

Jerusalem



Municipality  
of Jerusalem

# MY JERUSALEM

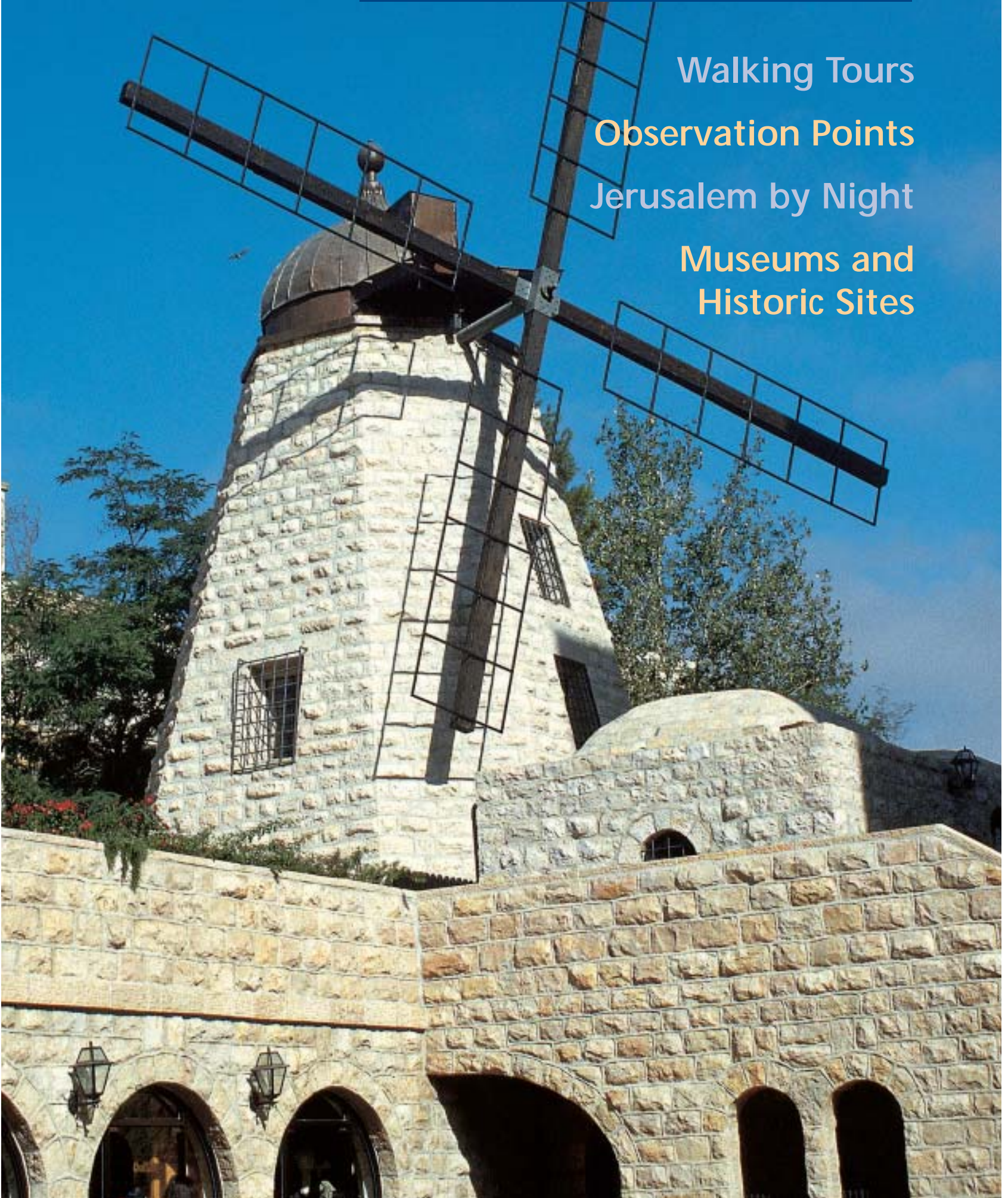
Tours and Sites

Walking Tours

Observation Points

Jerusalem by Night

Museums and  
Historic Sites





Municipality of Jerusalem

**Dear Guests,**

It is an honor and a pleasure to welcome you to Jerusalem, the capital of Israel. Jerusalem's holiness and its numerous tourism and cultural sites – with the enormous variety of traditions that can be found at every corner – combine with a modern, vibrant city that promises all those who visit it a unique experience that leaves a lasting impression and a desire to come back again. I hope you will enjoy your visit in our city.

“Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee.” (Psalm 122:6)

Sincerely,

**Uri Lupolianski**  
Mayor of Jerusalem

**Dear Visitors,**

“If a land has a soul – then Jerusalem is the soul of the Land of Israel.” So said David Ben-Gurion, the first prime minister of the State of Israel. The truth is greater, since Jerusalem is the soul of the entire world. The beauty and diversity of Jerusalem make it a fascinating city in which old and new coexist. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam meet in innumerable sites and buildings. People from throughout the world encounter each other in this city. Sounds, languages, customs, and cultures are in constant dialogue.

Such is Jerusalem. The Jewish people made the city their capital more than 3,000 years ago and have kept faith with it ever since. You who are entering the Gates of Jerusalem are evidence of our love for this eternal city.

**Yigal Amedi**

**Senior Deputy Mayor**  
Responsible for the Culture Portfolio

**Dear Readers,**

The Jerusalem Municipal Tourism Authority welcomes you to the city. The booklet you are holding in your hands is meant to help you explore the city, by suggesting touring routes and sites of interest in Jerusalem. You will find details on opening hours, addresses, and telephone numbers of places of interest at the end of the guide under the heading “Sites and Museums.”

The information in the booklet is checked and up to date. Still, opening hours may change from time to time, as well as other things. We suggest that you check these details in advance with the sites themselves. The municipal hot line, 106, provides information 24 hours a day about activities in Jerusalem. Those phoning from outside the city should call (02) 531-4600.

**Tourist Information Office, Jaffa Gate, Tel. (02) 627-1422**

**The website of the Jerusalem Municipality is [www.jerusalem.muni.il](http://www.jerusalem.muni.il)**

August 2005

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## Safra Square and the Russian Compound

Safra Square and the Russian Compound combine old and new - 19th century architecture and a 21st century municipal complex

### Jaffa Road

Jaffa Road, as the name implies, was the road that led from Jaffa – on the coast – to the Old City of Jerusalem. The road ended at the Jaffa Gate. The route along which the road to Tel Aviv runs today first came into use following the Crusades, in the Middle Ages. The dirt track was paved with stones in the middle of the nineteenth century, and guard towers were erected along it in order to make the two-day journey a little safer. The first guard tower still stands today – and is used as the Mahane Yehuda market police station.

From the second half of the nineteenth century, as the Jewish population of the city moved outside the city walls, Jaffa Road became Jerusalem's main street. Businesses, banks, and offices were all located along it or near it. Jaffa Road was the first street in Jerusalem to have trees planted along it, the first street to be lit at night, and the site of the first public park.



### Safra Square

Start your tour at the group of palm trees at the beginning of Jaffa Road. You are situated at the entrance to the impressive and modern Safra Square; the buildings around the square are the home of the Municipality of Jerusalem. In this compound, which was dedicated in 1993, two new buildings were erected and they blend in with buildings from the end of the Ottoman period and the days of the British Mandate.

From the palm trees, turn to Daniel Auster Park, named in memory of the mayor of Jerusalem from 1944 to 1945 and from 1948 to 1950. The lovely, well-kept European style park was created by the Ottoman Turks in the 19th century. The building on the edge of the park, facing the Old City, is the original Municipality building, constructed by the British in the 1930s. The municipality had a meager budget at the time and it was therefore decided that Barclays Bank would finance the construction in exchange for the right to use the southern section of the building for 30 years.

The row of buildings adjacent to Daniel Auster Park underwent very successful renovations. The entrance of the Bible Society



Railing, Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

(Building 8) is decorated with Armenian ceramics; a Star of David adorns the entrance to the Bergheim House (next to Building 8), the home of a German Jewish merchant who converted to Christianity; the long building with many windows and openings (Building 4), used to house the Zoology Department of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Note the other side of Jaffa Road, where there is a row of buildings in an Armenian style, which have recently been given a thorough cleaning emphasizing their beauty.

### The Russian Compound

The Municipality of Jerusalem is situated on the original site of the Russian Compound. Evidence of this fact is provided by the

Russian Consulate building and the Russian Hospital, which flank City Hall. The adjacent Magistrate's Court building used to house a hostel for Russian pilgrims and the Russian delegation. Until 1992, the Supreme Court operated here, until it moved to its new home in the government compound.

The Russian Compound was built in 1860. The church building with the many domes, the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, combines classical and Byzantine architecture. If the church is open, you definitely should enter and take a look at its numerous murals.

The Jerusalem police headquarters are situated in what used to be a hostel for male pilgrims from Russia. Beside the entrance gate, you can see remains of a quarry, perhaps from the Second Temple period or the Byzantine period. Someone in ancient times began to hew a column here, but a crack that developed in the course of the work caused the abandonment of the rock, which has remained in place. The column is known as "the finger of Og, King of the Bashan." Another interesting site in the Russian Compound is the hostel that was used by female pilgrims which now houses the Underground Prisoners Museum.

Conclude your tour in the Sergei Hostel on Heleni Hamalka Street. The hostel was built in 1890 at the initiative of Prince Sergei, a member of the czar's family, on the occasion of his visit to the site. Today it houses offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Israel Nature and



Above: Safra Square  
Below: Cathedral of the Holy Trinity

**The Cinematheque**  
The Jerusalem Cinematheque is a delightful place with fabulous views: the foot of the Hinnom Valley, the Sultan's Pool, and the Old City walls. In order to reach the Cinematheque, you have to descend 50 steps and that's good for the figure, so that you can see a good movie and eat a good focaccia without your conscience bothering you.  
Tzippi Shavit, comedienne



Parks Authority and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel. A collection of agricultural implements and water-transporting equipment is presented in the picturesque courtyard. The turrets, which were built in the Baroque style, are reminiscent of faraway places.

