

sense-denudation and a total lack of self-consciousness." Hitler later said, "I stood there quietly gazing upon it for several minutes quite oblivious to the scene around me. It seemed to carry some hidden inner meaning which evaded me, a meaning which I felt I inwardly knew, yet could not bring to consciousness... I felt as though I myself had held it before in some earlier century of history. That I myself had once claimed it as my talisman of power and held the destiny of the world in my hands..."

Hitler saw the lance as his mystical connection with generations of conquering Germanic leaders that had come before him. On March 14, 1938, after he had risen to power as the chancellor of Germany, Hitler annexed the state of Austria and ordered that the spear, along with the rest of the Hapsburg collection be sent to the city of Nuremberg, the heart of the Nazi movement. It was kept in St. Catherine's Church and later to an underground vault until the end of the war, when allied forces returned it to the Hofburg Museum. Is it authentic? General George S. Patton thought so. He became so fascinated by the spear that after the war he had its history traced.

***(excerpted from: www.unmuseum.org)

**** The phenomenon of blood and water was considered a miracle by Origen. Catholics generally choose to employ a more allegorical interpretation: it represents one of the main mysteries of the Church, and one of the main themes of the Gospel of Matthew, which is the homoousian interpretation adopted by the First Council of Nicaea, that "Jesus Christ was both true God and true man." The blood symbolizes His true humanity, the water His divinity. A ceremonial remembrance of this is also done when the Eucharist is celebrated. A small amount of water is poured into the wine before consecration, which acknowledges Christ's humanity and divinity.

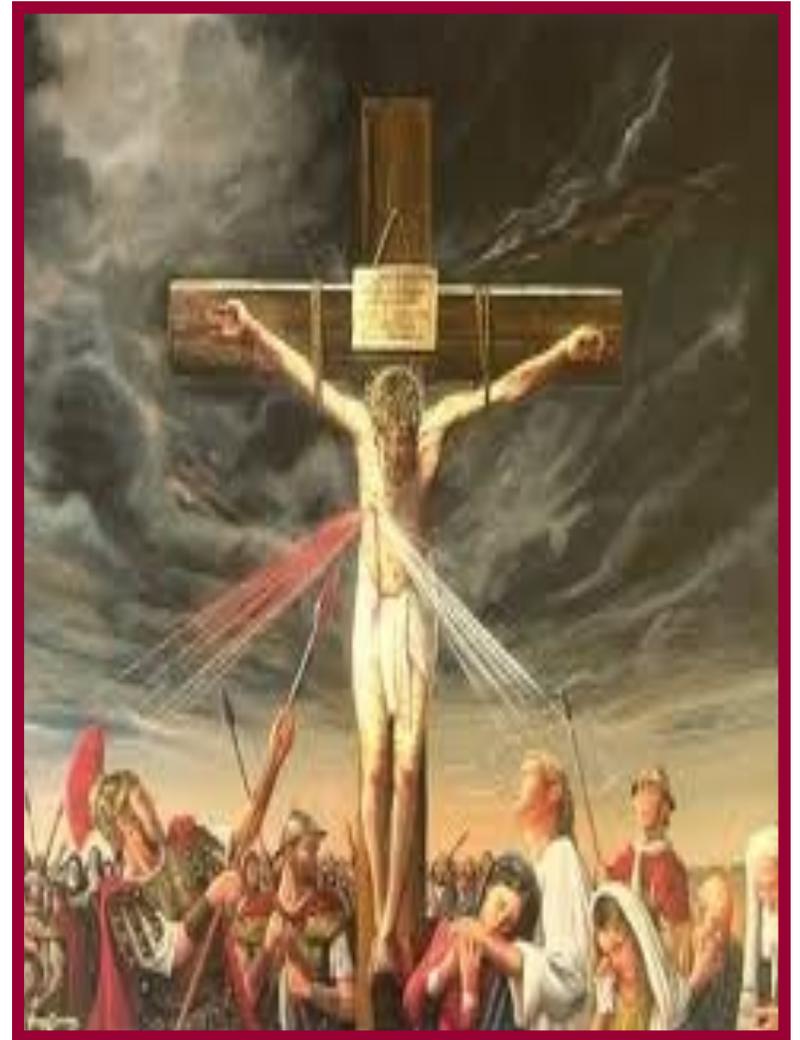
**** (excerpted from: [//en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org))



