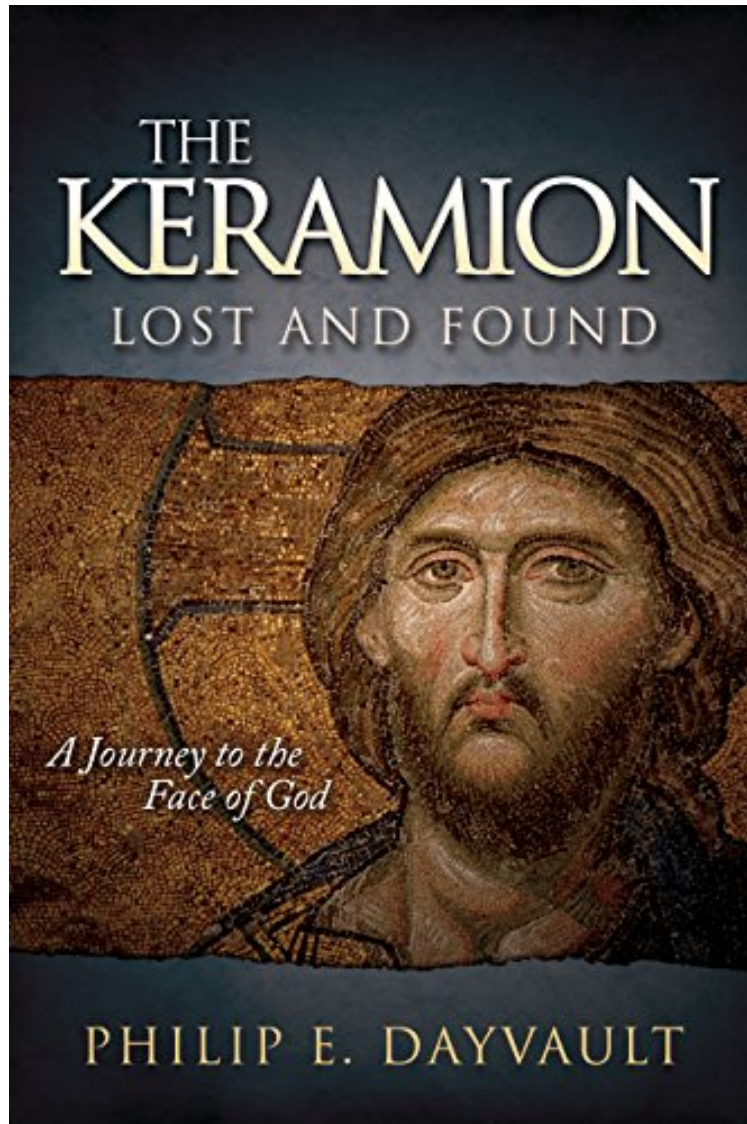


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The Keramion, Lost and Found: A Journey to the Face of God (Faith)

Philip E. Dayvault

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Philip E. Dayvault : The Keramion, Lost and Found: A Journey to the Face of God (Faith) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Keramion, Lost and Found: A Journey to the Face of God (Faith):

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Repetitive and lacking a convincing argumentBy The WolfVery very very very repetitive...at one-third of the way through the book, he was still saying he was going to explain big things...the book could have been a long essay, perhaps...except he uses many words to indicate the uncertainty of his

