope of knowledge of God's Son which is supposed to come to the Earth. The first and the last letter of one of the alphabets tells us that a human being denoted by this symbol will possess full knowledge from one of the domains. The Greek alphabet refers to Aramaic language and that one to the biblical texts. The mentioned full knowledge of that person will be connected with divine and spiritual matters.

Within testament's context alpha and omega symbolises a father of a living family presented in its text.

i/ Symbol's mutual features

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1. All of the crosses in the church have arms with lilies flowers at the end. This is an unambiguous reference to Christ and his ancestors from the king's Houses with lilies in their coat of arms. 2. Plants ornaments with visible fruits which are present everywhere symbolise fertility a multi-children family. 3. The characteristic pillars are in each place where they can form an aisle for presenting the common family features of various figures. 4. Arched forms conclude the pillars and complete the aisles construction. 5. Small towers over the aisles vault also create a common image.

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