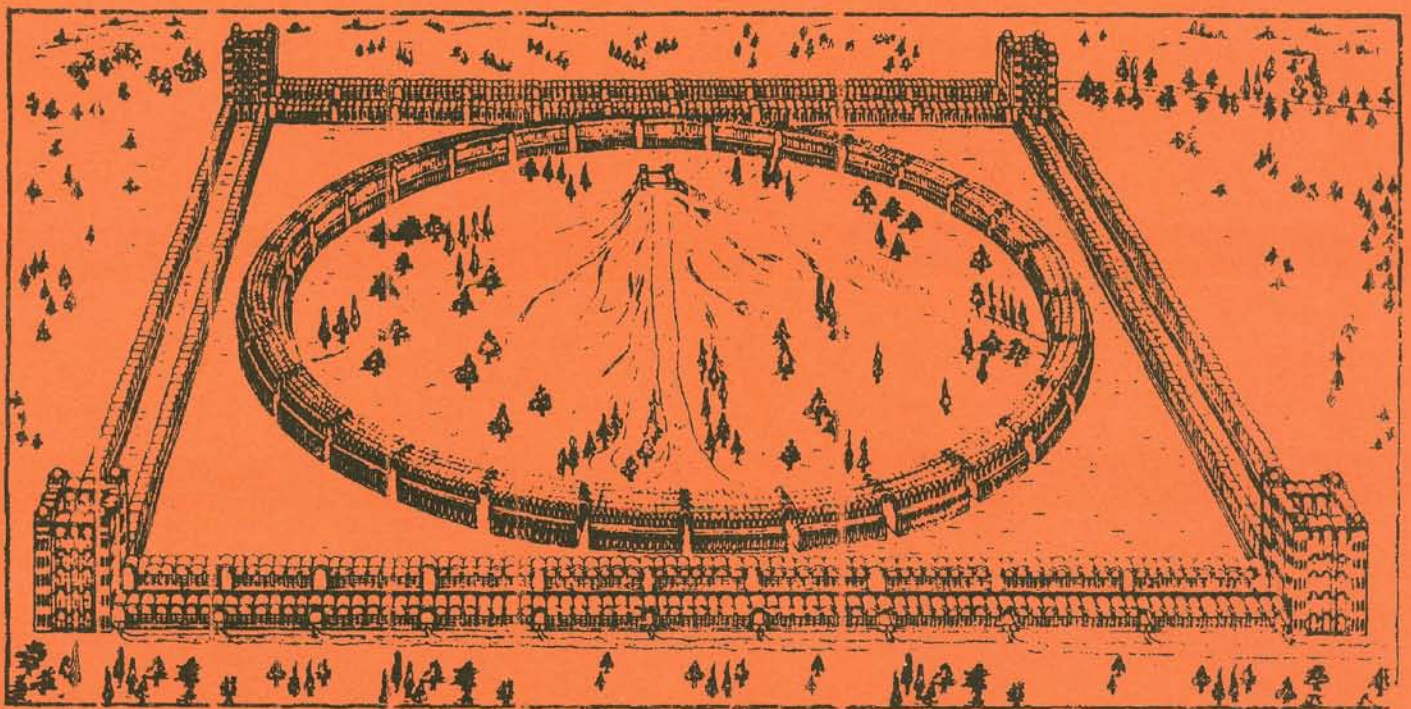


The TEMPLE of The Living God

Aspects of the Temple of Ezekiel's Prophecy



A (Tony) Newton

I N T R O D U C T I O N

THE MAIN FEATURES OF EZEKIEL'S TEMPLE

- (1) Its place in the sequence of Prophecy. The vision of the temple is revealed in the following order:

- (a) Ezekiel 36 & 37 The restoration of Israel.
- (b) Ezekiel 38 & 39 The destruction at Armageddon & Humbling of Jews & Gentiles.
- (c) Ezekiel 40, to 48 The Temple & Israel under Christ.

- (2) The complete temple consists of a city around a very high mount, in the land of Israel.

Ezekiel 40 - 2:

"In the visions of Elohim brought he me into the land of Israel, and he set me near (AV 'upon' is not correct because Ezekiel hasn't yet entered the temple - see beginning of verse 3 "so he brought me thither". Hebrew "el" means: towards, at on near, by") a very high mountain by (better, "upon" : Heb. & R.V. support the margin reference) which was as the frame of a city on (better, "from" : Hebrew prefix 'mem' signifying 'origin'.) the south (from where Ezekiel sees the temple around Mt. Zion.)."

Ezekiel 43 - 12:

"This is the law of the house; upon the top of the mountain the whole limit thereof round shall be most holy."

Note that this verse speaks of the inside of the temple area: The Elohim of Israel in glory (vv 1,2,) enters the eastern gate, and the house (v4) and the inner court (v5) to the place of Christ's throne (v7).

(Mt. Zion to be elevated: Zech: 14 - 4,9,10; Ps. 48 - 2; Isa. 2 - 2,3; Ps. 132 - 13,14, Jerem: 3 - 17; Micah: 4 - 1)

- (3) The outside buildings of the temple are a square: side 1 mile.

Ezekiel 42 - 15 to 20. Notice every side: North, South, East & West, ALL are measured with the measuring REED.

(note: v20. The word "reeds" is in italics. The Word of God is teaching us by example that in the future when the measuring unit "reeds" is omitted, the word "REEDS" is intended to be understood. Where cubits are intended, the word cubit is never omitted. This is important when considering the Altar measures in chapter 43 - 13.). "Cubits" in italics should be "REEDS".

"500 reeds" = 500 x 6 large cubits (Ezek: 40 - 5). = 3,000 cubits,
= 6,000 feet (approx), since a cubit & a handbreadth is equal approximately to 2 feet.
= a little more than a mile. (1 mile = 5,280 feet).

(4) The GATE - PATTERNS reveal many gates in the square buildings.

(a) Ezek: 40 - 6 to 18 : give the details of the EAST gate.

(note that verse 18 reveals "gates" (plural) in the same row of buildings. Ezekiel is only taken through ONE gate.). "Gates" here refer to any PAIR of gates at either end of any one cellae building, since he is dealing with the cellae pavement (floor) that lies between them.

(The plural "gates" is used again in verse 38 confirming many gates for the NORTH cellae.)

(b) Ezek: 40 - 20 to 23 : The gate pattern for the NORTH gate.

24 to 26 : " " " " " SOUTH " .

The Prophet now crosses over & looks the INNER gates across the courtyard.

(c) Ezekiel 40 - 28 to 31 : The SOUTH INNER gate.

32 to 34 : " EAST " " " .

35 to 37 : " NORTH " " " .

39 : Ezekiel looks from the north INNER row of cellae and sees the inside of the outer row of buildings, and the tables at the inside porches.

40 : He goes through the out gate on the north and sees the slaughter blocks on either side of the steps as one goes up to enter the temple from the north.

(5) The Circle Cellae.

Ezekiel 40 - 44

: "and without the INNER gate were the cellae of the singers."
Referring to the CIRCLE cellae on the inside ("without") the inner court buildings.

(otherwise, "without" would refer to the outer court!).

Note also the Sept. V. for this verse: "There were two chambers in the inner court - one at the back of the gate looking to the north, TURNING southward, and one at the back of the southern gate which looks to the north." (Showing that they understood the idea of "turning" cellae, from the Hebrew words.).

v 46 : "The priests, the keepers of the charge of the altar: the sons of Zadok = the glorified Saints. (Ezekiel 44 - 15,16).

"The sons of Levi" - the restored & purified mortal levites.
(Ezekiel 44 - 10 to 14).

(6) The Altar Court - A Square - Side 200 feet (100 cubits).

v47 : The measure of the court around the Altar on the top of Mt. Zion.

v48,49 : The measures of the inner side of the Circle building's porches, facing the mountain.

Ezekiel 41 : Gives details of the circular range of buildings.

Ezekiel 42 : Gives details of the outer court cellae and their entrances to the upper rooms.

Ezekiel 43 - 13 to 15 : refer to the edge measures of the altar.

(7) Altar Measures.

Ezekiel 43 - 16 : "Ariel's" measures... 12 REEDS square. The actual altar surface upon which the sacrifices are laid.

- 17 : The measure of the greater court ("settle") around the "lion" altar... 14 "REEDS" square.
The furthest outside limit of the mountain top court is 100 cubits (Ezekiel 40 - 47).

Ezekiel 45 - 1 to 7 : The placing of the temple site in the portion known as "The Holy Oblation" for Christ and the Glorified Saints.

(8) The Corner Courts.

Ezekiel 46 - 19 to 24 : The description of the "four Corner Courts" for the cooking of the food & sacrifices.

- 22. 40 reeds high = 240 cubits high = 480 feet high.

Ezekiel 47 - 1 : Waters flow from the altar's south side, through the south outer gate, and turning, flow eastwards to the Dead Sea.

The verse may be literally translated:

"And he brought me again to the door of the house and behold waters issuing from under a threshold of the house eastward (for the face of the house is east) and the waters descending from under the right side of the house from south to the altar."

The words "from south to the altar" = "from the altar's south".
(note the Sept. V. of this expression.).

(9) There are TWO rivers flowing down to the Dead Sea. Ezekiel 47 - 8,9.

"Rivers" (margin "TWO rivers"). Hebrew word is DUAL and means "BOTH rivers" or "two rivers".

Note that "two rivers" is applied to the "river" (singular of the same verse at the end.) Two streams from one altar source.
CONTRAST directions for Ezek. 47 v 15 & Ezek. 48 v 1. Border provinces.

(10) Land Measures - demand REEDS.

The Land of Promise is defined as "The Land between the River Euphrates and the river of Egypt (The river NILE)." Genesis 15 - 18.