information. Words like: supposedly, according to legend, it is believed/thought, traditionally...many words that a scholar would never use...unless he did not believe his own conjectures. No new info in the first third of the book...just promises of something to come. And at times he jumps around so much the book is incoherent. I have read many good books on the shroud. This one is a waste of money and time. It does not deserve even one star.2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. What did Jesus really look like? Compelling evidenceBy JRDWhen was the earliest depiction of the face of Jesus, and did it have any correlation to how he actually looked? It was this question which has recently driven my interest in the Shroud of Turin, as well as early depictions of Christ in the Roman catacombs of the 3rd and 4th centuries. Before embarking on this recent study, I was under the impression that no one really knew what Jesus looked like. Philip Dayvault's book answers this question with a compelling investigation at the source of early Christian art: the city of Edessa, where the "face of Jesus on a cloth" once resided as well as a mosaic tile of Jesus' face which of course forms the title for the book. I'm not an expert in the field of art, forensics, or archeology, just a curious reader, and I found that Dayvault's approach of explaining his journey of discovery really brought me into the wonder he was feeling at seeing an artifact - the ceramic tile of Jesus' face - that may date back to the first century. In my mind, just the possibility alone that we have an early depiction of Jesus from Edessa that could have influenced much of the art that followed is worth the price of the book. Dayvault uses his experience as a former FBI Special Agent and Physical Science Technician to show the forensic photographic correlation not only between his mosaic discovery and other early representations of Jesus (including the Shroud), but he also points out a place on the ancient Citadel wall that he contends was its original location. I for one would love to see further tests conducted to continue verifying that this piece was affixed at that location. Regardless, the tile is an important find, and Shroud scholar Ian Wilson confirms in another book I read that it does reside at the museum there in Sanliurfa, Turkey (formerly called Edessa). If you want to get an overview of recent Shroud scholarship, learn more about the early history of Edessa, and embark on a first hand journey of discovery with pictures and illustrations, this is the book for you. Pastor Rick Dietzman, WA1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Added to my libraryBy John RiedellI'm glad to have included in my library of books, Philip Dayvault's *The Keramion - Lost and Found: A Journey to the Face of God*. As a former FBI investigator, he traveled to Turkey in search of oil lamps of antiquity, bearing facial engravings similar to the face of the Shroud of Turin, the traditional burial cloth of Jesus. He'd been steeped in a study of the face of the Shroud for many years. The book tells of his coming upon a particular mosaic. The moment of its discovery by Dayvault in the darkness of a storeroom of an archaeological museum in southeastern Turkey is a memorable one, an event I tell others about. When his flashlight shown upon the mosaic of a face, and its obsidian pieces glistened back, Dayvault recognized it right away and a Turkish curator exclaimed, "Isa, Isa!" (Jesus, Jesus!) Based on the presence of individual characteristics, or unique markings, Dayvault forensically concluded the mosaic image derived from the Shroud face. If he is right and the image on the Shroud is that of Jesus, then his discovery is a historic gift to Christendom. The way the pieces are put together on the forehead is intriguing to me. I see most of the outline and shape of a fish. In the book you can see if you see it for yourself. The fish was a sacred symbol for Jesus found in the catacombs. The Greek word for fish, *ichthys*, used as an acronym, has a profound meaning for the Muslim world if they're open to it, and would be a great contribution to harmony. Dayvault is careful. He sees no problem in seeing the fish shape, but he told me, there isn't "enough evidence for comparison purposes, to state emphatically that it is there." This lends to his credibility as an investigator. His research took him to the Middle East, to a predominantly Islamic country. Curiously their Koran 2:115 says, "To God belongs the East and the West. Whichever way you turn there is the face of God." Upon that Christians and Muslims can agree.

The Keramion, Lost and Found The Shroud of Turin, the traditional burial cloth of Jesus Christ, is either authentic or not. "It is one or the other, there is no middle ground." The Keramion, Lost and Found provides new answers to settle that centuries-old debate. In 2000, I began a quest for ancient oil lamps in a faraway land, but it soon became an epic journey to the Face of GOD. Questions posed were: • Could a small mosaic found in a faraway museum possibly have anything to do with numerous ancient, classical depictions of Jesus Christ? • Could it bear an actual Image of the GOD-Man, an Image of GOD Incarnate; and, perhaps, be the earliest known portrait image of Jesus Christ? • Could it confirm vital, key elements of a 1700-year-old legend surrounding Early Christianity? • Could it possibly corroborate the authenticity of the Shroud of Turin as the First Century burial cloth of Jesus Christ? • Could the small mosaic, the ISA Tile, be the actual historical Keramion? Experience the providential discovery of the "key"; a beautiful mosaic that unlocks some of the mysteries of the Shroud and ancient, classical depictions of Jesus Christ in sacred art. As a former FBI Special Agent, I instinctively conducted this research from an investigative perspective. Now, ample evidence from this resolute and intriguing pursuit of the truth is finally revealed, "for such a time as this." Buckle up, and come along on this amazing journey. Join my guide and translator, Hafize, and me on this trip of a lifetime. We traversed Turkey in search of ancient oil lamps, but found something much more illuminating. Be advised, though, you may also find something, perhaps, that you have been seeking all your life; the Truth!

About the Author Philip Dayvault, a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, served almost eight years with the FBI, both as a former Special Agent and Physical Science Technician. Other professional career positions included sales, investment brokerage, management and security management consulting. Since 1973, Dayvault has studied the Shroud of Turin, the traditional burial cloth of Jesus Christ, and later served as the director of a local Shroud research organization. In 2000, he began independently investigating various aspects of the Shroud, related relics, and sacred art. Dayvault lives in North Carolina, where he continues writing about other "new, unique, historical, and never-before-seen" discoveries. Stay tuned!