### Good Things to Know

- The Municipality of Jerusalem organizes guided tours in **Safra Square** Every Monday at 10 a.m. They are conducted in Hebrew and English. **Charge:** NIS 10 per person. The tour meets beside the palm trees in the center of the square. Groups can arrange in advance for a tour any time during the week.
- **Model of the City in Safra Square** – on a scale of 1:500, including elements planned for the future. Visits by appointment, through the Municipality's Information Unit.
- The Sergei Courtyard – Open free of charge during regular working hours.



## Parks and Gardens in Jerusalem

Among the stony Jerusalem lanes, hidden from sight, are a myriad of beautiful parks, and secluded green spaces – a well-kept Jerusalem secret

### Davidson Center

This center is located within the Jerusalem Archaeological Park, which features Second Temple-period finds as a Herodian street, shops, piles of rocks that were left by the Romans after they destroyed the Temple Mount, the Hulda Gates through which pilgrims entered Jerusalem, and a group of Umayyad palaces from the seventh century CE. The center itself presents archaeological remains found in the area, and uses state-of-the-art technology to give visitors a virtual experience of the Second Temple.

### Western Wall Tunnels

This site is one of the most impressive archaeological sites in Jerusalem – a tunnel dug along the Western Wall, which passes along an underground Herodian street. At the site, entered from the Western Wall plaza, there is also a model of the Second Temple. The huge stones of the Western Wall seen along the tunnel are incredible.

Ya'acov Shkolnik

### Botanical Garden on Mt. Scopus

This wonderful botanical garden is part of the campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem on Mt. Scopus. It was established in the 1930's by Prof. Alexander Eig, head of the University's Botany Department.

Different parts of the garden simulate the habitats of the Land of Israel and vegetation of the various regions of the land has been planted there. You can wander around here in the heart of the desert, among aquatic plants and in grove and forest. The garden is also a haven for rare plants and features a burial cave from the Second Temple period.

### Botanical Garden in Givat Ram

This botanical garden is located beside the Givat Ram campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. It is a jewel of nature in the midst of the city. On display are flora and fauna from all over the world, from Australia and America to the jungles of Africa and the plains of Asia. Don't miss the herbs and aromatic plants, the lush aquatic vegetation that adorns the ponds – and, of course, the wonderful hothouse of tropical plants and flowers.



Wohl Rose Garden

The garden features a touring train which groups can arrange in advance to use; individuals can ride on it, too, if they gather into a large enough group. The train operates on Sundays through Thursdays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

### Wohl Rose Garden

This pleasant garden is situated between the Supreme Court and the Knesset. The many varieties of roses paint the garden in bold colors nearly all year round each with its own color and scent. Various parts of the garden are devoted to different countries and they are tastefully designed – for example, the English garden (on the side close to the Court). The garden also has a nice lake and many visitors use

the lawns for picnics and just relaxing in nature.

### Rose Garden in Talbieh

A lovely garden was established on the edge of the neighborhood of Talbieh in the British Mandate period. One entrance is from Pinsker Street. Old fig trees grow in the garden and it has a wide lawn and beds of roses.

### Bloomfield Garden

This garden lies west of the Yemin Moshe quarter, separating it from King David Street. The lawns here are expansive and the view of the Old City is fabulous. Within the garden is a grave from the Herodian dynasty.

### Liberty Bell Park

This is one of the most famous parks in the city, situated beside King David Street and reaching the outskirts of the German Colony.

The park, now officially as the Koret Liberty Bell Park, features a large variety of sculptures, sports areas, a long pergo-



### Coffee in the Shuk

In the Mahane Yehuda Market (*shuk*) there is a place that illustrates the paradox of Jerusalem. You sit in a place designed with restraint, get wonderful service, and drink coffee at an international standard. In the very same place, they also sell professional equipment for baking, while across the road you get the scent of a spice shop.

Sefi Ben-Yosef,  
tour guide and author

Above: Bloomfield Garden  
Below: Koret Liberty Bell Park

la, and many nooks for sitting. In the center is a replica of the American Liberty Bell.

### Independence Park

A large park in the center of the city, it features the Mamilla Pool, an ancient part of Jerusalem's water supply system. There are large grassy areas, and pine trees that provide shade.

### Gozlan Garden

This garden, east of the King David Hotel, used to be called the *bustan* (fruit garden), because of its spice plants. It affords a wonderful view of the Old City.

### Other Green Spaces

**Sanhedrin Park** – This garden, located about 200 meters north of the Shmuel Hanavi-Bar Ilan intersection, features burial caves from the Second Temple period.

**Daniel Auster Park** – A small, manicured garden that is part of the municipal complex in Safra Square. It was created in a European style at the end of the Ottoman period.



## Jewish Quarter Alleys and Lanes

The Jewish Quarter offers the visitor unforgettable ancient sites, picturesque streets and synagogues with a unique character

### The Western Wall

The Western Wall is part of the western retaining wall built by Herod on the Temple Mount. Herod, in a huge construction project, doubled the space of the plaza of the Temple in order to accommodate the multitudes of pilgrims who visited Jerusalem. In those days, the Western Wall was not attributed with special sanctity. On the contrary: the main entrance to the Temple Mount was in the southern wall. At the end of the Second Temple period, a paved commercial street was even built at the foot of the Western Wall.

After the destruction of the Second Temple, Jews would pray, over the course of hundreds of years, beside the eastern wall of the Temple Mount, or beside the southern wall. Only from the sixteenth century on did the Western Wall become the holy place of prayer for the Jews of Jerusalem. The Western Wall excavations exposed its entire length (485 meters), up to the northwest corner of the Temple Mount.

Ya'acov Shkolnik

### Batei Mahseh Square

Enter the Old City (right) from the Zion Gate, cross the parking lot and walk through Hatzotzerot (Trumpets) Street – a lovely lane featuring many arches, that connects with Gilad Street and gets you to Batei Mahseh Square. This was the largest square in the Jewish Quarter. New houses were built around the square in the mid-19th century, an important step in easing the severely crowded conditions in the Jewish Quarter. The buildings, which were constructed by a charitable organization in the Netherlands and Germany, were earmarked for the poor of Jerusalem.

In 1871, the German branch of the Rothschild family built the stone structure with the impressive arches. The family's coat of arms adorns the top of the building; it includes the Latin words for honor, energy and honesty. The quarter's school, with its many domes, stands in the southern part of the square. Next to the Rothschild house is a tombstone commemorating the fighters who fell in the Jewish Quarter and were buried here in 1948. After the Six-Day-War, their remains were reinterred to the Mount of Olives.



Jewish Quarter

### Sephardic Synagogues

Your next stop is a group of four Sephardic synagogues. The oldest has a history dating back to the 16th century, when the Sephardic community began to blossom in Jerusalem. To enter the synagogues, you have to go down to the 16th century street level. Enter the Rabbi Yohanan ben Zakkai Synagogue. The Holy Ark is constructed in a neo-Gothic style. The mural created by Jean David depicts celestial Jerusalem. An opening in the synagogue leads to an enclosed passageway, which over the years has become the Middle Synagogue. Further on, you will find the Istanbuli Synagogue, which contains an impressive



pulpit and Holy Ark brought from synagogues in Italy. The last synagogue in the group is also the oldest of them. This is the Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue which boasts an especially lovely Holy Ark, brought from Livorno, Italy.

### The Central Square of the Jewish Quarter

Your next stop is the central square of the Jewish Quarter, encompassing the Ramban (Nachmanides) Synagogue. In the square above it rise the remains of the “Hurva Synagogue” – one of the symbols of the Quarter. The large arch on the site is a reconstruction of one of the synagogue’s four arches. The synagogue was destroyed in Israel’s War of Independence.

### The Herodian Mansions

On Hakara'im Street is the Tiferet Yisrael Synagogue, which was built with a contribution from the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef. The facade is reminiscent of ancient synagogues in the Galilee.

Also located on Hakara'im Street is the entrance to the Herodian mansions – one of Jerusalem’s most impressive archaeological sites. This is a group of five mansions from the Second Temple period, showcasing *mikva'ot* (ritual baths), baths, mosaics and stucco decorations. The houses were burnt and destroyed during the Jews’ revolt against the Romans in 70 CE.

### The Burnt House

On Tiferet Yisrael Street, you’ll find the Burnt House – an

archaeological site that reconstructs the home of the Kathros family – a Jewish family from the Second Temple period. The house was burnt at the time of the destruction of the Temple and exciting finds have been discovered there such as a javelin, nails, and the bone of an arm of a woman who died in the fire. An audiovisual presentation depicts life there in Second Temple times.



### The Soul of the Nation

The Western Wall and its environs are the soul of the nation. The new excavations have revealed amazing finds, such as an entire street from the Second Temple period and the Western Wall tunnels, with huge stones and the Hasmonean tunnel. I don't know any person, Jewish or not, who goes in there and comes out unmoved.

Dudi Silberschlag,  
ultra-orthodox journalist

### The Cardo

Cross Hayehudim Street and enter the Cardo – the main colonnaded street of Byzantine Jerusalem described in many ancient maps of the city. The street, on which numerous shops operate today, incorporates the remains of the ancient street, which was exposed to a length of 180 meters. Recently, a candelabrum designed to resemble the one in the Temple was mounted there.

### Old Yishuv Court Museum

A tour in the Old City is not complete without a visit to a museum that shows the way of life of the Jewish population (*yishuv*) in Jerusalem from the beginning of the 19th century to 1948. The museum is located in one of the ancient courtyards in the Jewish Quarter and its rooms contain exhibits focusing on the various Jerusalem communities.

The Hurva



# Celestial Jerusalem Lookout Points

Jerusalem is surrounded by mountains and lookout points. Each observation point provides a unique view of the city and a different insight into Jerusalem

## The British Cemetery

The British Military Cemetery is located at the top of Mount Scopus, at the side of the road leading to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Buried in this cemetery in neatly arranged graves are British soldiers who died in the fighting in the region during World War I. The hundreds of uniform tombstones among the well tended lawns are very striking. The British continue to take care of their military cemeteries, which are scattered throughout the world.