The Land is divided into 13 "divisions", made up of 12 cantonments, and the Holy Oblation, which is the same as one of the other parts in width.

The width of "The Holy Oblation" is "25,000 reeds" (Ezekiel 48 - 8,9).

These cantonments run east-west.

Thus, the full width of the land of promise measures: 13 x 25,000 reeds.

$$\begin{aligned} &= 325,000 \text{ reeds. Now a reed is 6 large cubits} = 12 \text{ feet} \\ &\text{and "500 reeds"} = 6,000 \text{ feet.} \\ &\text{(over a mile)} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, 325,000 reeds = 325,000 ÷ 500 = 650 miles

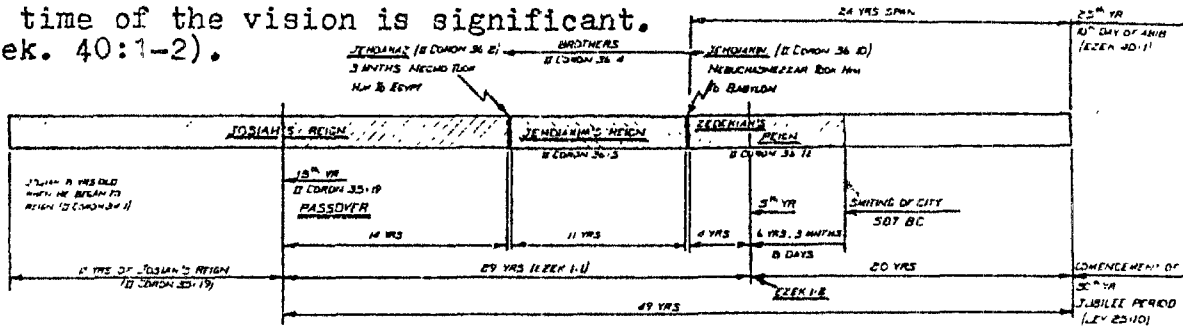
Now, 650 miles is the approximate distance from the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsular to the Amanus mountains that form the northern border at the south of Turkey.

Thus, "reeds" fits the land measures.

"THE TEMPLE OF EZEKIEL'S PROPHECY"

EZEKIEL Chapter 40.

- v1 The time of the vision is significant.
(Ezek. 40:1-2).



*Clearly, the END of the 25th year of the Captivity would be the 50th from Josiah's Passover.

*"10th of the 1st month" of the Religious year, speaks of the beginning of PASSOVER.
(While they are captive in Babylon!)

*The same day, in the Civil year (commencing in the 7th month) speaks of "Day of Atonement", the day that introduces "Jubilee".

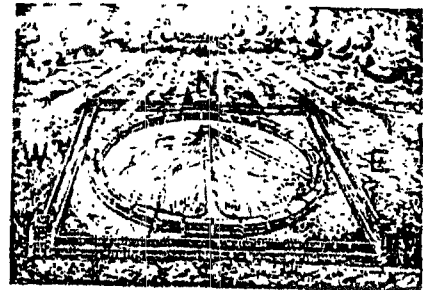
These ideas are all brought together in an association of ideas, culminating in the great passing over of sins, coverings, and every man being free and possessing the land for ever!

- v2 The vision was "from God" and also about the future "elohim".

Here is the first picture of the TEMPLE.

*Zion is to be elevated: Zech. 14:4,9,10
Psalm 48:2
Psalm 132:13,14
Isa. 2:2,3 etc.

*Ezekiel sees it from the south side.



- v3 The measuring line of flax: "righteousness"
The REED for the measuring of the building.

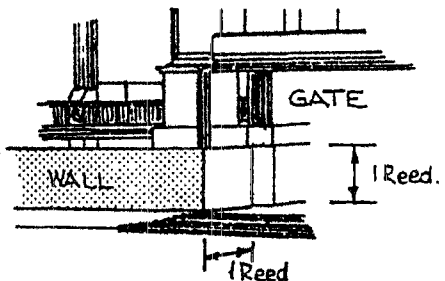
- v4 *The exhortation: "eyes" "ears" "heart".

- v5 "WALL"....ON the outside of the house,
round about.

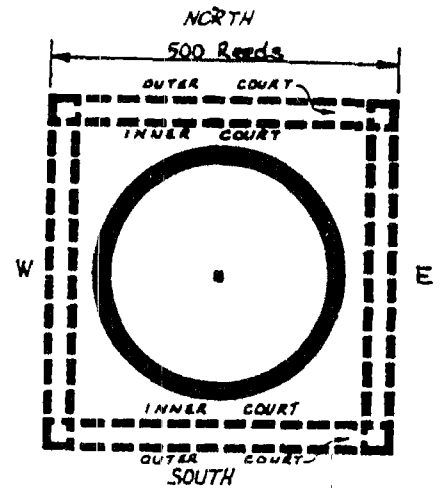
"REED" = six long cubits. (a cubit + a span)
= about 12 feet

So he measures the cross-section of the wall.
Its length is not given here.

*The length of the wall is given in Ezek.
42:20.



Ezek. 42:15....Here is the measure of the outside of the Temple...a SQUARE of 500 reeds or 3000 cubits, or 6000 feet (a mile)
:20....Note: the WALL "round about" is the same length as the outside of the temple.



v6 THE EAST GATE. Important, because it sets the pattern for the other gates.

EZEKIEL 40

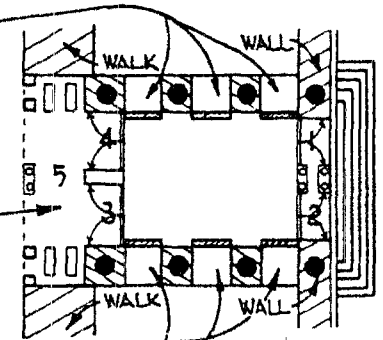
v7 *"little chambers" ... floor space = 1 reed square.

** (verse 10 states that there are three on each side of the gate).

*"spaces between the little chambers: 5 cu.

v7-8 *"Threshold & porch within the gate" are 1 reed broad (numbered 1,2,3,4)

v8 "The Porch (5) ..inward" 8 cubits + 2 cu. posts.



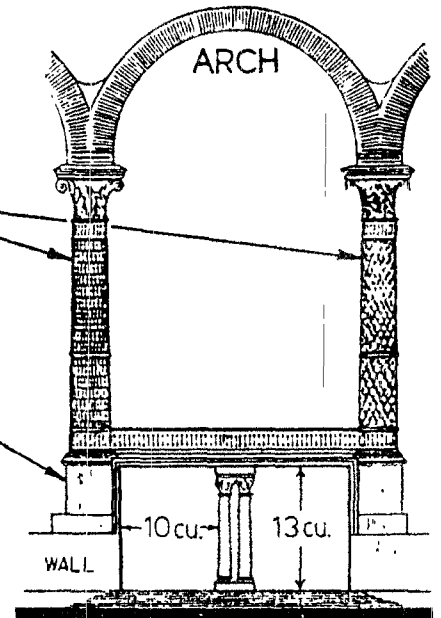
v10 *Three "little chambers" on each side of the Gate. *"i.e. runner-chambers" see 1 Kings 14:28.

*The "posts" have a common measure, given in verse 14. (Pedestals + palm-like pillars) v16.

v11 *The "DOOR" (v13) = "entry".. 10cu. broad
13cu. high

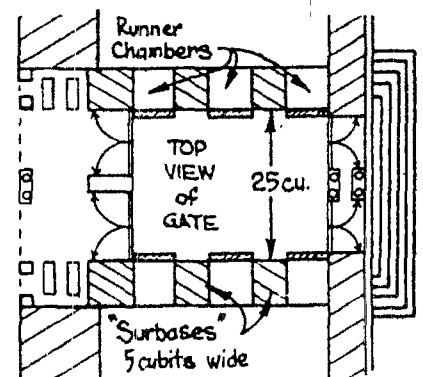
v12 *The Boundary structures" (which are the "narrow windows" (v16) or "fretted tracery" in stone; ('arabesques') or latticework which is open).

*"6 cubits" = the HEIGHT of the runner chambers.



v13 *the WIDTH of the gate: 25 cubits
"door against door" = the full width of both
the front threshold and
the inner threshold
(the thresholds will have doors, both at the 7 steps and the inner porches also)

v14 *Palm-like pillars (posts)...60 cu/pair, were made for the posts (surbases) at the side of the gate, as well as for those about the court.



"60 cubits"..(end of v10) are for pairs of posts on either side of the gate: each pair are linked by arches. This view of 30 cubits for each great pillar upon a surbase of 5 x 6 x 13 cu. provides a better proportion for the height of the building with its galleries overhead, and for the width of the gate and arches.

v15 *The LENGTH of the gate: 50 cubits

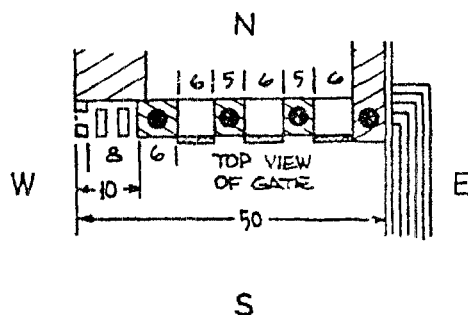
v16 *"narrow windows" = Margin gives 1 Kings 6:4

The words are rendered, "windows of fixed latticework" (RV).

Gesenius states: "windows closed with bars, or lattice."

