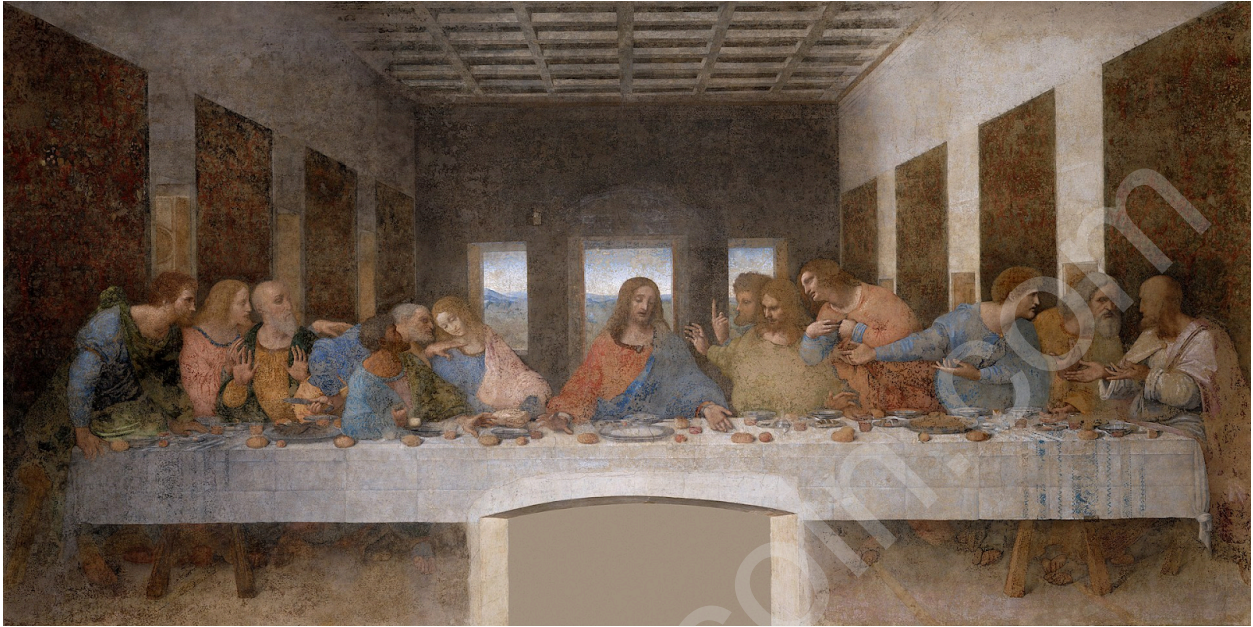


East



The Holy Grail is traditionally believed by Christians to have been used by Jesus Christ in the last supper. The Holy Grail is a central symbol in the Eucharist, the Christian ritual of sharing bread and wine. However no depiction of the Holy Grail is present in da Vinci's fresco. Could the old master have forgotten to include such an iconic item in his painting or was it intentionally left out to tell us something?





Saint John the Evangelist, Francisco Pacheco 1608.

Pacheco depicted his painting of Saint John holding the Holy Grail with what seems like a lizard-like creature in it.



Saint John the Evangelist, Francisco de Zurbarán 1598-1664.

De Zurbarán's work also includes the Holy Grail and a "winged" creature in it; in both paintings, Saint John seems to be holding two fingers.



Saint John the Evangelist, Alonzo Cano 1635.

Cano's depiction of Saint John follows the same pattern as Pacheco's and de Zurbaran's work.



Saint John the Evangelist, El Greco (Domenico Theotokopoulos) 1541-1614.

El Greco's work is no different.



Saint John the Evangelist, Cristobal Llorens 1590.

In Lloren's work, instead of holding two fingers, two angels are added to his painting.



Saint John the Evangelist, Jusepe de Ribera 1607.

In de Ribera's work, Saint John holds the Holy Grail in a very specific manner.



Saint John the Evangelist, Abraham Jansens 1575.