Jews also served in the army of the British Empire. Twenty-four of them are buried in the western part of the cemetery and it is possible to identify their tombstones easily, since they are marked with a Star of David and not with the cross that can be found on the other tombstones.

In most conflicts, the British buried their dead in the places in which they fell rather than bringing the bodies of the fallen back home.

Ya'acov Shkolnik

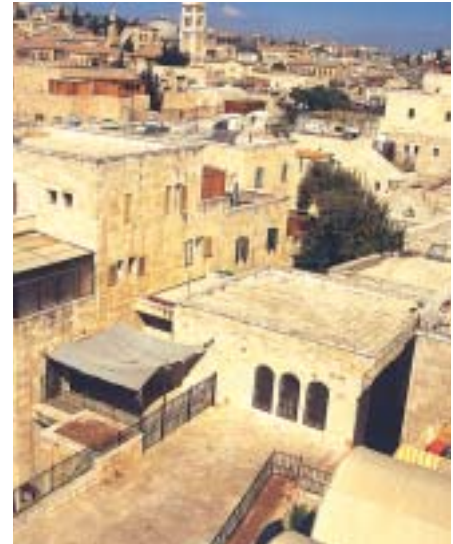


## Mount Scopus

This is the ultimate view of the city. Travel north in the direction of the Mt. Scopus campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, as if you were continuing to the Mount of Olives but instead drive around the group of buildings on the eastern side of the campus and leave your car in the parking lot. To the east, you can see the expanses of the Judean Desert and the Mountains of Moab. Toward the south and west are the Old City, the tile roofs of the neighborhoods near Me'a Shearim and behind, the modern towers of Jerusalem. At your feet is the neighborhood of Wadi Joz and in front of it is Emek Zurim – a national park of olive trees. It is also easy to identify City Hall, the Notre Dame de France Monastery and Guest House, with its two turrets and the King David Hotel. Recommended visiting time: for the Judean Desert, the afternoon hours; toward Jerusalem, the morning hours.

## Mount of Olives

This is probably Jerusalem's most famous lookout point, overlooking the Temple Mount, Gethsemane, the Old City and the modern city. Recommended visiting time: Morning.



Jewish Quarter roofs

## The Citadel Tower

A visit to the Tower of David Museum of the History of Jerusalem is a must for anyone who comes to the city. While touring the museum, do not miss the view from the tower—even though it does involve climbing its ancient steps. The tower was built by Herod the Great and named after his brother Phasael. From here, you can clearly see the Armenian Quarter, with the Church of St. James, the Jewish Quarter with the arch of the Hurva Synagogue, the Christian Quarter with the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and the Muslim Quarter. The Temple Mount, the Mount of Olives and Mt. Scopus can also be easily seen. Recommended visiting time: Any time of day the tower is open.

## Lutheran Church Tower

This church is located in the Old City, not far from the Jaffa Gate. The building was dedicated in 1898 by the German emperor Wilhelm II, who also graced it with a tall bell tower to mark German hegemony in Jerusalem.

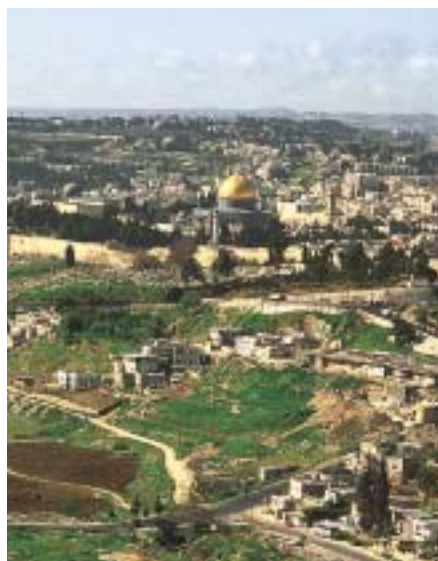
Some 180 steps lead up to the top of the tower – the view is breathtaking. The roofs of the Old City, the courtyards of the houses and monasteries, the lanes of the Jewish Quarter. There is a nominal entrance fee. Recommended visiting time: Any time of day the tower is open.

## The Garden of the Tomb of David on Mt. Zion

Simply climb up to the roof and look out at Mt. Zion, the Mount of Olives, and the Armon Hanatziv Ridge, as well as parts of the Old City. Recommended visiting time: Any time of day the garden is open.

Above: View from Mt. Scopus

Below: View from the Citadel



### The Road to Jerusalem

I want to tell you about a little road that leads to Jerusalem – the road from Moshav Even Sapir. When you drive on this winding country lane in the direction of Ein Kerem, between ancient agricultural terraces and forested mountain slopes your enter Jerusalem in a tranquil and peaceful mood.

Uri Orbach,  
radio commentator  
and journalist



## Ramparts Walk

Walking along the Old City walls, you can see without being seen, mainly the sites of the Old City, but also the New City. You can view the Armenian Quarter, the Citadel (Tower of David), the Hinnom Valley, the Sultan's Pool, and the neighborhoods of Yemin Moshe and Mishkenot Sha'ananim. Enter from the Jaffa Gate, near the exit courtyard of the Tower of David Museum of the History of Jerusalem. The route continues in the direction of the Zion Gate. There is an admission fee. Recommended visiting time: Any time of day the walkway is open.

## Haganenet Street in Gilo

The Seidenberg Garden on Haganenet Street in the neighborhood of Gilo provides some of the best panoramic views of Jerusalem. From here you can easily see the Old City and the three towers on the Mount of Olives, the buildings of the government compound as well as the northern and western neighborhoods of the city. Recommended visiting time: All day long.

## City Hall Roof

The Municipality of Jerusalem offers a guided tour of City Hall which takes you up to the roof which commands a fabulous view of the towers, domes and walls of the Old City. The building, which is located near the Old City, nicely bridges the two parts of the city. The tour includes a visit to Safra Square, the model of Jerusalem and the City Hall view.





### The Holy Mountain

In both Jewish and Christian tradition, Mt. Zion is considered a holy place. In the Ottoman period, the disputes between the two communities led Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent to close the mountain to Jews and Christians alike. A minaret was built on the mountain in memory of King David, the Room of the Last Supper was closed to Christians, and Jews were not permitted to make a pilgrimage to David's Tomb.

In Israel's War of Independence, the Harel Brigade of the Palmach captured Mt. Zion. After the War of Independence, Mt. Zion remained in Israeli hands and the Old City was held by the Jordanians. Mt. Zion It was considered the holiest place in Israeli Jerusalem.

After the Six Day War, Mt. Zion lost its status as a focus of pilgrimage for Jews, who prefer the area of the Western Wall. Nevertheless, it is always beautiful and interesting.

Ya'acov Shkolnik



## Mt. Zion

# Between the Zion Gate and King David's Tomb

Mt. Zion is one of the most interesting sites in Jerusalem. Here you will find the Zion Gate, David's Tomb and the Room of the Last Supper

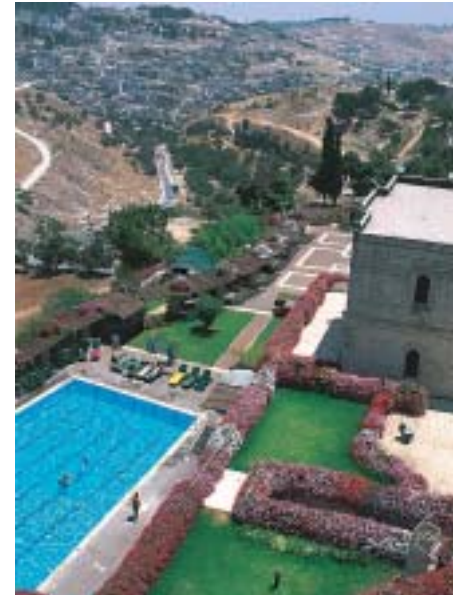
### The Zion Gate

Begin your tour at the Zion Gate, which connects the Jewish Quarter and the Armenian Quarter with Mt. Zion and David's Tomb. This gate has preserved its original form since Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent built the current Old City walls in the sixteenth century.

The gate is scarred with bullet holes from Israel's War of Independence. These marks were left deliberately, as a reminder of that war. The inscription on the gate describes the events of 1948.

### David's Tomb

Leave the Old City through the Gate and walk straight ahead toward Mt. Zion, to King David's Tomb, located within an old building. A huge ancient tombstone marks David's traditional burial place and it covers a large cave, which apparently served as a burial site in ancient times. It is always interesting here. Apart from the curious and visitors, many pilgrims come here to send their prayers up to the Creator in the hope that the King's intervention will work for them. On the festival of Shavuot, the day on which according to Jewish tradition King David was born and died, the site teems with visitors.



Mt. Zion Hotel

### Room of the Last Supper

On the second floor of the tomb building is a site of great importance to Christians. The upper storey is identified as the room of the Last Supper, the site in which Jesus participated in a Passover meal with his disciples before he was crucified.

Many Christian pilgrims come from all over the world in order to pray here. The room, which includes typical elements of Crusader architecture, features windows in a Muslim artistic style. The inscription in Arabic hints of the attempt to turn the building, including David's Tomb, into a Muslim holy place. Thus, the three faiths are combined in one Jerusalem building.

## Dormition Abbey

Leave the building and enter the beautiful neighboring building – the Dormition Abbey. The impressive round structure was built in 1910 at the initiative of the Emperor of Germany. Here, according to Catholic tradition, Mary fell into eternal sleep and her soul rose to heaven. Go down to the crypt and view the statue of Mary in her last sleep.

The mosaic floor of the church is decorated with the names of the Hebrew prophets and the names of the Apostles. In the apse, Mary is depicted with Jesus who is presented here as a dark-skinned Mediterranean child. Especially striking is a statue made of red stone – a likeness of Benedictos, founder of the Benedictine order, which owns the building.

## The Cemeteries

When you leave the church, you can see stone walls and iron gates which enclose some of the many cemeteries that are located on Mt. Zion. On the other side of the parking lots (south) is the new Catholic cemetery. In the Protestant cemetery, steps

lead to the grave of Oscar Schindler, who is buried here. Schindler was given the title of Righteous Among the Nations for saving hundreds of Jews during World War II. Before his death, he asked to be buried in Jerusalem, in the homeland of those he saved.