Bro. Sulley suggests that these may be arabesque architecture: fretted tracery of beautiful design...of perforated work

*These are applied to (a) the little chambers
(b) their posts
(c) the arches



EZEKIEL 40

"arches" = Heb. "elammim". Gesenius derives this from "ool" & "eel" root not used as a verb, but of wide extent in the derivatives. The primary notion is "to ROLL".. whence "ay'l" a RAM from its twisted & curled horns. Also, "ool" belly or abdomen, so called from its roundness.

Young's literal retains "arches", so does RV, The arch is in the shape of

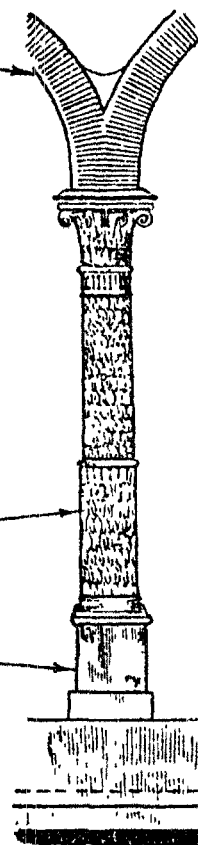
- (i) a rib
- (ii) a rainbow
- (iii) a horn

thus forming a curved lintel with great spiritual lessons behind them.

"Palm-Trees" upon the POSTS: "artificial palm-trees"(Bagster).

In architecture, a palm-like pillaster (Strong).

*These in turn demand great arches to span across the top, curved for great strength rather than a FLAT 50-foot stone lintel.



v17 *The outer court = the area of ground between the two rows of buildings that make up the square.

*"chambers" = any large building open at side or ends & subdivided by pillars.

*"cellae" = sections of a cella - i.e. a large structure comprising many smaller subdivisions.

*"thirty cellae" = because Ezekiel has only traversed THREE sides of the outer court.

$30 \div 3 = 10$. \therefore there must be TEN cellae for each side

*The cellae are UPON the pavement which is at the SIDE of each gate. (v18).

v18 *This pavement at the side of the gate is the lower pavement, implying that there is at least one other pavement above.

v19 *Ezekiel measures the fullest width of the outer court, 100 cubits, from the inner face of the outer gate (not the face of the most inner porch Ch.40:9) but the door face (note Ezek. 42:2 to the north door = 100 cu)
*Ezekiel then goes from the EAST to the NORTH and measures the same "door to door".

*GATE TO GATE - shows that the gates are directly opposite each other.

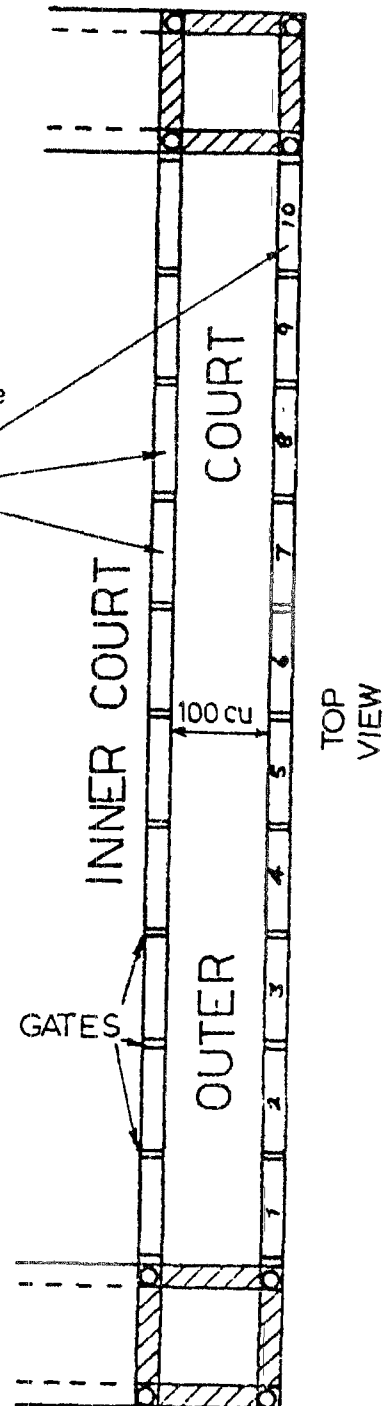
v20 *THE OUTER COURT NORTH, GATE: Vv 20-23.

*Now the patterns repeat themselves. We are in a position to quickly grasp what is being revealed.

v21 *after the measure of the FIRST gate"

v22 "after the measure of the gate that looketh toward the east."

v23 "Again, the inner gate is opposite the outer gate. "



EZEKIEL 40

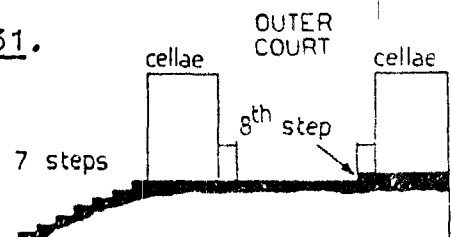
v24 *THE OUTER COURT SOUTH GATE: Vv 24-27.

v27 *NOTE: important change to follow. Having said the inner gate is 100 cubits across the south outer court, Ezekiel now moves across the court to the inner gate.

v28 *THE INNER COURT GATE on the south: Vv 28-31.

*the SAME pattern, except the "ascent 8 steps. "

*better, "the ascent IS eight steps" and steps for the OUTER gate, & the eighth for the INNER gate.



v30 *An extra feature is the measurement of the ARCHES are given....

....a 25 cubit span, spanning the 25 cu. wide gate; and five cubits thick resting upon the five cubit wide pillaster (surbase) which is between the little chambers. Everything fits.

v32 *THE INNER COURT EAST: Vv 32-34.

v35 *THE INNER COURT NORTH GATE: Vv 35-37.

v38 *Now Ezekiel looks across the outer court on the north side and sees the inner porch of 10 cubits wide, where there are posts and also where the burnt offerings are washed!

v39 Four tables in the inner porch

v40 Four tables *OUTSIDE as one goeth up the steps

v41 EIGHT tables altogether

v42 The slaughter-blocks are measured.

v43 Inside, where the other tables are, there are hooks for hanging the carcasses up.

v44 *THE CIRCULAR RANGE IN THE INNER COURT.

"outside the inner gate", in the INNER court were the cellae of the singers.

*Ezekiel is moving once again into the central parts of the Temple.

*The circular range of buildings are beside the inner part of the north inner-court buildings. Their aspect is generally towards the SOUTH, when looking at the northern semi-circle of cellae.

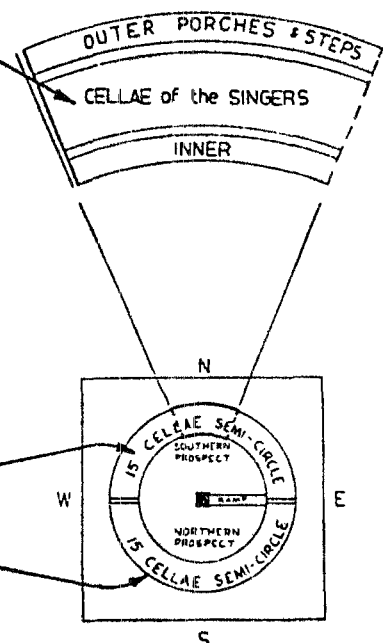
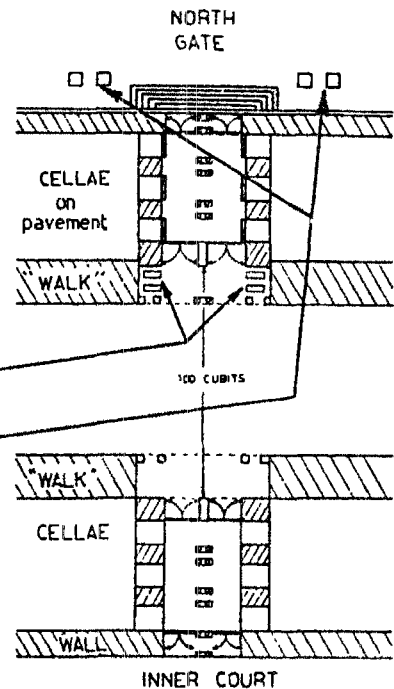
*The southern semicircle, facing north, is also at the side of the EAST gate, gradually receding away from the centre of the eastern side, from whence the southern section is divided from the northern semicircle.

"Sept. V" = "There were two chambers in the inner court - one at the back of the gate looking to the north turning southward and one at the back of the southern gate, but which looks to the north."

There is a recognition of the turning of the circle, but the side of the east facing the north gave them problems!

v45 *"While the mortal Levites operate in the northern semicircle

(*mortal Levites = keepers of the charge of the house (Ezek. 44: 13,14) - were not to come near Yahweh's holy things)



v46 the Glorified Saints operate within the southern semicircle."
 (*Glorified Saints = keepers of the charge of the sanctuary (Ezek. 44:15,16) - were to come near Yahweh)

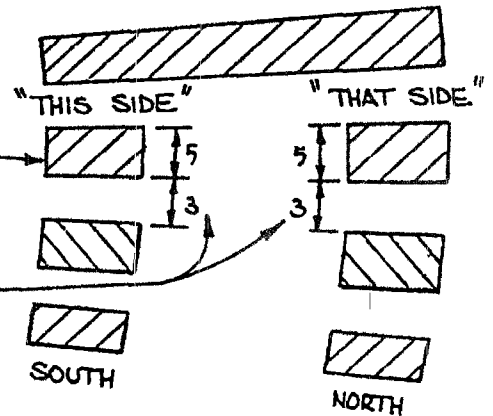
"FROM AMONG" the Sons of Levi intimate that the two classes of priests are to operate in the circular cellae.

v47 *Ezekiel ascends the ALTAR in the centre of the circle, and he measures the COURT: 100 cubits square: The altar faces the house in every direction 360 degrees.

v48 *Ezekiel leaves the altar at the centre and descends and enters the innermost porch of the circular cellae.

