

architectural point of view this is the worst possible place to build such a large building. The section below from the book gives you a hint as why this location had to be as it is.

Chapter 12 “The Ancient Silence.

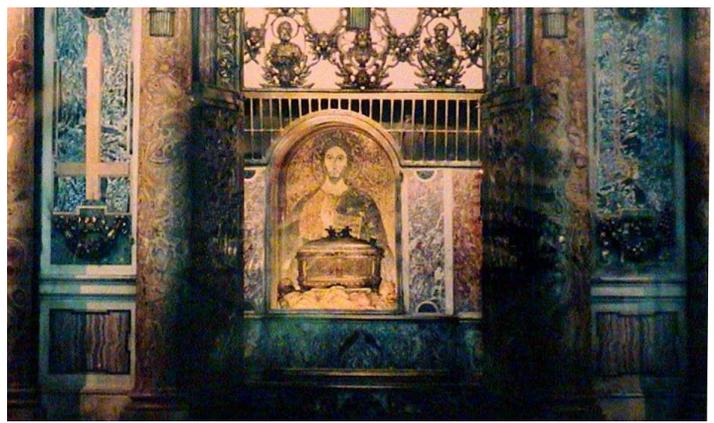
If the critics were right, if it was not Constantine who had Peter’s bones removed from the central grave, wrapped in purple cloth, and ...(sorry, this detail is omitted. It is best read in context of the book. I don’t want to ruin the fun of reading it.)

the one thing is clear: the transfer must have taken place before the Emperor’s dramatic arrival on the scene. But who, in that case, did order the removal? And when was it done and for what possible reason? Instinct whispers that the answers to those tantalizing questions may well provide the key to much that is still, more than a dozen years after Pope Paul’s announcement, at odds in the history of the relics.

Doubts about the grateful Emperor having arranged the transfer are not only legitimate, they are inescapable. The enormous physical effort that was expended in erecting the original basilica - oriented over one exact spot upon ruggedly uneven terrain - was necessary precisely because the intended focal point, the bones, could not be moved.

This unarguable fact leaves no room at all for the claim that, just prior to the start of work on the basilica, the focal point was moved. Nor has a convincing reply been made to those critics who instinctively shake their heads in stubborn disbelief ...”

Notice below what is called the Niche of the Pillia. It is located in what is now the basement area of St. Peter’s Basilica underneath the main or High Altar. Look closely at the Icon of Jesus Christ and the grill above it. Why is it so lopsided? Or is it lopsided? And why is the cross to the left upside down? You will have to read the book to get the answer to this and so many other questions.



Because the author relates the information as it was chronologically revealed, you will find yourself anxiously awaiting the newly discovered facts that come with the turning of each page. You can read the full contents of this book, complete with pictures and illustrations, for **FREE** on the internet . See the web site below for more details.

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The Bones of St. Peter
A Fascinating Account of the Search for the Apostle's Body
John Evangelist Walsh

The Bones of St. Peter

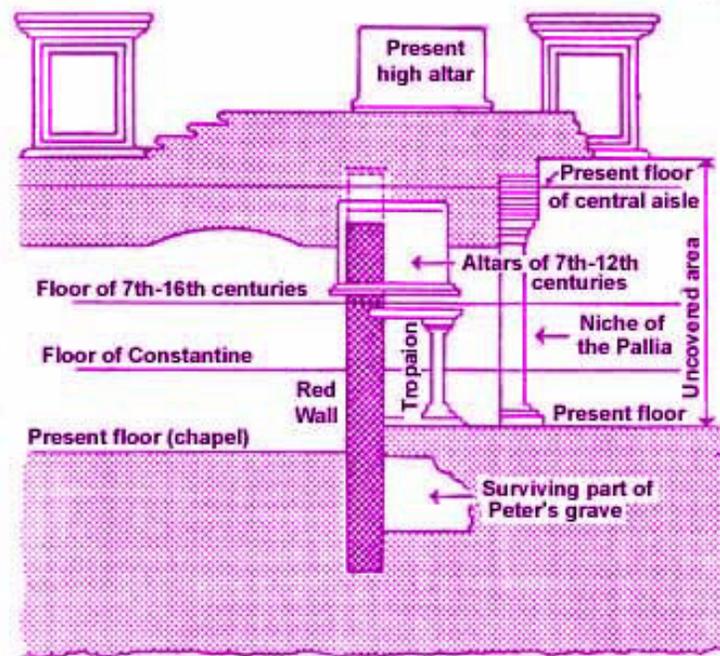
An ancient legend stated that St. Peter's Basilica had been built on top of St. Peter's grave and that his bones could be found under its High or Main Altar. However, outside of this legend there was almost no evidence to support this startling claim. That is, until the relatively recent excavations which were completed in 1968 AD.

Writer John Evangelist Walsh sparks your interest in the opening chapter and grips your attention all the way through his best-selling book on The Bones of St. Peter. It reads like a mystery novel.

In mystery novels you know someone was murdered, but the question is how and by whom. Here we know the conclusion. St. Peter's bones were discovered and positively identified. However, many questions seem impossible to answer with certitude. How could we know with certainty that we truly had uncovered St. Peter's grave and found his bones. How could it ever be possible to prove this legend? If I had not read this book, I have to confess, I would have been most skeptical that such a legend could ever have been proved.

Mr. Walsh presents the facts and makes a solid case. Bones were discovered in the excavation underneath the High Altar in

Saint Peter's Basilica in Vatican City. The bones had been undisturbed from the middle of the third century until the excavations that began in 1939 AD. But, how could their identity be proven? What facts were revealed in the excavations that enabled the Pope in 1968 to declare with certainty that St. Peter, the Apostle's bones had been discovered?



Mr. Walsh lays out the facts, the discoveries, and the brilliant analysis in a most interesting way.

You will have to read this book to get the answers to all these questions, but in this pamphlet I want give you a hint of the fascinating discoveries that you will find there.

Protestants will often claim that the bones found under St. Peter's were not his, but that of a woman.

The Holy Father realized that the validity of the Catholic faith would not rise or fall with this legend proven either way. So, prudently he instructed all concerned not to make any assertions until the excavations had been completed and all the data had been thoroughly analyzed in a professional way. Contrary to his wishes an enterprising Italian journalist presumptuously reported that some bones found near St. Peter's grave were indeed his. And the New York Times on August 22, 1949 ran a headline on page one stating that Peter's bones had been found. However, these were not St. Peter's. What had been found were bones belonging to a woman and two men, neither of whom were St. Peter. So, some focus exclusively on this blunder.

Actually St. Peter's grave turned out to be empty of bones except for that of a mouse. And most interestingly that mouse had a role in confirming the other data which provides an overabundant proof of the identity of St. Peter's bones. Not wanting to spoil the story, I will save the details for what will be a joyful experience in your reading the book.

One of the important details in the proof of the identity of the bones is the location of Saint Peter's Basilica. It was built on the side of a large hill. From an