## Goldberg Sports Hall

The basketball court in Malha is a place with incredible energies, more than any other basketball court on which I have played in the world. The atmosphere also affects the sports fans from other places. There are only 3,000 seats here, but this fact actually gets the spectator close to the game and intensifies the experience.

When the team wins, you can see that it affects nightlife in Jerusalem. Everyone goes out to celebrate the victory. I advise every sports fan to come to the Goldberg Sports Hall in Malha and take part in a unique experience.

Erez Katz, basketball player



Above: David's Tomb

Below: Beside the Dormition Abbey

## The Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu

Conclude the tour in the Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu (there is an entrance fee). The church affords a fabulous view of the City of David, the Mount of Olives, and the Temple Mount. Built in the 1930s, it commemorates the event in which Peter renounced Jesus three times during Jesus' imprisonment in the high priest's palace – until the cock crowed in the morning (hence the name of the church, which means “until the cock crows”). The exact site of the High Priest's palace in the Second Temple period is not known and the slopes of Mt. Zion and the slopes of the western hill inside the city walls have quite a few contenders for the title.

Underground levels contain hewn rooms from the Second Temple period and the courtyard features a model of Jerusalem. You can rest a little in the cafe on the site.

From here it's a short walk to the parking lot where you left your car.



## Promenade Routes in Armon Hanatziv

The Armon Hanatziv Ridge has no less than three promenades. Each reveals its own breathtaking view and a fascinating chapter of the history of Jerusalem

### Abraham and Mt. Moriah

The peak on which Armon Hanatziv is located offers not only a beautiful view, but many interesting stories as well.

One legend relates that from here Abraham saw Mt. Moriah for the first time, when he came to sacrifice his son Isaac. The logic of this tradition is that Abraham came to Jerusalem from the south, and indeed, the mountain of Armon Hanatziv is the ideal point for viewing the Temple Mount, Mt. Moriah, from the south.

Christian tradition regards the mountain as the high priest Caiaphas's home, where the decision was made to put Jesus on trial before the Sanhedrin. For that reason, the mountain is called in Christian tradition "The Hill of Evil Counsel."

In the grove to the west of the headquarters of the UN observers is the experimental agricultural farm of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.



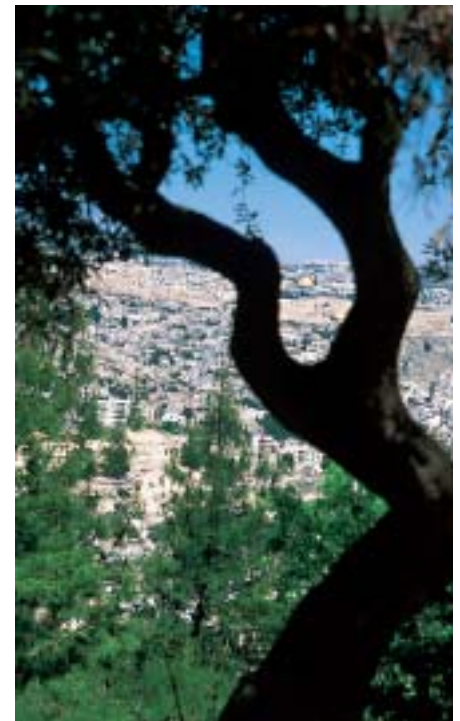
The Armon Hanatziv Ridge rises south of the Old City. Whoever comes to this place gets a stunning "viewstroke" – not only an amazing look at the Old City, but also a view of the desert landscape of the eastern slopes of the Jerusalem Mountains.

It's no wonder that in the 1930s the British chose this place for the location of the palace of the High Commissioner for Palestine (*armon hanatziv* in Hebrew). The High Commissioner resided here from 1933 to 1948. After the British left, the building was used for the Red Cross. It subsequently was put at the disposal of the UN observers and remains in that role to this day.

In the Six-Day War, the fighting in Jerusalem began in Armon Hanatziv, after the Jordanians took control of the building. The Jerusalem Brigade captured the palace from them. A sign commemorating those who died in the battle can be found beside the junction where the Haas and Goldman promenades begin.

### The Richard and Rhoda Goldman Promenade

This promenade, whose construction was recently completed, affords a view toward the Old City on one side and the Judean Desert to the east. The



View from the Goldman Promenade

promenade, which overlooks Armon Hanatziv, circles around and eventually returns you to the starting point.

### The Walter and Elise Haas Promenade

This is the oldest promenade in the Armon Hanatziv Ridge and it passes arched buildings whose design was inspired by the ancient aqueduct to Jerusalem. This is not a coincidence. The aqueduct was hewn in the Second Temple period inside the ridge, right under your feet. There is also night lighting here, and the lights were inspired by the lights on the YMCA building

and the King David Hotel. These two buildings, constructed in the time of the British Mandate, remind us of the period in which the British High Commissioner's palace was built.

The observation terraces scattered along the promenade overlook the City of David and clearly illustrate Psalm 125:2: "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever." From here it is also possible to get a good view of the Temple Mount. You won't have trouble finding the Dome of the Rock and the Western Wall. This view is completed by the Mount of Olives. At its summit protrude the towers of the Augusta Victoria Hospital and the Russian Orthodox Church of the Ascension. Behind them you can see Mt. Scopus, with the buildings of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

### Gabriel Sherover Promenade

If you continue to walk from the Haas Promenade, you reach the Gabriel Sherover Promenade. This is an impressive walkway, whose planners coped with steep slopes by adding a series of steps which add beauty to the place. In the course of strolling along the promenade, you can sometimes see the ancient tombstones of the Kidron Valley, which lie at the bottom of the Mount of Olives. The walk along the promenade is very enjoyable. Many Jerusalemites have made a habit of walking here every day. Toward the end of the promenade stands a stone step, a remnant of an ancient aqueduct that



Above: Sherover Promenade

Below: Armon Hanatziv promenade

**The German Colony**  
 My place in Jerusalem is the German Colony, perhaps because it is the most "non-Jerusalem" place. There is a feeling of another place, such as Paris or another big city. You are in the heart of the Middle East conflict, but the German Colony, with its cafes and with a normal movie theater, is an island of sanity in the complex Jerusalem reality.  
 Moshe Shlonsky, journalist

brought water to the Second Temple. The massive wall beside you is the wall of the convent of the Poor Clares, an order of nuns who so strictly observe silence and modesty that some of the nuns don't leave the convent at all.

Don't leave the promenade before you go down to the garden at its foot. You can stroll the lovely garden paths among pomegranate and fig trees and the many herbs growing along the slope.

Note: At the end of the promenade you reach Naomi Street, in the neighborhood of Abu Tor, where the Taverna Restaurant and a magnificent view of the city await you.



### Good Things to Know

- Access: Drive on Hebron Road, following the signs directing you to the neighborhood of Armon Hanatziv (East Talpiot) and the promenades.
- A tour of all of the promenades takes about three hours.



## A Market and a Suq

Colorful stands, aromas and sounds blend together in a visit to one of Jerusalem's many markets. Mahane Yehuda and the Old City market are two examples

### Yosef Rivlin, Neighborhood Builder

In a building in Nahla'ot a place of honor is reserved for Rabbi Yosef Rivlin. In his youth, he studied at the Or Hahayim Yeshiva in the Old City and was known for his expertise in the Torah. Before he reached the age of 18, he began to write articles in favor of settlement in the Land of Israel.

Rivlin had a hand in everything: the purchase of land, the construction of neighborhoods, aid to the poor, and the raising of funds to construct public buildings. He was also involved in persuading people to come and live in the new neighborhoods, at a time when many were afraid to do so because the neighborhoods were outside the city walls. Jerusalemites called him Reb Yosha Shtetlach Macher – Rabbi Yosha, Builder of the Neighborhoods. Rivlin died of pneumonia in 1896 at the age of 59. A street in Nahalat Shiva, the first neighborhood he built, is named in his honor.

Ya'acov Shkolnik

### Nahla'ot and Mahane Yehuda Market

Begin your tour at the Clal Center, 97 Jaffa Road. Here you can see a reconstructed gate with an inscription in French that translates as: "Alliance Vocational School 1882." The school, founded by Alliance Israélite Universelle, a French educational group, trained many Jerusalemites for manual work. The modern Clal Center was erected on the ruins of the school.

Walk down Jaffa Road and turn right at a little lane by the name of Barochoff Street. Walk alongside the wall of the Sephardic orphanage, with its large windows; it was founded in the early 1900s. To the left is the neighborhood of Even Israel, one of the first neighborhoods built beyond the Old City walls (1875). Note the courtyard, which in the past was paved and included cisterns. It was recently renovated.

From the courtyard, you see a door that leads to an antique furniture store. The store has the arched ceilings characteristic of the houses of the neighborhood, which were built with walls that were sometimes as much as a meter thick.

Cross Agrippas Street and enter Sukkat Shalom Street. You



Mahane Yehuda market

are in a Yemenite neighborhood built in 1888. The neighborhood is named in memory of Shalom Construm, one of the founders of the neighborhood. Continue to Abulafiya Street – a picturesque lane in the neighborhood of Mishkenot Yisrael, which was founded in 1875.

Two relatively large neighborhoods were built by the Moses Montefiore Fund. On Einayim Lemishpat Street is the neighborhood of Mazkeret Moshe (named after Moses Montefiore), whose land was purchased in 1882. An impressive eucalyptus tree was planted in the early years of the neighborhood and it stands there to this day.

On Ohel Moshe and Hagilbo'a Streets you can see the houses of the neighborhood of Ohel Moshe,



which was built together with Mazkeret Moshe. It boasts a unique installation, “A Picture in Stone,” 20 photographs of the first settlers of the neighborhood at the end of the nineteenth century. The photos hang on the stone walls of the houses as a permanent exhibit. The gate of the neighborhood is decorated with a charming inscription; walk through this gate to Agrippas Street and from there to the Mahane Yehuda market, built in 1928.