He measures the breadth of the posts, on each side of the porch: south side & north side. "On this side & that side".

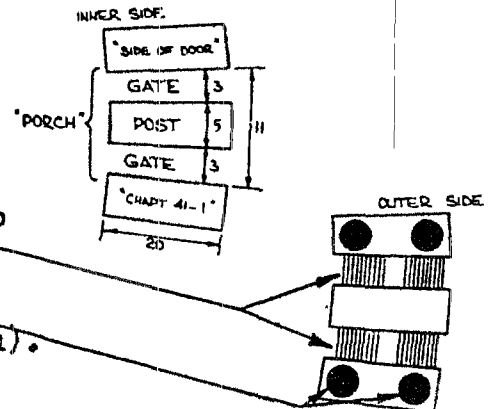
He measures also the breadth of the gate i.e. the gap between each post on the south side of the porch and between each post on the north side of the porch.
 i.e. "5" "5"
 and "3" "3"



v49 *He measures the length & breadth of the porch on the south side:
 20 cu. long x 11 cu. wide

*The same measures for the north side of the porch where there are steps in the porches by which the people are enabled to enter the temple.

*There are pillars to the porch posts on either side of the porch (south & north).

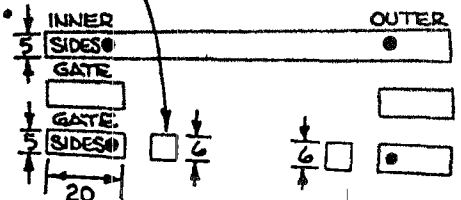


EZEKIEL Chapter 41.

v1 *Ezekiel now measures the posts of the temple nearest to the Altar side of the Temple, that is, the south-side of the floor.

*He measures their widths as he crosses from one side of the floor to the other; i.e. from the inner porch side of the floor to the outer porch side of the floor.

*v21 tells us that these posts were "square" thus giving us the other post dimension, i.e. the length of the posts.



- v2 *The breadth of the entrance (margin) is 10 cu. (the width of the two spaces (3 cu. each) and the central posts between them (5 cu.) = 11 cu.

(He now looks back and views the inner porches)

*The sides of the door (entrance) i.e. the two adjacent posts of the same southern side porch, are each 5 cubits.

These posts are 40 x 20 cu. The longer being the height, as the 20 cubits were given earlier as 20 cubits long. (Ezek. 40:49).

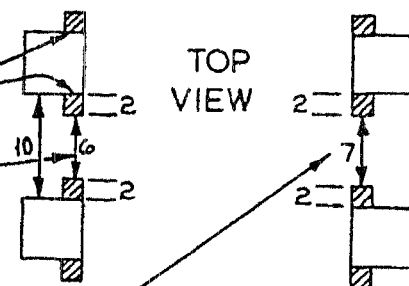
- v3 *He now goes inward through the inner side door of the temple. (i.e. the south side of the floor).

*He measures the two posts like door jams on either side of the entrance opening: 2 cu.

entrance 6 cubits

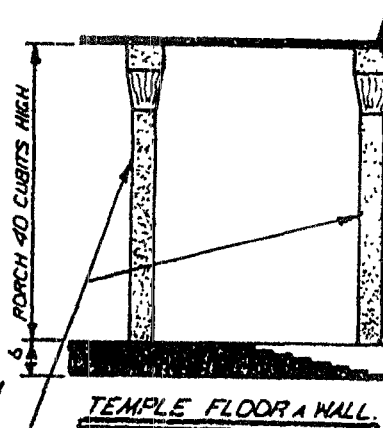
on the northern side of the same floor, the

entrance 7 cubits



- v4 *He now measures the inside rooms: rib to rib

20 cu. x 20 cu. The breadth and height are given. These really are the length & height, since the floor breadth = 16 cubits, the full entrance width: (v2)...i.e. 10 cu. entrance + 2 x 1/2 6 cu.



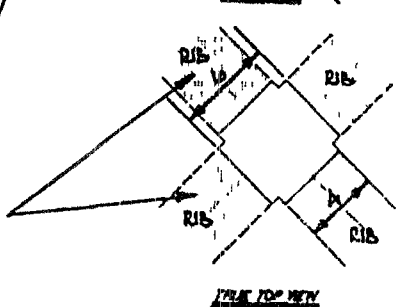
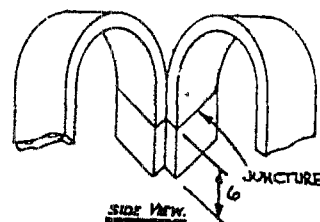
*This temple floor area is "The Most Holy".

- v5 *He measures the height of the foundation floor of the temple...6 cubits high. No other measure is given to the wall which suggests it is a rampart wall: foundation-floor, the side of which is a wall.

*v20 states that from the ground..ON..the wall of the temple.

RV = "From the ground unto above the door were cherubim and palm trees made: thus was the wall of the temple."

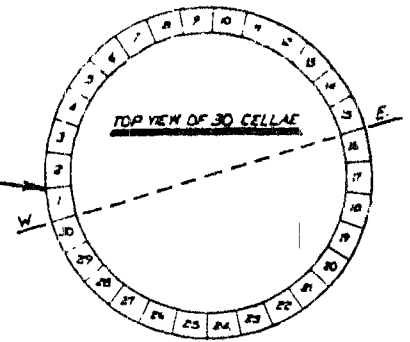
*"side-chamber" = "RIB" (as in Gen. 2:22). = 4 cubits width.



These would leave a cubit space on either side of the rib, when sitting or springing from the 6 cubit posts in the Most Holy.

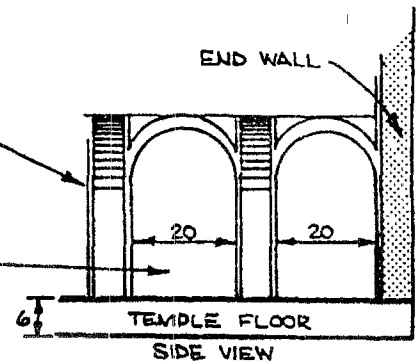
- v6 *Heb. "and the ribs - rib to rib - were three (ranks) and thirty times."

"rib-to-rib" signifies stories above the first bottom row of ribs above the rampart wall.



- v8 *The ribs, springing from the 6 cubit posts in the temple, take hold in the END WALL of v 12. They do not enter the rampart wall, but spring from a point 6 cubits up from the floor, from the posts of the temple.

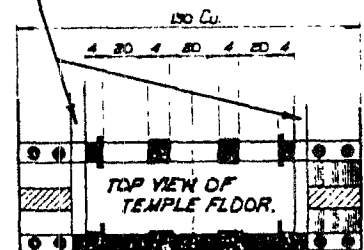
- v7 *From the juncture (6 cu. up from the ground) of the 6 cu. square posts of the temple, there is also a vaulting, widening, and spreading out, as it ascends to the highest point of the ceiling of the twenty cubit rooms.



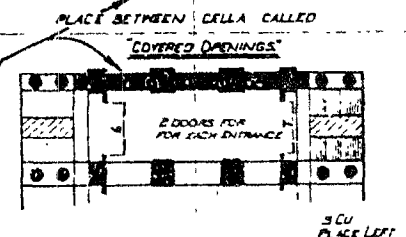
- v9 *The thickness of the end-wall of the building into which the ribs take hold, is 5 cubits. This wall has its dimensions given in v12.

The "place left" appears to be the place that unites the vaulted rib-work within (that rises up to the centre of the 20 cu. rooms inside) with the porches.

- v10 "Between the cellae.. a space of 20 cubits "round about the house on every side" all the way about the circular range.



- v11 The two doors (for each set of ribbed rooms right across the temple floor) were placed towards the "place left"....one on the north side of the floor and the other at the south side of the temple floor.



"The breadth of the "place left" = 5 cu.

- v12 *"building" (masculine ending in Hebrew) = the end wall (of v6 & v9).

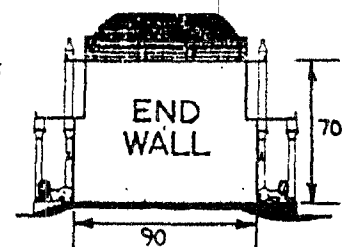
measures:- 5 cu. thick (v9) x 70 x 90.

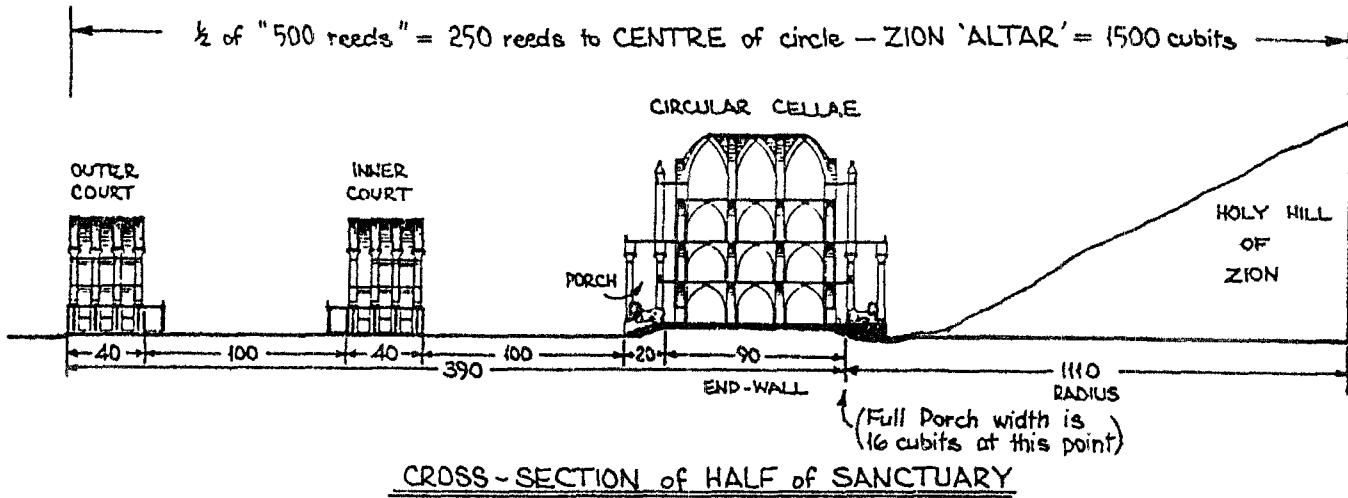
The 70 cu. broad (the lesser dimension)= the height because the ribs must "take hold" of the end wall.