Picture of the Lance that pierced the Side and Heart of Jesus shown at the Hofburg Museum Vienna, Austria

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The Holy Lance that opened the Heart of Jesus



The Blood symbolizes His true humanity

The Water His divinity

The Holy Lance that Opened the Heart of Jesus

*The archers still appeared doubtful whether Jesus was really dead, and the brutality they had shown in breaking the legs of the thieves made the holy women tremble as to what outrage they might next perpetrate on the body of the Lord. But Cassius (St. Longinus), the subaltern officer, a young man of about five-and-twenty, whose weak squinting eyes and nervous manner had often excited the derision of his companions, was suddenly illuminated by grace, and being quite overcome at the sight of the cruel conduct of the soldiers, and the deep sorrow of the holy women, determined to relieve their anxiety by proving beyond dispute that Jesus was really dead. The kindness of his heart prompted him, but unconsciously to himself he fulfilled a prophecy (the Messiah shall be pierced and His bones shall not be broken).

He seized his lance and rode quickly up to the mound on which the cross was planted, stopped just between the cross of the good thief and that of our Lord, and taking his lance in both hands, thrust it so completely into the right side of Jesus that the point went through the heart, and appeared on the left side. When Cassius drew the lance out of the wound a quantity of blood and water rushed from it, and flowed over his face and body. This species of washing produced effects somewhat similar to the vivifying waters of Baptism: grace and salvation at once entered his soul. He leaped from his horse, threw himself upon his knees, struck his breast, and confessed loudly before all, his firm belief in the divinity of Jesus. - Anne Catherine Emmerich

*(excerpted from: www.wheat4paradise.wordpress.com)

**The Gospel of John mentions a Roman soldier piercing Jesus' side with a lance after His death. According to tradition the soldier's name was Longinus, and the "Holy Lance" is also known as the "Lance of Longinus". It is historically accurate that crucified people were stabbed to make sure that they were actually dead.

According to John "blood and water" came from the wound. Dead people do not bleed because there is no pressure to pump the blood out and gravitation is usually insufficient. People do not survive an execution. After all, that is the sole purpose of this measure. There are very few exceptions when the executioners cannot verify the success of their work, e.g. with people at the bottom of trenches at mass

shootings. This does not apply to crucifixions. Second, the Roman soldiers most probably knew their craft. Someone was crucified quite often in those days in Jerusalem. Finally, if Jesus had survived the crucifixion, He would have continued to spread His convictions with further speeches. What could possibly strengthen His faith into His mission than a survived execution? Nothing could possibly be more convincing to His contemporaries than a failed execution by the Romans, the rulers of the world. ** (excerpted from: www.metal-detecting.de/printable/misc/historymysteries/biblicalfinds/holylance.)

***Today there exists several historic spears claimed to be the "holy lance" of the biblical story. The one with perhaps the best claim, or at least the oldest provenance is in the Hofburg Museum in Vienna, Austria. This spear can be traced back through history to Constantine the Great, the Roman Emperor who first adopted Christianity in the early Fourth Century. The lance was also possessed by a series of successful military leaders including Theodosius, Alaric (who was responsible for the sacking of Rome). Charles Martel (who defeated the Moslems in 733 AD, Charlemagne and Frederick Barbarossa.

A legend grew around the lance that whoever possessed it would be able to conquer the world. Napoleon attempted to obtain the lance after the battle for Austerlitz, but it had been smuggled out of the city prior to the start of the fight and he never got a hold of it. According to the legend, Charlemagne carried the spear through 47 successful battles, but died when he accidentally dropped it. Barbarossa met the same fate only a few minutes after it slipped out of his hands while crossing a stream.

The spear finally wound up in the possession of the House of the Hapsburg and by 1912, was part of the treasure collection stored in the Hofburg Museum. According to another tradition, in September, 1912, while living in Vienna and working as a watercolor painter, a young Adolf Hitler visited the Museum and learned of the lance and its reputation. A Dr. Walter Stein, who accompanied Hitler on that visit, remembered, "when we first stood side by side in front of the Spear of Destiny, it appeared to me that Hitler was in so deep a condition of trance that he was suffering almost complete