After visiting the market, walk down Shiloh Street (leads off from Agrippas), turn right on Rama, left on Geva and right on Be'er Sheva Street. You are now in the neighborhood of Nahalat Zion (1891). On the corner of Geva and Be'er Sheva Streets is one of the most beautiful synagogues in Jerusalem, Adas, which was built in 1901 and was the center of the Jewish community from Aleppo, Syria. The neighborhood is now very much in demand and its buildings have been renovated.

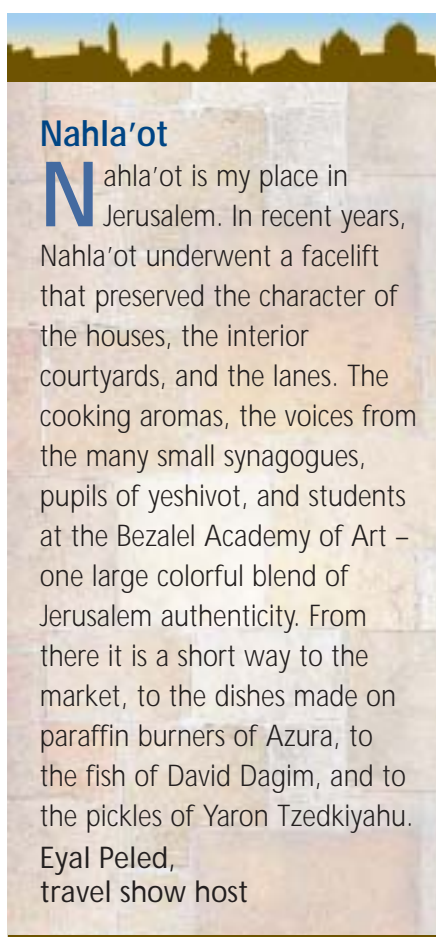
The tour is not yet over. Continue to Nissim Bechar Street. Where it meets up with Agrippas Street, there is a huge mural on the wall of the building. The work of French artists, it depicts life in the market.

## The Old City Suq

Start your tour at the Jaffa Gate. Walk down David Street, the main tourist market in the Old City. Turn left at Christian Quarter Street, which specializes in souvenirs for Christian pilgrims. Turn right into Aftimos Street. You are now in the Muristan Market, built in 1905



in a Baroque style. Cross the market to Muristan Street. Turn left on Muristan and right, at the end of the street, near the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Turn right again at the first alley. You are now in the oldest section of the Old City markets built by the Crusaders. You are on Suq el Lahamin (Butchers') Street.



Zichron Tuvia

Notice the small medieval stalls, the little cubbyhole restaurants, and the narrow lane crammed with people. Turn left at the first alley, and right onto Suq el Attarin – the Spice Market. A few spice shops still operate on the street.

At the first alley, turn left again, and right onto the last of the three ancient markets – Suq el Khawalat. At the end of this street, turn right back onto David Street. The second street to your left is Suq el Hussor – at the beginning of Habad Street. This used to be the straw and mat market. Today only two of these stores exist – most of the wares are imported from the East. A little way up the street, opposite St. Mark Street, on your left, you will see a flight of steel stairs. Climb the stairs and turn left. Walk along the pavement above until you reach a large open space. You are now on the roof of the markets – look carefully down and you will be able to see the hustle and bustle of David Street underneath you.

## Mount of Olives and the Way of the Cross

The route down the Mount of Olives and along the Way of the Cross to the Holy Sepulcher, has been an inspiration for Christian pilgrims for generations

### Holy Sepulcher

The Church of the Holy Sepulcher is actually a complex of many shrines, chapels, and churches. In the past few years, a major restoration project has been completed – mainly repairing the damage done to the church in a series of fires in the nineteenth century. The first church on this site, the site of the Hill of Golgotha and the Tomb of Jesus, was erected in the fourth century by the Byzantine emperor Constantine the Great at the bidding of his mother, Queen Helena. The structure was damaged and rebuilt in the sixth century and rebuilt again by the Crusaders in the twelfth century. The Holy Sepulcher building today incorporates the remains of the Hill of Golgotha, where the three crosses stood, the Tomb of Jesus, and chapels and churches belonging to the Greek Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, Coptic, and Catholic denominations. The restoration work has brought back the original splendor of the building.

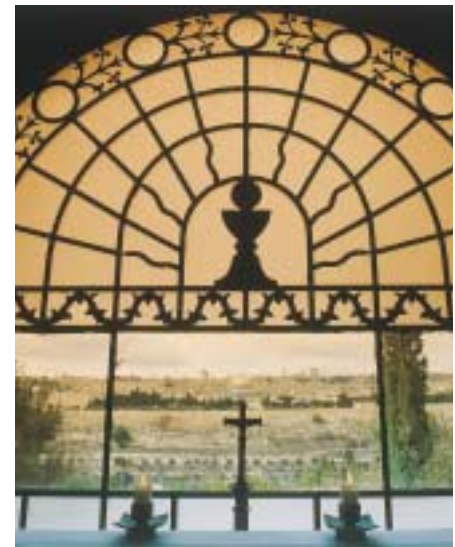


### Mount of Olives

Begin your tour opposite the observation platform on the Mount of Olives. After taking in the panoramic view of the Old City, follow the road down the slopes of the hill, through the cemetery. The first turn to the right will lead you to the beautiful Franciscan chapel of Dominus Flevit (“The Lord Wept”), commemorating Luke 19:41 – “As he drew near and came in sight of the city he shed tears over it.”

Continue down the hill, passing the Russian Orthodox Church of Mary Magdelene on your left. Further down, you reach the Garden of Gethsemane. Entering the garden, notice the ancient olive trees in the center. Adjacent to the garden is the Basilica of the Agony, on the site where Jesus is said to have spent his last night in Jerusalem, before being imprisoned. The present church was built in 1924 on Crusader remains, with donations from many countries, hence its modern name, Church of All Nations.

After visiting the church, follow the alley down to the main road. On the right is the Tomb of the Virgin Mary, also called the Basilica of the Assumption, and not far from it, up a short alley, is the Grotto of Gethsemane.



Dominus Flevit

### The Lions' Gate

Now follow the main road, to the right, up the slope of the Kidron Valley – the large valley that runs between the walls of the Old City and the Mount of Olives. Take the second turn left and walk up to the Lions' Gate, the eastern entrance to the Old City.

The Old City walls were built in the 16th century by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent on the remains of the medieval walls of the city. Each city gate is decorated with an inscription in Arabic, noting the titles and honors of the sultan and the date that this part of the wall was built. The Lions' Gate is also ornamented with two carved lions, one on each side of the gate.

## Bethesda Pools

Enter the gate and turn right into the Monastery of the White Fathers and the Church of St. Anne. A small, serene garden will greet you as you enter the monastery gate. Beyond the garden is the beautiful Church of St. Anne – an intact Crusader church in the Romanesque style. To the west of the church can be seen the remains of the Bethesda Pools, one of the main reservoirs of Herodian and Roman Jerusalem, also mentioned in the New Testament as the site where Jesus healed a sick man.

## The Way of the Cross

Return to the main street and continue along it. The street will soon turn into the Via Dolorosa – the Way of the Cross, marked by the 14 Stations of the Cross. The First Station, where Jesus was condemned to death, is in the Omariyya School, on the left side of the road. The Second Station, where Jesus received the Cross, is on the other side, in the Monastery of the Flagellation.

The next building down the road is the Convent of the Sisters of Zion. The entrance to the convent is under an arch that spans the street. The arch, which was part of a Roman structure, is known as the Ecce Homo (“Behold the Man”) Arch, alluding to Pontius Pilate’s words on presenting Jesus to the crowd.


The Convent of the Sisters of Zion stands on the remains of the Antonia Fortress from the time of Herod. Visitors can enter the convent and see the courtyard of the fortress and the remains of another of Jerusalem’s ancient pools in the basement of the building.



The Holy Sepulcher

## The Valley Road

As you continue along the Via Dolorosa, the road reaches an intersection with HaGai (“The Valley”) Street. This was one of the main streets of Jerusalem in



### The Old City’s Quarters

The maps of the Old City of Jerusalem divide the city into four quarters: Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and Armenian. In the center, between the quarters, are the markets. But the concept of quarters is very different from the Western idea of defined areas with a certain kind of population. The quarters of Jerusalem have centers, magnets that drew populations to them. They do not have boundaries. Quarters can expand or contract in accordance with economic, political, or cultural circumstances.

the Second Temple period. The Roman pavement has been exposed here and can be seen in the center of the road.

The Third and Fourth Stations are on the corner of the Via Dolorosa and HaGai Street. After turning left into HaGai, turn right at the first turnoff back into the Via Dolorosa. The Fifth Station is on the corner, and the Sixth Station, where Veronica wiped Jesus’ face, is a little further up.

## Suq Kahn ez-Zeit

The Seventh Station is on the corner of Suq Khan ez-Zeit, which is the main market street of the Old City and also one of the main arteries of Second Temple-period Jerusalem. The Eighth Station is up a flight of steps on Aqabat El-Khanqa Street, opposite the Via Dolorosa. Now turn left onto Suq Kahn ez-Zeit and follow the street up to the steps ascending to the right. Climb the steps and follow the alleyway to the entrance of the Coptic Patriarchate. This is the Ninth Station. From here, enter the Ethiopian Compound on your left, and visit the Ethiopian Orthodox Church of St. Abraham.

The compound, which is built like a small Ethiopian village, is actually on the roof of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. A flight of steps leads down from the Ethiopian church to the courtyard in front of the Holy Sepulcher. The last five Stations of the Cross are located inside the building of the church.

## Ein Kerem – Spring, Tree and Stone

Ein Kerem offers visitors country surroundings, terraced agriculture, orchards, beautiful monasteries as well as great places for dining and drinking

### The Head of John the Baptist

Ein Kerem is, according to Christian tradition, the birthplace of John the Baptist. John came to a tragic end. Born several years before Jesus, he was in the habit of going off on his own to live an ascetic life in the desert, dressed in camel's hair clothing. He called upon people to repent and those who answered his call he baptized in the Jordan. One of the people he baptized was Jesus, and John identified him as the Messiah.