The 90 cu. length would lie parallel with the floor level.

"towards the west" = the circular range is divided into two sections. This refers to the western side of the northern semi-circle.

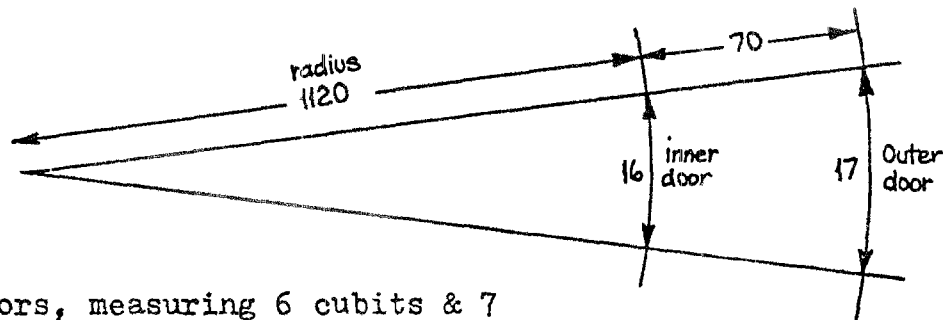
*The "20 cubits" for the covered openings, finds its measure given between the specifications of "the place left" (Vv9,11).





Since the full width of the porch as the south side of the "place left" is given as "16 cubits", the full entrance width at the south side of the temple floor will be slightly larger, due to the increased circumference as one moves out from the centre of the circle.

For any given angle, the arc increases proportionally as the radius increases.



The two doors, measuring 6 cubits & 7 cubits with their pillars & porches, are in the correct proportion in harmony with the circular shape.

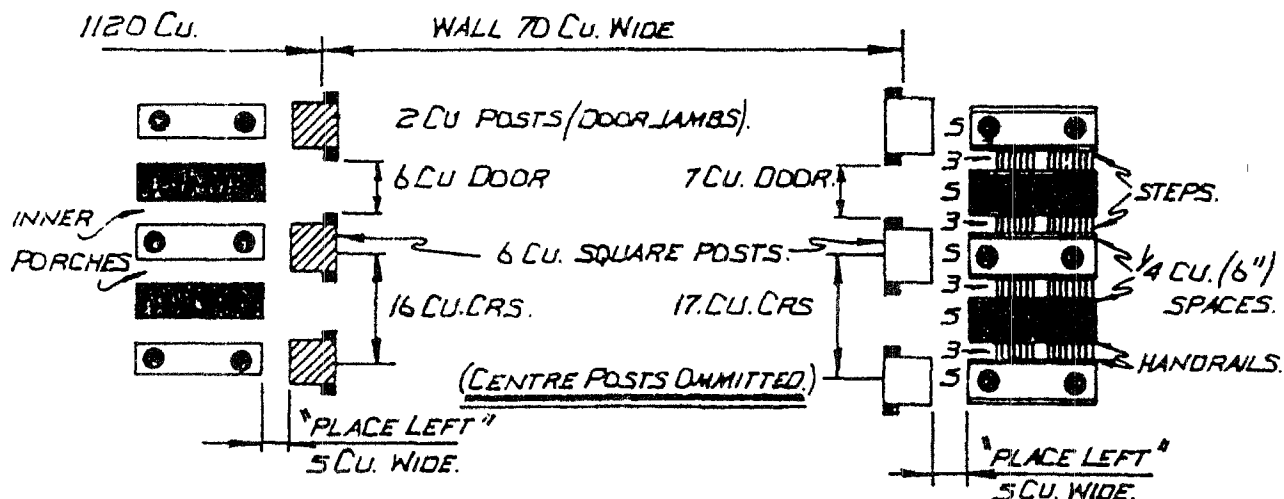
Thus, $\frac{1120 \text{ cubits}}{1190} = \frac{16 \text{ cubits}}{17 \text{ cubits}}$
 (ie. $\frac{1120 + 70 \text{ cu.}}{1190} \times$ (where "x" stands for the width of the outer door etc.)

Therefore, $x = \frac{16 \times 1190}{1120} = 17.$

The ratio of the two doors is in the EXACT proportion that the circular interpretation of the house requires. This confirms Bro. Sulley's interpretation of Ezekiel 40 - 44 where he points out that the circular interpretation of the inner cellae of the Singers, satisfies their positions and aspects in relation to the north & south and east directions.

Although the posts of the temple would be very slightly tapered, the measures show that door-space of "7 cubits" on the outer side, absorbs the increase in width: The pillars remain the same measures.

Likewise, in the outer porches where the steps are; the dimensions of the pillars are the same, but the width of the spaces (still 3 cubits wide) will have the extra $\frac{1}{4}$ cubit space on either side of the porch probably used for "handrails of 6 inches".



It should be noted that although the "16 cubits" & "17 cubits" are in the exact proportion & ratio as required by the circle, yet the actual "doors" are not!

This is obvious at a glance: $\frac{6}{7} \neq \frac{16}{17}$

In keeping the posts of the temple floor the same size at either end, the extra cubit on the outer side is absorbed completely by the outer door opening of "7 cubits", instead of being equally distributed among the "6 cubit door posts", the "2 cubit door jambs", and the actual door openings between them!

It should also be noted that the width of the outer porches are the same as the width of the outer doors..a full "17 cubits".

For the outer porches, remember to add in the four $\frac{1}{4}$ -cubit handrails spaces, which are extra to the actual 3 cubit entrance gap between the handrails on either side of the steps in the porches.

Thus, "16 cubits + 4 x $\frac{1}{4}$ cubits" = 17 cubits.

EZEKIEL 41

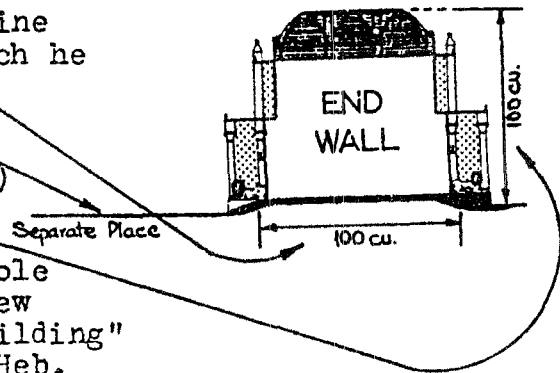
v13 *At the West end, he measures the width of the house (not counting the porches)....

*i.e.....100 cu. ...long (wide), in line with the Separate place, which he then measures.

*The Separate Place 100 cu.

*The HEIGHT of the building (fem. Heb) = 100 cubits.

(the "building" here, which is the whole circle-cella, is feminine in the Hebrew and must not be confused with the "building" (end wall v12) which is masculine in Heb. (*The 2nd word "building" of v12 refers to the cellae, though masculine)).



v14 *Ezekiel goes over to the EASTERN side of the circle, and measures there also.

*the "breadth" (which is the width of the building) is in line with the Separate Place, which he measures at the same time in order.

v15 *He measures the "HEIGHT" of the cellae 100 cu.

"and the inner Temple and the porches of the court, the thresholds and the latticed windows and the galleries round about on their three (stories) over against the threshold (were) thin trees round about, and the earth unto the windows and openings being covered unto from above the doorway and unto the house within & without and unto all the wall round about, by the inside & the outside, (of) measures." (i.e. to the full extent)

The whole temple will be covered in vines and creepers all the way round...for beauty and for great spiritual lessons.

v18 *Cherubim and palm-like pillars are upon the huge surbases that form the sides of the porch entrances into the temple proper.

Lion & Man on each pillar bringing home the principles of God-manifestation, and the guarding and overseeing of the WAY that leads to life everlasting.



v19 *The whole extent around the circle buildings.

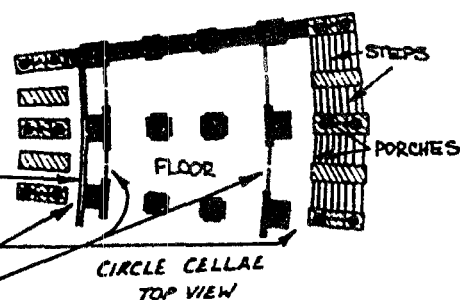
v20 *These cherubim are of great height, above the door entrances to the Temple proper.

v21 *Temple 6 cu. posts squares: so also is the sanctuary. The APPEARANCES of each side are the SAME. The posts are looking to every aspect in the house: altar & entrance etc.

v22 *The ALTAR of wood. "The altar of wood is three cubits high and the length thereof two cubits; from the turning thereof and the base thereof and the walls thereof (are) of wood".

*The altar is placed between the v 21 dealing with the temple posts and v 23 where the two turning doors are mentioned.

