

Hidden Inscriptions Found in Last Supper Room Stun Scholars

A team of researchers and archaeologists have uncovered a series of centuries-old inscriptions within the Cenacle in Jerusalem—a site long believed to be the location of the Last Supper which Jesus Christ ate with His disciples before His Crucifixion and Resurrection.

Researchers from the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) and the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA) found nearly 40 elements of what could be labeled as ancient graffiti located in The Room of the Last Supper, which is located on Mount Zion in Jerusalem.

The findings, which were recently published in *Liber Annuus*, are categorized as 30 inscriptions and nine drawings on the walls of the room.



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As CBN News reported, The Cenaculum's ancient walls, worn-down surfaces, and poor illumination have previously made it hard for researchers to study its history.

But that has changed with recent technological advancements.

“Using ground-penetrating radar, laser measurement, laser scanning, and an advanced photography technique, we managed to reach every corner of the Last Supper room. We managed to create an accurate 3-D model of the place. We even managed to penetrate inside the ancient stones,” archaeologist Amit Re'em told CBN News.

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Previously, the technology helped uncover old artwork on the walls and decipher religious symbols. Re'em said they found symbols of the "Lion of Judah" and "Agnus Dei," a lamb that represents Jesus.

Now the latest discovery of inscriptions, which date from the Middle Ages, are giving scientists a deeper understanding of the visitors that frequented the historical site.

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Researchers documented the newest inscriptions, which were very detailed, by using multispectral photography and Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI). The images were then analyzed in a lab to create a readable inscription, Fox News reports.

"These graffiti shed new light on the geographical diversity and the international pilgrimage movement to Jerusalem in the Middle Ages," said Ilya Berkovich, co-author from the Austrian Academy of Sciences, according to Scinexx.

The discoveries reveal that Christians appear to have trekked to the site between the 14th and 16th centuries. Several of the pilgrims left messages in their native language.

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