John's huge influence angered King Herod Antipas, who ruled Israel in those days. Moreover, John dared to preach to him about his intention to marry Herodias, the wife of his dead brother Philip. The king imprisoned John in the citadel of Machaerus. At the wedding party, Herod Antipas asked Salome, his stepdaughter, to dance before him and in exchange promised to fulfill a request from her. Salome asked for John's head. And so John's head was brought to her on a platter.

Ya'acov Shkolnik

Who is not captivated by the magical landscape of Ein Kerem? Who can stay unmoved at the sight of old stone houses built on rock terraces, ancient agricultural terraces with almond and fig trees growing on them, and churches and monasteries whose bells fill the air with their music?

### Mary's Spring

Your tour begins at Mary's Spring, a little spring like many others in Jerusalem. According to Christian tradition, Mary stopped here when she came to Ein Kerem in order to visit Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist. Next to the spring is the Targ Music Center. Music lovers are invited to visit here and enjoy chamber music concerts that are presented in a unique atmosphere on alternating Fridays and Saturdays.

### Church of the Visitation

Now stop at the Church of the Visitation, located on a rather steep street. Here you can enjoy a combination of a beautiful building and a terrific view at the same time.

From the plaza in front of the church, you can see Mt. Herzl, the neighborhood of Har Nof, and Moshav Beit Zayit. Behind them you can discern Motza Ilit



View of the Church of St. John the Baptist

and Mevasseret Yerushalayim.

When you enter the courtyard, you'll see ceramic panels on which the *Magnificat*, Mary's paean of praise to God (Luke 1:46-55) is inscribed in dozens of languages. From there, enter the first floor, via a covered passageway. According to Christian tradition, in the small space there is a stone behind which John the Baptist was hidden from the soldiers of King Herod, who had commanded that all of the infants be slain.

The murals depict Zechariah, the father of John the Baptist, in the Temple (left), Mary visiting Elizabeth (center), and the slaying of the infants (right).

Go back the same way you came. If it's the right time of day,

you can stop for coffee or a meal at one of the cafes and restaurants in the area.

## Church of St. John the Baptist

Your next stop is the Church of St. John the Baptist. In this place, according to Christian belief, John the Baptist was born. The *Benedictus*, the first words spoken by Zechariah, John's father, after the birth of his son, appears on plaques in different languages in the courtyard. In the apse of the church are statues of Mary, Zechariah, and Elizabeth. To the left, a few steps lead to the birthplace.

John the Baptist was decapitated and died in a prison in Machareus (today in Jordan). The chilling scene, a moment before the beheading, appears in an impressive painting in the church.

Next to the wall of the church is a house in which there is a ceramics studio, where Ruth Havelio creates attractive plates and tiles.



Above and below: Ein Kerem

## Convent of the Sisters of Zion

Conclude your tour in the convent of the Sisters of Zion, which covers a large area that has a wonderful garden and is very quiet.

Enter the garden through the iron gate and turn toward a building with arches and vaults in its facade. This is part of a guest house that operates on the site. Most of the guests at the moment are Israelis who have “discovered” the place.

The convent was built in the 1860s with money from Alphonse Ratisbonne, as an orphanage and school for children who had lost their parents in the wars that were raging in Lebanon. The rooms of the orphanage became a bustling guest house.

Stroll among the garden paths, which lead to lovely lookouts in the direction of Nahal Sorek and the Jerusalem Mountains. If you have come here in the late afternoon wait for the sunset, which adds red shades to the marvelous views.





### Wall Paintings

In recent years, Jerusalem has been graced with eight large murals created by a group of artists from France on the exterior walls of buildings. On Agrippas Street, an enormous, colorful painting depicts life in the Mahane Yehuda market. At the junction of Jaffa Road and Strauss Street, there is a mural about transportation in Jerusalem. A mural at the middle school of the Gilo Comprehensive School deals with the world of water, and the high school sports a mural depicting the graduates' experiences.

The Gerard Behar Center on Bezalel Street has a mural entitled *Around the World in 92 Days*, and at the entrance to the Davidson Center a large painting depicts life in the Cardo 1,500 years ago. In the Ben Yehuda mall, a mural shows children of Jerusalem looking through the window of the future. Coresh Street has a unique mural entitled *The Secrets of the Garden of Eden*, which was given to the city by the artist Miri Balian Kashi.

Baruch Gian

## A Living Museum

# Street Sculptures Around the City

Look around: at the monster of Kiryat Hayovel and the gorilla in the Biblical Zoo, at Jacob's ladder and at statues of lions of Jerusalem – a fairy-tale city

It has a long history, but vibrant Jerusalem keeps up with the times. In the streets and parks of the city, you'll find fascinating, serious and funny sculptures and paintings, which would not shame any major world city. Here is a very short guide to the statues in the streets of Jerusalem, some of them meant especially for children.

### Monster and Prayer in Kiryat Hayovel

One sculpture in Jerusalem, in the neighborhood of Kiryat Hayovel, has already become a landmark. That is French artist Nikki de St. Phalle's *The Golem*, affectionately dubbed "The Monster" in Hebrew. Children stand in line to go up the steps to the monster's insides and then slide down its long red tongues. The sculpture is located in the Rabinovitch Park on Tahon Street, the neighborhood's main thoroughfare.

Another interesting sculpture in Kiryat Hayovel is located in the Simon de Bolivar Garden, beside the Argentina School. This delicately wrought, expressive work *Prayer to the Ridges* is by Michael Gross. It is an abstract sculpture, painted white, standing between two apartment blocks, and seems to call out to



The Gorilla, Biblical Zoo

the residents to look at the beautiful mountains in the surrounding area.

### Biblical Zoo

Other park sculptures created by Nikki de St. Phalle are in the Biblical Zoo, officially known as the Tisch Family Zoological Gardens in Jerusalem. These are amusing play sculptures, covered with colorful mosaics, among them a rhinoceros and a lion, a cat, a kangaroo and a gorilla. Children can climb on them and go in and out of them.

### Liberty Bell Park

In the Koret Liberty Bell Park there is a copy of the original Liberty Bell located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The park has interesting statues,

among them *Jerry the Dragon*, created by Ulrich Plesner. It is impossible for children to resist it. The kids also love Sharon Keren's fiberglass sculptures of donkeys.

### The Red Sculpture at Shaarei Zedek

The plaza adjacent to the Shaarei Zedek Medical Center has become the temporary home of *Stabile*, a work by Alexander Calder. The sculpture echoes the contour lines of ridges. It will eventually return to its permanent home, in the open area above Ein Kerem.

### "Jacob's Ladder" in Givat Mordechai

On Herzog Street, at the entrance to the neighborhood of Givat Mordechai, stands *Stairway*, a sculpture that Jerusalemites prefer to call "Jacob's Ladder." This is a tall diagonal staircase. The sculptor, Ezra Orion, used industrial steps for the piece.

Due to its strategic location, the work is one of the most promi-



Above: Billy Rose Art Garden, Israel Museum

Below: *The Golem*, Kiryat Hayovel



#### The Biblical Zoo

Jerusalem for me, I confess, is a little strange. Every time I come to the city, I feel like a tourist. A wonderful place I was in, when I was hosted in the city with a large group of children afflicted with cancer, is the Biblical Zoo. This place is simply fantastic in its beauty and richness. The animals roam in large expanses and that is enough to make it easy for me.

Gila Almagor,  
actress

nent sculptures in the streets of the city.

### Danziger's Reliefs, Givat Ram

At the gate of the Givat Ram campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, you will find a stone wall with reliefs created by Itzhak Danziger (1958). The reliefs depict symbols from the ancient world.

Also at Givat Ram, in the Jewish National and University Library, you will find Mordechai Ardon's breathtaking stained-glass rendering of Isaiah's vision of the End of Days.

### And More in the City...

In Jerusalem there are two windmills complete with vanes, one in Yemin Moshe and the other in Rehavia, next to the Prima Kings Hotel. Note, too, the statues of lions, the symbol of Jerusalem scattered around the city.





### Culture in Jerusalem

The multitude of communities and faiths and the varied ethnic mosaic that compose Jerusalem make the city an extraordinary cultural center. There are about 50 museums and dozens of other cultural establishments. More than 20 festivals take place in Jerusalem each year, among them the Israel Festival - Jerusalem, the Jerusalem Film Festival, the Jewish Film Festival, the International Poetry Festival, and the Arab Cultural Festival. The International Book Fair and the International Judaica Fair take place in the city alternately, every two years.

The Jerusalem Theater sells nearly 600,000 tickets per year to performances held there. In spring and summer there are street performances throughout the city, as well as huge performances in the unique atmosphere of the Sultan's Pool. And all of this is just the tip of the iceberg...

Ya'acov Shkolnik



## Jerusalem by Night

# After Sunset – Beer and Good Cheer

Cafes, restaurants, and clubs abound in Jerusalem as in every other city. Add the nocturnal landscapes and there is no competition.

We actually recommend that you begin your nighttime revelry in Jerusalem a bit before the sun sets. This is the special hour, in which Jerusalem and its sites – the Old City walls, the Western Wall, the Mount of Olives and the churches – are washed in a golden light.

### Night Tour beside Yemin Moshe

A recommended place to watch the sunset is the neighborhood of Yemin Moshe. At dusk, the sun sends its last rays straight to Mt. Zion and the Old City walls, with the Tower of David rising above them. On days when visibility is good, you can also see the Judean Desert from here and beyond to the Mountains of Moab.

Until the sun completely sets, stroll the lanes of picturesque Yemin Moshe and, when it's really dark, proceed to the look-out point beside Zionist Confederation House (east of the King David Hotel). The walls are lit up as if with a magic wand. The view is fantastic.

On the adjacent Emile Botta Street, the impressive French Consulate, constructed in 1930, is also beautifully illuminated.

Now return to King David Street and walk up toward the



Sergei Hostel

YMCA complex, dedicated in 1933 by General Edmund Allenby. It is an architectural marvel, and the night illumination enhances the site.

The YMCA complex is composed of a central section with a tower in the middle, and two domed buildings adjacent which house a swimming pool and a concert hall. The pool and the hall express the needs of body and spirit.

In the lamplight notice the reliefs on the 50 meter tall tower. This is an opportunity to spend some time in the cafe at the Y and see the carvings on the Damascus wood ceiling.