This suggests that the "altar of wood" is positioned somewhere convenient in the "place left" on the inner side of the Temple floor.



v23 "TWO doors" -- one on the north and one on the south side of the Temple floor. (compare verse 11).

v24 *Double-leaved doors.
*ON them were carvings of cherubim and palm-like pillars.

v25 *"thick planks" = Heb. "ab ets" = thick trees.

Thick: is translated...(a) "thick" cloud
Exod. 19:9
(b) "thick clouds"
2 Sam. 22:12
(c) "clouds"
Job 20:6
(d) "thickets"
Jer. 4:29

planks: "ets" = trees, gallows, wood, stick
timber, stock, staff,
"(VINE) tree" Ezek. 15:2.

*Thus, the idea is of "thick shade of vines" that is upon the face of the porch without.

v26 "And to the latticed windows (arabesques) and palm-tree pillars on the one side and on the other side on the sides of the porch, and to the ribs of the house are shades (of the trees)".

EZEKIEL Chapter 42.

v1 *Ezekiel leaves the inner temple and returns to the inner cellae of the NORTH court.

*Behind him is the separate place, and in front of him lies the northern range of the outer court buildings northwards.

v2 Before him, stretches 100 cubits across the outer court to the outer gate. Standing in the length of the inner court gate, he is given the breadth of the inner court cellae.
i.e. "50 cubits" which is easy to understand

v3 = over against the twenty inner court cellae (which are for the Levitical priests. v13) and also over against the pavement (which is for the outer court buildings) are three stories.
i.e. Inner court buildings & outer court buildings (which are over against each other) are three rows.

v4 On either side of the outer court, there is a "walk"...a path... 10 cubits wide, a height of one cubit from the court.

v5 *Ezekiel seems to be giving general details of the galleried structures:

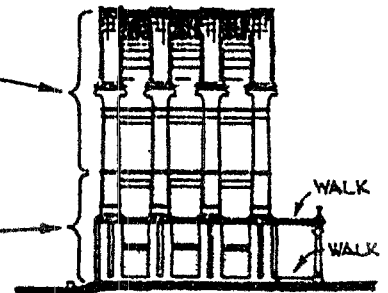
(a) those on either side of the inner court cellae for the Levitical priests.
i.e. north outer court cellae & inner circular range.

(b) those two ranges of buildings on either side of the outer COURT

*Consider these two alternatives in order. First, the two ranges of buildings flanking the outer court.

(i) the "UPPER" cellae implies that there are two cellae above "the lowest & middlemost" from the ground.

(ii) the two cellae above are "narrower" than the lower two, because the lower two have a "walk" of 10 cubits wide, the second one being constructed OVER the porches.



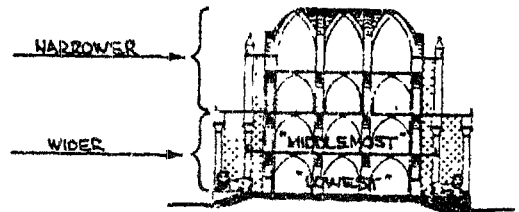
THUS, the two "upper cellae" are narrower than the lower two, NOT HAVING WALKS to them.

*Secondly, the inner circle cellae; contrasted with the northern outer court cellae.

- (i) The "upper" (higher..200 ft. compared with 120 ft. of the outer court cellae) of the circular range are "narrower" (RSV) because they "ate away from the height" having less width because of narrower upper porches.

The TWO higher cellae of the circle are tied together by their common porch outside them on either side.

The two LOWER cellae are united by their common porch (40 cu. high) on either side.

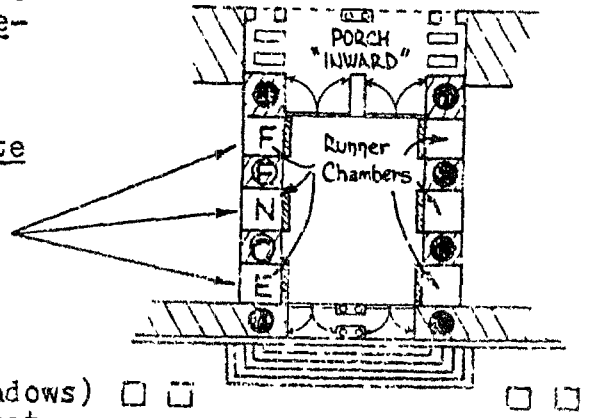


- v6 *A feature that can ONLY apply to the circular range of buildings.

"they had not PILLARS as the courts.." (because they are constructed with "ribs") This suggests that the mighty pillars of the outer court are tremendously strong (as the word 'elammim' suggests), while the rib-work of the inner court circle-range requires a "CONTRACTING" with increased height.

- v7 "The "FENCE" on either side of the gate of the inner court cellae Vv 7 to 12.

"fence" (AV "wall")..better, "fence" (as Ps. 63:3) "Gader" = wall, fence, espec. an enclosure.



The runner chambers, and the 5 surbases, and arabesques (lateral windows) form a "fence" on either side of the gate.

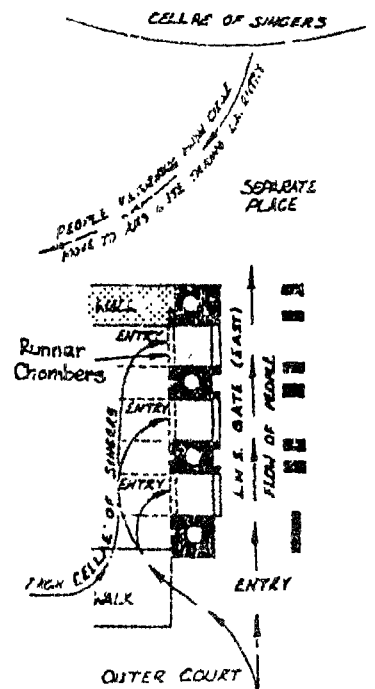
- v7 *Its length = 50 cubits, which the length of the gate.
*"over against" = "by the side of" (RV)

*behind Ezekiel is the 100 cu. separate place to the inner circular range of the Temple.

- v9 *The ENTRY into the cellae buildings is on the EAST SIDE of the gate and is approached from gate or "fence".

- v10 *The "runner chambers" were in the thickness of the "fence". Better "breadth" than thickness. (the runner chambers being over against the separate place, on one side & over against the outer range of buildings on the other).

"towards the east"....there are cellae or runner chambers on the eastern side of the temple, in all respects like the buildings on the north.



- v11 *The details for the north gate are exactly the same for the other two sides...east and west. 50 cu. x 25 cu.
- v12 "In the eastern gate, the entrance into the cellae is to the left (southwards) after one turns from the gate which is towards the west.

*On the inside of the cellae, Ezekiel sees an entrance in the top of the way where the "lifts will ascend and descend to and from the upper cellae".

- v13 *These are the twenty cellae of the Levites: the north & south inner court cellae which are both "over against" the separate place, and also "over against" the north & south outer court cellae.

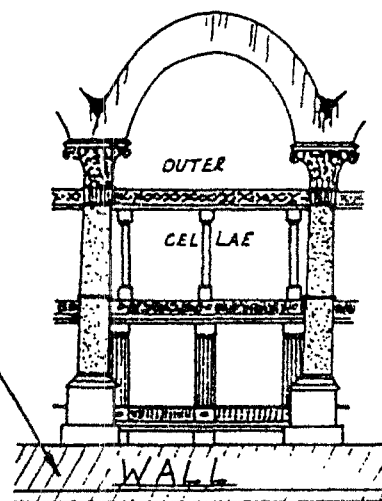
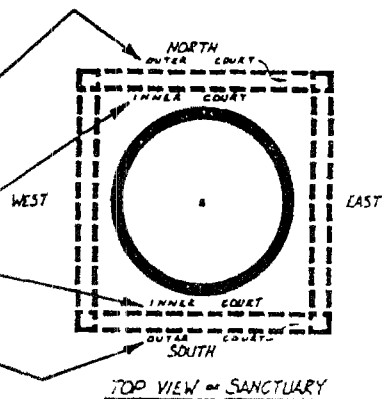
- v15 *Ezekiel is now taken to the eastern outer gate, and the whole outside of the temple is measured...four sides with the measuring REED.

500 reeds x 500 reeds.

- v20 *The "WALL" on the outside of the building must be a part of the building 500 x 500.

*"the profane place" probably used for sanitation: the whole way around the four sides. *note, REEDS are intended when word is omitted.

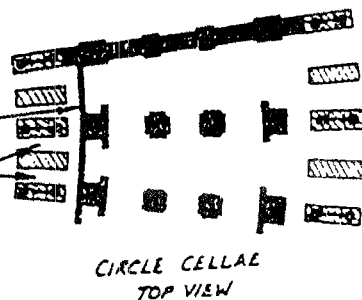
THE ALTAR on Mount Zion.



EZEKIEL 43

- v12 *All around the mountain from the top down to the limit is "most Holy".

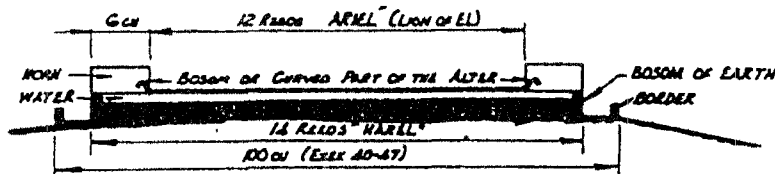
*The limit is the Table before Yahweh, on the inside of the circular buildings, just before the innermost porches next to the place left. (compare Ezek. 41:22). The circular range is called "THE Most Holy" (Ezek. 41:4).