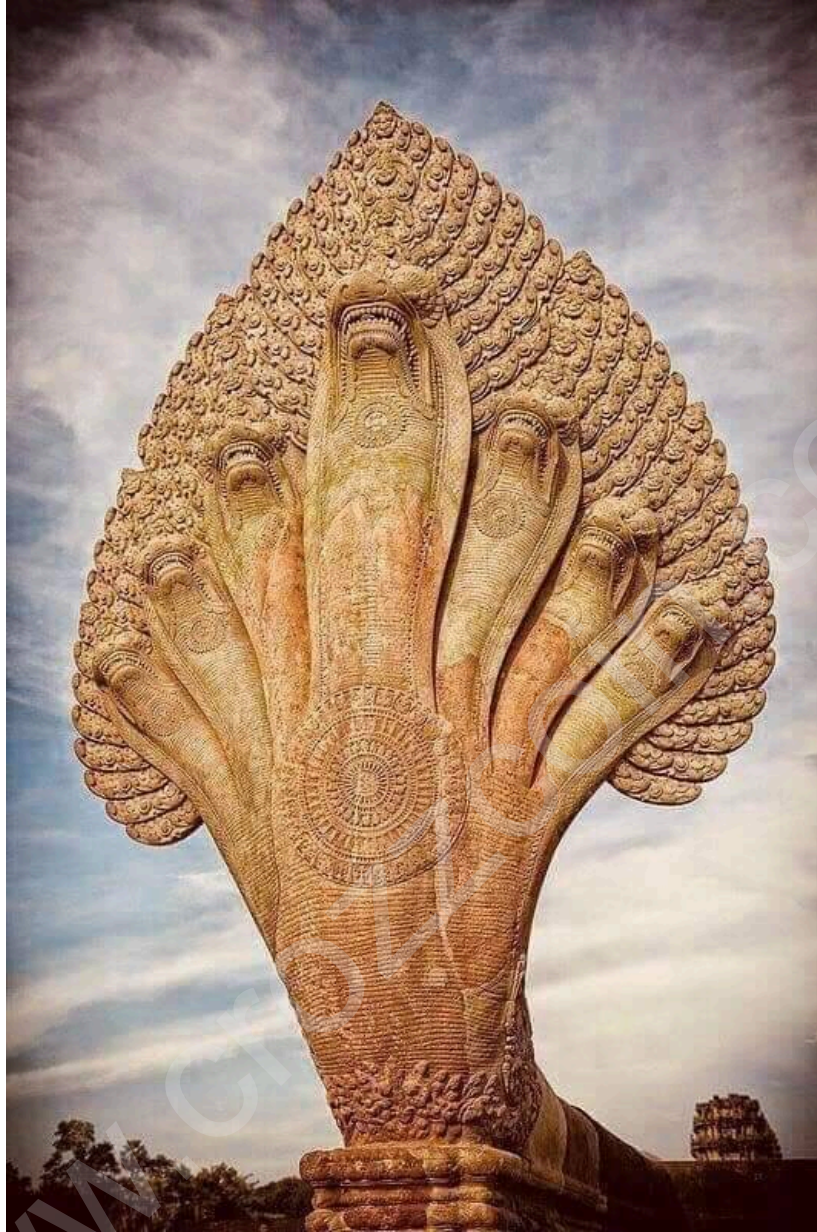
All these grand masters depict Saint John wearing a red robe.



Why would all these grand masters of the Renaissance add a dragon in their paintings of Saint John the Evangelist?



The connection between the missing Holy Grail in the Last Supper and the strange creature in these paintings indicate not only that a hidden message is present, but a biblical connection must be made to understand its meaning.



Revelations 12

1 A great sign appeared in heaven: a woman clothed with the **sun**, with the **moon** under her feet and a crown of twelve stars on her head. **2** She was pregnant and cried out in pain as she was about to give birth. **3** Then another sign appeared in heaven: an enormous **red dragon with seven heads** and ten horns and seven crowns on its heads. **4** Its tail swept a third of the stars out of the sky and flung them to the earth. The dragon stood in front of the woman who was about to give birth, so that it might devour her child the moment he was born. **5** She gave birth to a son, a male child, who “will rule all the nations with an iron scepter.” And her child was snatched up to God and to his throne. **6** The woman fled into the wilderness to a place prepared for her by God, where she might be taken care of for 1,260 days. **7** And there was war in Heaven: **Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels,**



*In various Asian religious traditions, the **Nāgas** (Sanskrit: नाग, romanized: Nāga) are a divine, or semi-divine, race of half-human, half-serpent beings that reside in the netherworld (Patala), and can occasionally take human or part-human form, or are so depicted in art. Furthermore, nāgas are also known as dragons and water spirits.*



Gustave Moreau 1861.