Opposite the YMCA is the King David Hotel, also nicely lit. The lights emphasize the building's heavy and severe contour



lines. Enter the magnificent lobby of the hotel, built in the 1930s. The hotel's ornate ceiling is inspired by the ancient East. The motifs are repeated at entrances to rooms throughout the hotel. The YMCA and the King David Hotel still look the same as they did in the British Mandate period.

### Close to Safra Square

Another area of the city that is attractively lit up at night is the area around Safra Square. The old and new stone buildings merge into one complex. The lighting wonderfully emphasizes the beauty of the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and you can also stop in at the illuminated Sergei Courtyard. It's very close to the center of nightlife in Jerusalem.

### Closing the Night

The German Colony, beside Emek Refaim Street, is a lovely place to end the night – in one of the many restaurants and cafes there. The combination of an old



### Mishkenot Sha'ananim

**M**ishkenot Sha'ananim is my place in Jerusalem. There are several good reasons for this choice. First, this place is the embodiment of an important process in the history of Jerusalem – moving out of the Old City. Second, in my opinion, this is the heart of the city's secular cultural district, a beautiful place in a lovely neighborhood. Moreover the Montefiore Restaurant serves the best breakfast in the city.

We are very familiar with the city and with its problems and therefore our heart is often with it. When I bring visitors here and look at the city for a moment through their eyes, I understand the meaning of Jerusalem. I look at the Old City walls, forget everyday Jerusalem life for a moment, and understand that this is really one of the unique cities in the world.

Oren Nahari,  
journalist



Above: Mt. Zion at sunset  
Below: Nahalat Shiva

neighborhood (established in 1873) that preserves its character, with places of entertainment, works excellently here. Pub crawlers and lovers of the night life will do fine in the Russian Compound, Shlomzion Street, the neighborhood of Nahalat Shiva, or the Talpiot section, at the southern end of the city. These places have become the center of Jerusalem's nightlife.



## Sites and Museums

Most of the attractions listed below offer events for the entire family during holiday and vacation seasons. Groups of over 10 people require reservations. Summer and winter hours may differ. It is best to check them in advance by telephone

### **Ariel Center for Jerusalem in the First Temple Period, Yad Ben Zvi**

A three-dimensional audiovisual presentation and active guiding for the entire family. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Bonei Hahomah, corner of Plugat Hakotel, Jewish Quarter. **Tel. 628-6288.**

### **Jerusalem House of Quality**

Judaica, ceramics, glass and more, in an impressive historic building constructed in the 1920s. Arts and craft studios. Sun.-Thurs., 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Fri., 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. 12 Hebron Rd. **Tel. 671-7430.**

### **Jerusalem Artists' House**

Changing art exhibitions. Sun.-Thurs., 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., Fri., 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Sat., 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. 12 Shmuel Hanagid. **Tel. 625-3653.**

### **Yitzhak Rabin Guest House**

"Red Lines in Israeli Democracy," multimedia exhibit. Guest house, events, and performances. 1 Avigad, corner Burla. **Tel. 678-0101.**

### **Supreme Court**

Guided tours Sun.-Thurs., 11 a.m. in Hebrew and 12 noon in English. Groups of over 10 people by appointment. Kiryat Hale'um (National Compound). Access from Kaplan or Zusman. **Tel. 675-9612/3.**

### **Rabbi Kook House**

Home of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook. Permanent exhibit on the life of Rabbi Kook and an audiovisual presentation. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Fri., 9 a.m. to 12 noon. 9 Harav Kook, Ticho Lane. **Tel. 623-2560.**

### **Agnon House**

Home of Nobel Prize-winning author S.Y. Agnon. Permanent exhibit on his

life and an audiovisual presentation. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

16 Yosef Klausner. **Tel. 671-6948.**

### **Sultan's Pool,**

### **Merrill Hassenfeld Amphitheater**

Venue for performances in spring and summer, with comfortable viewing for up to 7,000 people. When no events are held, it serves as an open park. Operated by the Culture Division, Municipality of Jerusalem. At the foot of Mt. Zion, Jerusalem Brigade Rd. **Tel. 629-8063.**

### **Ammunition Hill**

Museum and national memorial site commemorating the battle for Jerusalem in the Six-Day War. Audiovisual presentation. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fri., 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. 5 Shragai. **Tel. 582-8442.**

### **Jerusalem Archaeological Garden Davidson Center**

An encounter with archaeological remains dating from the Second Temple period to the Early Muslim period. The Davidson Center presents archaeological content with the aid of sophisticated technology. Also in the center: a virtual model of the Temple Mount, a film about a pilgrim to the Temple Mount, and films about archaeological excavations. Sun.-Thurs., 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Fri. and holiday eves, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Guided tours by appointment. Old City, between the Western Wall and the Dung Gate, **Tel. 627-7550.**

### **Tisch Family Zoological Gardens – Biblical Zoo**

A large and well tended zoo with the largest collection of animals mentioned in the Bible as well as rare and endangered species from all over the

world. Sun.-Thurs., 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Beside the Malha Mall. **Tel. 675-0111.**

### **Central Zionist Archives**

Changing exhibitions on Zionism. Sun.-Thurs., 8:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. Groups by appointment. 4 Zalman Shazar Blvd., beside the Jerusalem International Convention Center (Binyanei Ha'ooma). **Tel. 620-4800.**

### **The Burnt House**

Fascinating archaeological finds in a house that went up in flames during the destruction of the Second Temple. High-tech audiovisual presentation. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Fri., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tiferet Yisrael St., Jewish Quarter. **Tel. 628-7211, 628-8141, ext. 106.**

### **Municipal Gallery**

Changing art exhibitions. 17 Jaffa Rd. **Tel. 625-6937.**

### **The Jerusalem Botanical Gardens, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Givat Ram**

Unique collection of rare plants from all over the world. In the tropical greenhouse there are marvelous flowers, orchids, "predatory" plants, and more. New: A tour train! All along the garden are ponds, channels, aquatic plants and riverbank vegetation. Guided tours for individuals. Groups by appointment. Sun.-Thurs., 8 a.m. to nightfall, Fri. and holiday eves, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Entry from Burla St., Nayot. **Tel. 679-4012/3.**

### **The Jerusalem Botanical Gardens, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mt. Scopus**

Created in 1930, recreates the habitats of the Land of Israel. Sun.-

Thurs., 8 a.m. till nightfall, closed Fri., holiday eves, and Sat. **Tel. 588-2596, 052-874-6424.**

#### **The Arena for Performance Art**

offers a stage for artists from a wide spectrum of performance arts. Productions take place at the Khan Theatre. Office open Sun.-Thurs., 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. **Tel. 678-3378.**

**Hebrew Union College – Skirball Museum of Biblical Archaeology** Sun., Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 13 King David. **Tel. 620-3333.**

#### **Knesset**

Guided tours Sun. and Thurs., 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. **Tel. 675-3538**

#### **Jerusalem Center for Near East Studies, Brigham Young University**

In the Mormon Church's beautiful building, musical events. Guided tours Tues.- Fri. by appointment.

Mt. Scopus. **Tel. 626-5621.**

#### **Menahem Begin Heritage Center**

Representation of major events in the life of former Prime Minister Menahem Begin, documents, and exhibits, including a reconstruction of Begin's house. Sun.-Thurs., 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. 6 S.A. Nachon, opposite the Cinematheque. **Tel. 565-2020.**

#### **Jerusalem Bird Observatory**

Nature site in the heart of Jerusalem. Encounter with migratory birds and those that inhabit Jerusalem all year round. Bird-ringing. Hidden observation points. Guided tours. National Compound (Kiryat Hale'um), beside the Knesset and the Wohl Rose Garden. **Tel. 052-386-9488.**

#### **Ramparts Walk**

A walk on the walls of the Old City. The fabulous views of the Old City and New City together present Jerusalem's unique mosaic. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Fri., 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Entry from the Jaffa Gate. Ticket booth: Exit plaza of the Tower of David Museum. **Tel. 627-7550.**

#### **Yad Vashem**

#### **Holocaust Memorial Authority**

Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Fri. and holiday eves, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Mt. Herzl. **Tel. 644-3400.**

#### **Tower of David Museum of the History of Jerusalem**

Permanent exhibition telling the story of the city from the Canaanite period until today. Archaeological garden and view from the towers of the Citadel. Guided tours. Changing exhibitions. Mon.-Thurs., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Jaffa Gate. **Tel. 626-5333.**

#### **Underground Prisoners Museum**

The story of the prisoners who belonged to the Hagana, Etzel, and Lehi underground organizations and the Jewish struggle against British rule, in what was the central prison during the British Mandate. Sun.-Thurs., 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Russian Compound, 1 Mishol Hagvura (next to the Municipality). **Tel. 623-3166.**

#### **Bible Lands Museum Jerusalem**

Collection of items from the civilizations in the biblical world and the ancient Near East. Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs., 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Wed., 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Fri. and holiday eves, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. 25 Granot. **Tel. 561-1066.**

#### **Anna Ticho House Museum**

Dr. Avraham Ticho's collection of Hanukkah lamps and works by artist Anna Ticho. Sun., Mon., Wed., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tues., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Fri., 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. 9 Harav Kook. **Tel. 624-5068.**

#### **Museum of Nature**

Exhibitions on nature, the environment, and the human body. Display of existing and extinct animals of the Land of Israel. Changing exhibitions. Sun., Tues., Thurs., 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., Mon., Wed., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sat., 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Intermediate days of Sukkot and Passover, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Closed on holidays. 6 Mohilever, German Colony. **Tel. 563-1116.**

#### **One Last Day Museum**

Photographs of the last day of the battle for the Jewish Quarter in Israel's War of Independence. Sun.-Thurs., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Fri., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Cardo, Jewish Quarter. **Tel. 627-3916.**

#### **Bloomfield Science Museum**

Changing hands-on exhibitions demonstrating the principles of science. Mon.-Thurs., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sat., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., closed Sun. and Fri., except for vacations and holidays. Museum Row adjacent to the Hebrew University. **Tel. 654-4888.**