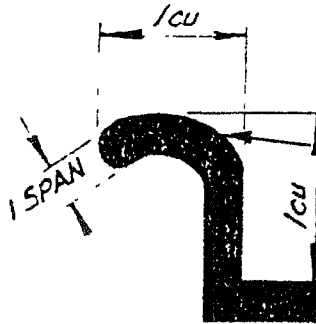
"WHO shall ascend into the Hill of Yahweh, or who shall stand in His Holy Place?"

Only the Christ & His glorified saints.
NONE ELSE!

- v13 *He re-establishes the cubit as the long cubit and begins measuring the BORDERS of the altar first. "Cubit measures first".



*"Bottom" = "Bosom" (RV) is essentially the part that holds the sacrifice within the altar. (from a root to "enclose")



It measures a cubit up from the altar and a cubit in breadth, while its thickness is a span.

*"higher place" = "CURVED BACK" (it has been translated "back" of an animal, hence a "curved" back).

- v14 *"Bottom of the ground" = "Bosom of earth"
 *Since there are two courts (v14) one smaller than the other, this bosom of earth may stand between the two. A space of 4 cubits separates them. The smaller court seems to be a sort of trench around the inner square.

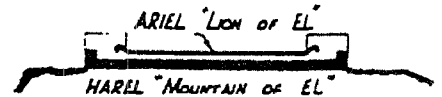
*This lower "bosom" of earth measures: height 2 cubits and width 1 cubit.

*Difference between the two settles: 4 cu.

*The last mentioned "1 cubit" is the breadth of the lower settle...which is the outer border (mentioned in v17). The length of this lower settle is derived from the difference in 14 reeds for the altar, and the 100 cubit court mentioned in Ezek. 40:47. This gives a measure of 8 cubits width.

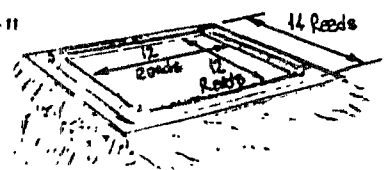
- v15 *"The ALTAR" = "The MOUNTAIN of GOD"
 The height of the altar-horns, from the mountain of El is 4 cubits.
Hebrew of this verse reads:-

"and the Mountain of El (is) four cubits and from the Lion of El and upwards (are) the four horns"



This indicates that the four cubits height is associated with the four horns rising up from the four corners of the mountain top.

- v16 *"The Lion of El" shall be 12 by 12 (REEDS) (See Bro. Sulley's "Temple of Ezekiel's Prophecy" page 129).
 *"to the four squares thereof" -(See Bro. Sulley's "Temple of Ezekiel's Prophecy" page 131 no. 4 for lessons of "Ariel".)



v17 *"settle" = "court"..the larger one outside the "Lion of El". 14 (reeds) x 14 (reeds). Also bounded by the four squares. (i.e. the four HORNS)

*The border about it, shall be " $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit" thick, and 1 cubit high, all round.

*Its measure from the larger court is determined by the difference between the 14 reeds square court and the 100 cubits square court of Ezek. 40:47 as stated previously.

EZEKIEL 46

v19 THE CORNER COURTS:

*Ezekiel enters the inner court buildings on the north side of the temple. He looks towards the extreme western end and sees a place... THE CORNER COURTS.

"on the two sides westward" = the hinder part westward. RV & Heb.

"at the extreme western end of them."
(RSV)

v21 *Ezekiel enters the outer court and then walks around the four sides of the outer court. He sees a corner court in every corner of the outer court.

v22 *These courts were "joined" i.e. "made with chimneys" (mar).
"Kt'rot" = smoking or steaming with fragrance (Young's Lit; "perfume") from a verb: "Katar" to raise an odour by burning; to burn incense, also fat.

(Katar also means to bind. A homonym, but the Masorites were at a loss to explain the true application of the word)

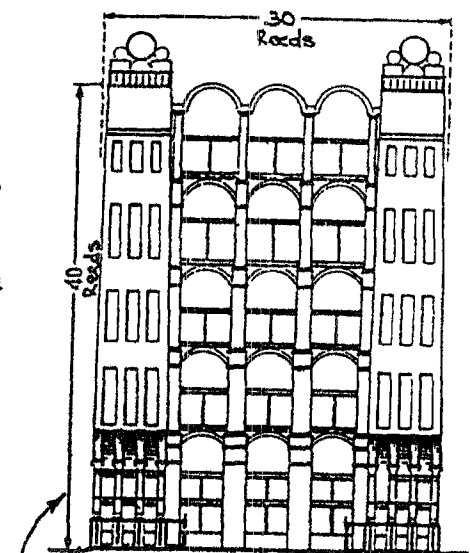
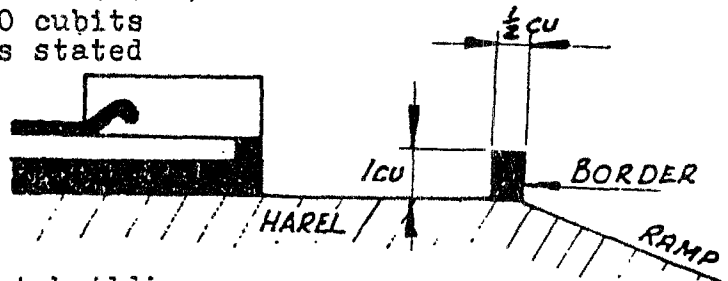
*The four corners of each court that was in the four corners of the outer court were of one measure.

*Thus, of the two measures given: 30 x 40 (reeds) ONE of them must be the height, as both sides of a square court must be the SAME.

*The forty reeds is the HEIGHT, the thirty is for the square.

NOTE: The "30" reeds = 180 cubits, which is the full width exactly of the outer court.

2 x 40 cu. cellae, & 100 cubits "court"



i.e. (40 x 6) cubits = 240 cubits or 480 feet. high.

- v1 We consider the two rivers of water that flow out from under the altar at the top of Mount Zion, and finally flow eastwards to heal the Dead Sea, now healed & elevated.

Verse 1 may be literally translated thus:

"And he brought me again to the door of the house and behold waters issuing from under a threshold of the house eastward (for the face of the house is east) and the waters descending from under the right side of the house *from south to the altar."

*The words "from south to the altar" = "from the altar's south." The Altar represents Christ...a "sacrificial Christ".

As waters came out from the right side of Christ, so also waters burst forth out from the right side of the altar, cascading down the mountain side, to flow under the thresholds at the south side of the Temple, to then turn and flow eastward towards the Dead Sea.

*In the translation above, note the words "descending" and "from the altar's south".

There is a vast amount of water bursting forth from under the altar: note verse 5 at the end, "a river that could not be passed over."

- v2 Ezekiel is led northwards, from the southwest corner, along the outer court on the west side, which from the southern corner "looks northward" towards the northwest corner. Ezekiel then turns around into the outer gate on the north side, which is by the outer court "way" (100 cubits wide, or 200 feet wide), which from the northwest corner, looks "eastward" towards the northeast corner court.

When Ezekiel looks out from the entrance steps of the north outer gate, he sees "waters running out on the right side", that is, flowing in an easterly direction.

Vv3-5

He measures the depth of the waters as they flow eastward. The measuring Angel would commence from the northwest corner.

The 3000 cubits (i.e. 500 reeds) covers the exact length of the northern outer wall of the Temple. This suggests that the division of the gates on the north side will be into "3 sections", each section probably consisting of "9 gates" instead of "11" as Bro. Sulley suggests.

The spiritual teaching behind the gates is found in the Temple of the saints in Revelation 21:12-25. Since there are "12" gates in the apocalyptic Temple ("three" on every side), it would seem to indicate that there are nine gates on the north side of Ezekiel's Temple, the nine being grouped in "three's". Perhaps this arrangement may relate to the

different arrangements, festivities, or different worshippers that come to the Temple either from the land of Israel, or far-off nations.

Perhaps there may be a progression from East to West: the visiting worshippers may have their "baptism" in the deeper waters of the eastern end of the North Gate, where three gates are appointed for such people.

Other future visits, where baptism is not required, may be directed to the shallower parts of the northern waters, where only the "feet need washing"!

Vv 6,7

Ezekiel sees a forest of trees on either side of the stream that flows out from the northern side of the Temple.

v8 The river flows down to the east circuits, and down to the "Arabah" and into the Dead Sea.

v9 "The rivers" (margin: Heb. "TWO rivers"). The Hebrew word is in the dual form, and thus signifies "two rivers" or "both rivers".

*Note the end of verse 9: "the river" (where the word is in the singular form).

Thus, there is one main river of water that bursts forth from the Altar of Mount Zion, which then becomes divided into two main streams which flow into the waters of the Dead Sea; one flowing southwards and obviously flushing the Dead Sea (which shall then be elevated as a result of the Olivet earthquake); while the second stream will enter the Dead Sea at the northern end, thence turning northwards and reversing the flow of the Jordan River, in turn entering the Mediterranean Sea (probably in the area of just south of Tyre).

It is important to call to mind the Scripture's teaching on this aspect of the waters of Zion, and to put them together to make the picture plain and complete.

*(a) Joel 3:18: "and a FOUNTAIN shall come forth of the house of Yahweh, and shall water the valley of Shittim."

(b) Psa. 46:4: "There is a river (Heb. "Nah-hahr. = a large river such as the Euphrates), the *streams whereof shall make glad the city of Elohim."

*"streams" (Hebrew word is plural of 'peleg', meaning "divisions" (or streams.)

Thus the Psalm teaches that one river divides into "streams" which shall make glad the CITY of Elohim.

