

At first sight, the author interpreted these cows as the expression of sacrifices offered at the burnt offering^{*14}, and later this was confirmed at the resource center of the Museum.

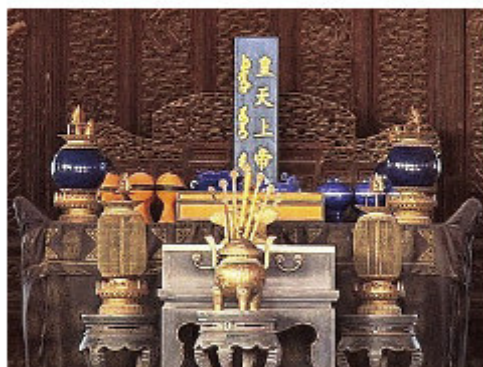
The record of the imperial family tree since the Qin Dynasty^{*15} was on display along with the explanations of the ritual which had lasted until the early 20th century. (See the separate resource material below)

The Jewish ritual – sucking out the blood of the animal, offering it to the altar, and pouring hot water on it - was described there. On hearing the author's report, the former Israeli ambassador to Japan Mr. Nissim Ben-Shitrit^{*16}, who has majored in Judaism and Theology, agreed and confirmed that it was a Jewish ritual.

This reminds us of Dr. Schachan's theory that Qin Shi Huang was the son of the Jewish tribe. Although it is contentious, it is said that this is stated in the Shiji^{*17} (Records of the Grand Historian).

As for Japan, the record of Jewish ritual can be found in the Shoku-Nihongi^{*18} (Chronicles of Japan) that Emperor Kanmu performed the burnt offering during the Solar Festival on winter solstice at Kudara-ji Temple in Katano.

In other records in China, burnt offering at Confucius's Mausoleum^{*19} in 195 BC is also mentioned.



2-10 | Menorah



2-11 | The circular Mound Altar in the Temple of Heaven