#### **Wohl Museum of Archaeology (Herodian Mansions)**

Back to the glorious days of Jerusalem of 2,000 years ago. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Fri., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 1 Hakara'im, Jewish Quarter. **Tel. 628-3448**

#### **Sir Isaac and Lady Edith Wolfson Museum of Jewish Art, Heichal Shlomo**

Jewish symbols and values reflected in one of the most important collections of Judaica in the world. Permanent and changing exhibitions. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. 58 King George. **Tel. 624-7908.**

#### **U. Nahon Museum of Italian Jewish Art**

Jewish Italy of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and the Baroque period. Magnificent synagogue that "immigrated" to Israel. Changing exhibitions. Sun., Tues., Wed., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mon., 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., Thurs., Fri., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 27 Hillel. **Tel. 624-1610.**

#### **Israel Museum Jerusalem**

Israel's largest museum of archaeology, Judaica, and art. Changing exhibitions. Mon., Wed., Sat., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tues., 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (August: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.), Thurs., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Fri., 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Ruppin Blvd. **Tel. 670-8811.**

#### **L.A. Mayer Museum for Islamic Art**

Exhibition of Islamic art and collection of antique European clocks. Changing exhibitions. Friday: free guided tours and demonstration by watchmaker. Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Tues., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fri., Sat., and holiday eves, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. 2 Hapalmah. **Tel. 566-1291/2.**

### **Museum on the Seam**

Museum located on the seam line between eastern and western Jerusalem in a building that served as a battle position until the Six-Day War. Exhibits and multimedia presentations. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 4 Hel Handasa. **Tel. 628-1278.**

### **Ein Yael Living Museum**

An active open-air museum. Spring, tunnel and archaeological site. Workshops in reconstruction of ancient technologies. Donkey riding. Sat., vacation periods, and holidays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.. Opposite the Biblical Zoo, Malha. **Tel. 645-1866.**

### **Rockefeller Museum**

One of the largest archaeological museums in Israel. Built in the 1930s in a structure that is an experience in itself. Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Sat. and holidays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., closed Tues., Thurs. 27 Sultan Suleiman. **Tel. 628-2251.**

### **City of David Visitors Center**

Active archaeological excavation site, system of tunnels, ancient cistern, and Hezekiah's Tunnel. Guided tours and children's activities, by appointment. Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Fri., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Next to the Dung Gate, opposite the Givati parking lot. **Tel. 1-800-252423 (in Israel only), 626-2341.**

### **ICC Jerusalem International Convention Center (Binyaney Ha'ooma)**

Performances and changing exhibitions. 1 Shazar. **Tel. 655-8558.**

### **Gerard Behar Center**

Center for theater, music, dance and entertainment. Two dance troupes regularly perform at the center – Vertigo and Combina. The center also hosts the "Swedish Chef" jazz series, the Room Dance Festival, directed by Amos Hetz. Office open Sun.-Thurs., 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., box office Sun.-Thurs., 4:30 p.m. until beginning of performance. Sat. and holidays, from an hour after the end of Sabbath or holiday until beginning of performance. 11 Bezalel. **Tel. 625-1139.**

### **Targ Music Center, Ein Kerem**

Musical performances. 29 Hama'ayan, Ein Kerem. **Tel. 641-4250.**

### **New Gallery Artists' Studios, Teddy Stadium**

Sun.-Thurs., 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. **Tel. 679-2968.**

### **Jerusalem Cinematheque**

Focus of Jerusalem's cultural and night life. More than 1,200 screenings per year, active seven days a week. 11 Hebron Rd. **Tel. 565-4333.**

### **Nature Park and Galleries, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Givat Ram**

Variety of guided tours, interactive programs, nature and science workshops for all ages. Activities feature original items from national nature collections such as a 1:1 scale model of the only dinosaur that was found in Israel. Open Fri. and Sat. and during main vacation periods. Main entrance to the Edmond J. Safra campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Givat Ram. **Tel 658-4489.**

### **Jerusalem Khan Theater**

Repertory theater in a unique historic building. 2 David Remez. **Tel. 671-8281.**

### **Laboratory Theater**

#### **The New Center for Theater Arts**

Dialogue between the various theater arts – drama, dance, and contemporary music. Guest house for musical ensembles and for independent groups of artists. The Laboratory Bar operates in the compound every evening, alongside the restaurant on a railroad platform. 28 Hebron Rd. **Tel. 673-4116.**

#### **Train Theater**

Unique venue of puppet theater for children and a storytelling hour for toddlers. Liberty Bell Park. **Tel. 561-8514.**

#### **Jerusalem Center for the Performing Arts (Jerusalem Theater)**

Offers plays, concerts, dance and entertainment performances, children's plays and concerts, opera, jazz, quality films, "Friday in the Theater," and art exhibitions. Book, music shop and a cafe. 20 Marcus. **Tel. 560-5757, 560-5755 (box office).**

#### **Yitzhak Rabin Guest House**

Guest house with extensive cultural activities and a multimedia display:

## **Essential Telephone Numbers**

Police	100
Magen David Adom (ambulance)	101
Fire Department	102
Municipal Hot Line-106	Outside the city: (02) 531-4600
Customer Service Center, Egged bus company	(03) 694-8888
Information Center, Egged bus company, Jerusalem	(02) 530-4704

## **Tourist Information Offices**

Ministry of Tourism Information Office, Jaffa Gate	
Sun.-Thurs., 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.	(02) 627-1422
Christian Information Center, Jaffa Gate	
Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., closed Sun. and Christian holidays	(02) 627-2692

## **Accommodations in Jerusalem**

Jerusalem Hotel Association – western Jerusalem	(02) 652-1106/7
Jerusalem Hotel Association – eastern Jerusalem	(02) 628-3197, 628-3140
Israel Youth Hostel Association	(02) 655-8400
Good Morning Jerusalem – Israel Holiday Apartment Center	(02) 623-3459
Home Hospitality Association	(02) 581-9944

“Red Lines in Israeli Democracy.” Mon.-Thurs., 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Fri., 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Display shown to individuals and groups by appointment. 1 Avigad St., corner of Burla St., at the foot of the Israel Museum. Tel. 678-0101.

#### **Old Yishuv Court Museum**

The history of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem spans the period from the sixteenth century to the fall of the quarter in Israel’s War of Independence. The museum features exhibits of housewares, furniture, photographs, documents, and other items from the eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Mon.-Thurs., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. 6 Or Hahayim St., Jewish Quarter. Telefax 628-4636.

#### **Temple Institute**

Ritual articles from the Temple reconstructed according to the written sources, and a marble and gold model of the Temple. Audiovisual presentation. 19 Misgav Ladach St., Jewish Quarter. Tel. 626-4545.

#### **Western Wall Tunnels**

Exposure of the Western Wall in its full glory, a canal from the time of the Hasmoneans, amazing underground halls and passageways. Model of the Second Temple. Sun.-Fri., by appointment only. Tel. 627-1333.

#### **Time Elevator**

Multi-sensory presentation that takes the visitor through 3,000 years of Jerusalem history with state-of-the-art technology. Sun.-Thurs., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Fri., 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Sat., 12 noon to 6 p.m. Children admitted from 5 years old and up. 37 Hillel St., Beit Agron. Tel. 624-8381.

#### **Wiener Heritage Center**

A place for a break for groups strolling through the courtyards of the Nahla’ot section. It offers a selec-

tion of films about the area, the story of the “A Picture in Stone” project, and the story of the rehabilitation of the Nahalat Ahim quarter and the Mahane Yehuda market in recent years. Mazkeret Moshe. Visits by appointment. Tel. 622-3267.

#### **World Center for North African Jewish Heritage in Jerusalem**

Preserves and disseminates the cultural heritage of the Jews of North Africa. The patio was designed by artists from Morocco with Moroccan architectural elements, in a manner expressing the rich spiritual and material world of Moroccan Jewry. Sun.-Thurs., 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.. Individuals admitted without an appointment, groups by appointment. 13 Hama’aravim St. Tel. 623-5811.

### **Guided Tours**

#### **Beit Shmuel**

Shimshon Center – Also serves as a cultural center. 6 Sham’a. Tel. 620-3455.

#### **Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel**

Tours in and around Jerusalem. Sergei Courtyard, 13 Heleni Hamalka. Tel. 625-2357.

#### **Yad Ben Zvi**

Tours, lectures and a variety of activities. 12 Abarbanel. Tel. 539-8872.

#### **Safra Square,**

#### **Municipal Compound**

Guided tours of the Municipal Compound and the miniature model of Jerusalem. Mon., 10 a.m. Tours take about an hour and a quarter and are conducted in Hebrew and English. Groups by appointment. Meet beside the palm trees at the entrance to Safra Square. Tel. 629-5363.

#### **Genesis Jerusalem Institute**

Tours in the Old and New City. 70 Hayehudim, Old City. Tel. 626-4488.

#### **Rahel Yanait Ben Zvi Center for**

#### **Jerusalem Studies**

Theme tours. 13 Misgav Ladach, Jewish Quarter. Tel. 627-1155.

#### **Saturday Tours, Municipality of Jerusalem**

Every Saturday at 10 a.m., the Tourism Department offers guided tours in Hebrew and English throughout the city, free of charge and without Sabbath desecration. Tour takes about three hours. Tel. 629-8064.

#### **Bus 99 around Jerusalem**

Egged bus company operates a touring route that passes all of the main tourism sites in the city. Sun.-Fri., leaves Safra Square at 10 a.m. and 12 noon. Egged Information Center, Jerusalem. Tel. 530-4704.

#### **Telem, Visitor and Tourist Center for People with Disabilities and Special Needs**

Operates in the Jewish Quarter and assists in planning touring routes. The tours are led by licensed tour guides. 20 Misgav Ladach. Tel. 628-3415/6.

#### **“Makom”**

Tours for individuals and groups, encounters with Jerusalem figures, a mobile exhibit with actors in various neighborhoods, seminars, and study Sabbaths. 9 Tzarat St., Tel. 679-4412.

*To call from outside Jerusalem add area code 02. For calls from outside Israel, add 972-2.*

Safra Square complex, Municipality of Jerusalem.