- (c) Zech. 14:8: "Living (in the sense of both moving & giving life) waters shall go forth FROM JERUSALEM: HALF (thus indicating the streams are TWO) of them toward the former sea (i.e. the eastern sea or Dead Sea) and HALF of them toward the hinder sea (i.e. the Mediterranean). In summer and winter it shall be. (Thus not being a "waddy" or creek that flows only during the wet season, but is dry the rest of the year)."

*It might be suggested that Zechariah is teaching that the one half of the waters ought to flow WESTWARDS to the Mediterranean. While this is not unreasonable, Ezekiel 47:9 shows that they both flow easterly, and then the northern half of the waters flow north to the Mediterranean VIA the valley of Shittim, and the Jordan river being reversed.

- (d) Isa. 33:20,21: "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities:.....But there the Lord will be with us in Majesty, a place of BROAD RIVERS & STREAMS..."
- (R.V.)

Vv9-10

The Dead Sea will be no longer "dead": the fishes of the Mediterranean Sea will now abound in it, because of the influence of the living waters that flow out of Zion and thence into the Mediterranean.

- v10 "En-eghlaim" (another "dual" Hebrew word, which signifies the "Fountain of the two calves", unidentified today, but probably will be a new place in that day, probably situated on the northwest coast of the "Dead Sea", "between the two rivers" from the Temple area.
- v13 Ezekiel is now told about the re-settlement in the land of the twelve tribes. The twelve tribes shall inherit this land. Levi is separate from the others, so that Joseph is divided into the two tribes Ephraim & Manasseh. Thus Joseph has a "double portion" of the inheritance.
- v14 "Ye shall inherit it ONE AS WELL AS ANOTHER". i.e. each tribe has an equal portion of the inheritance. Thus the "cantonments" are equal in width, as they stretch from east to west (compare Ezekiel 48:1-6 & 23-27). "Cantonment" = a "division of land, portion of land".

*There is also a "portion for the Prince" (Ezek. 45:1,7) which is "a Holy portion" of the land, when the land is to be divided by lot in that day.

*Thus, all told, there will be "13 cantonments", 12 for the 12 tribes, and a Holy One for the "Prince" (the Lord Jesus Christ).

*Now, the Prince's portion measures "25,000 reeds" in width, on either side of the "25,000 reed square" (verse 7, compare the previous 6 verses of Ezek. 45).

NOTE: This is confirmed by Ezek. 48:8...

"25,000 in breadth and in length AS ONE OF THE OTHER PARTS from the east side to the west side...."

*Now "25,000 reeds" equals "50 times 500 reeds".
 "500 reeds" equals 1 mile (approx.)

Therefore, "25,000 reeds" = 50 miles (approx.)

*Thus, 13 cantonments = 13 times 50 miles = 650 miles.

***THIS IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE since it confirms the measure of the "REED" used, in harmony with the EXTENT of the LAND PROMISED.

Moreover, it is a matter which THE OATH OF YAHWEH has been given, to show unto the heirs of Salvation, the IMMUTABILITY of His counsel. (Hebrews 6:17,18).

*Now "650 miles" is the distance from the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsular, to the Amanus Mountains in the area of Haran (which is near the most western point of the Euphrates River).

*The extent of the land promised is revealed in GEN. 15:18, along with the tribes that dwelt in that territory (Vv19-21).

v14 "... from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates:"

The word "River", in each case, refers to a large river such as the Euphrates. The river of Egypt refers to the river NILE. (Ref. Gesenius Hebrew Lexicon - page 537 bottom)

*It may as well be noted here, that the RED SEA formed a part of the land promised. EXOD. 23:31. The Gulf of Suez will form a part of the border of the land, while the eastern side of the gulf will then have a line extended from it to the Nile River. This forms the full extent of the land promised in GEN. 15:18, which Israel has NEVER inherited at any time.

*To reject the full extent of the land, which God has "lifted up the Hand (in oath)" to ultimately give unto the Children of Israel, will place the disbelievers in a very unenviable position, in the Day when God intervenes to establish His Oath concerning the Land for ever!

Thus, Bro. Sulley's interpretation "FITS" without "forcing" or omitting or disregarding other important features of the Word of God.

Vv15-17

These verses describe the northern "border" of the land promised.

v15 "And this shall be the border of the land northwards from the Great Sea, the way of Hethlon..."

This appears to be the start of the north border from the Mediterranean Sea.

v17 The rest of this north border is given in verse 17, where the north border is taken from "Hazar-enan" (which is on the most eastern side of the north border..and also the most south), the border of Damascus (thus moving up northwards along the northwest border of Damascus) and the north northward (i.e. right up to the River Euphrates), and (now moving gradually to the west along the most northern border of Hamath) the border of Hamath."

DEUT. 1:7&8, includes the river Euphrates in the north border.

This view of the matter makes the northern border of the promised land reconcile all the facts.

EZEKIEL 48

v1 *Ezekiel 48:1 reveals that the tribe of Dan has its cantonment an east-west portion whose north side consists of the most northern borders of Hamath & Damascus, but whose south border of the cantonment lies "from the side of the Way of Hethlon....(i.e. the side to the west at the Mediterranean Sea)....to the side of Hamath (which is next to Damascus' Province). *Note: "Coast" = Heb. "HAND" (i.e. "side") See RSV.

*"Hazor-Enan", probably on the common border of the provinces of Hamath & Damascus, may well be the "Hazor-hatticon" of EZEK. 47:16,...."The Middlevillage" as the word means.

EZEKIEL 47

v16 "As men go to Zedad; Hamath, Berothah, Sibram which is between the border of Damascus & the border of Hamath..."

These are explanations of "the Way of Hethlon", telling us the names & places where "that way" led to.
These places do not form part of the actual border.

EZEKIEL 48

v1 "As one goeth to Hamath". This expression refers to the northern end of the land, specifically referring to the entrance into the province of Hamath at the northern end of the Lebanon & Antilebanon Mountains.

(See references to "Thomson's Land & The Book" Pp 233,238; and "The Historical Geography of the Holy Land" by George Adam Smith, page 308).

We now return to EZEKIEL 47 to consider the EASTERN border revealed in VERSE 18.

EZEKIEL 47

v18 "And the east side ye shall measure from Hauran and from Damascus and from Gilead and from the land of Israel by Jordan, from the border unto the east sea. And this is the east side".

The starting point of the eastern border is "HAZAR-ENON", which was the most southeast point of the north border. (Ezek. 47:17).

The RSV recognizes this in its translation as follows:-

"On the east side the boundary shall run from Hazar-enon,...."

But, the RSV continues....

... "between Hauran & Damascus; along the Jordan between Gilead & the land of Israel; to the eastern sea and as far as Tamar. This shall be the east side".

But, the Jordan river CANNOT form the east border, for the following reasons...

DEUT. 34:1-4:

(i) ALL the land of Gilead was included in the Land that God promised to Abraham & his seed.

"And Moses went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho. And Yahweh showed him ALL THE LAND OF GILEAD, unto Dan. And all Naphtali, and the land of Ephraim, and Manasseh, and all the land of Judah, unto the utmost sea. And the south, and the plain of the valley of Jericho, the city of palm trees, unto Zoar.

And Yahweh said unto him, this is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed: I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither."

CLEARLY, the Oath cannot be broken, and "all the Land of Gilead" must form a part of the inheritance.

(ii) The "Holy Oblation", in which is found the Temple itself, is a portion of land measuring "25,000 reeds long, and 25,000 reeds wide." (Compare Ezek. 45:1-6; Ezek. 48:8,9).

"25,000 reeds" wide equals approx. "50 miles", taking 500 reeds equalling one mile.

EZEKIEL 47

If Jerusalem is in the middle of the Holy Oblation, then the side of the Holy Oblation towards the east will be about 25 miles away from the temple. This distance goes BEYOND the Jordan river, into Gilead.

Moreover, Ezek. 45:7,8 shows that there is a portion of land for the Prince, from the west side westward, and the EAST SIDE EASTWARD.

"In the land shall be his possession IN ISRAEL."
(Ezek. 45:8)

Thus the land promised BY OATH certainly includes the land of Gilead on the eastern side of the Jordan, proving that the Jordan is NOT the "east border" (as some versions would have it).

v18 Thus the eastern border commences at Hazor-Enan, and continues southwards, through Hauran and Damascus, and Gilead, even the land of Israel by the Jordan.

"from the border unto the east sea" - Better, the Heb. states:

"From the border over the east sea ye shall measure."

(i) The 'border' here, is the southeast point of the North border, from which the east line is to be drawn.

The R.V. translates this part of the verse:-

"from the north border unto the east sea ye shall measure".

(ii) The word "unto" in v18, is the Hebrew "AL", a preposition signifying 'over';

First used in Gen.1:2 - "UPON"

1:20- "ABOVE"

8:1 - "OVER"

14:6 - "BY" (i.e. over against)

Young's Literal Translation uses the words "over against", probably in the sense of "immediately along side" the East Sea. But, as we have already seen, that cannot be.

The eastern border will certainly be "over against" the Dead Sea, but nevertheless a considerable distance from it.

v19 This verse outlines the southern boundary, as follows:-

"And the south side southward, from Tamar even to the waters of strife in Kadesh, the river to the great sea. And this is the south side southward."

It is sometimes interpreted to mean that the south border commences from "Tamar" (near the south end of the Dead Sea) as far as "the waters of Meribah Kadesh" (southwest from the Dead Sea, about 60 odd miles), and thence from the "brook of Egypt"- the Wady El-Arish - to the Mediterranean Sea.

(i) The inheritance of the Land MUST include, countries
EAST of Jordan, such as "Gilead" (Deut. 34:1,4)
 "Edom" (Num. 24:17, 18)
 "Moab" (Isa. 11:14)
 "Ammon" (Isa. 11:14)

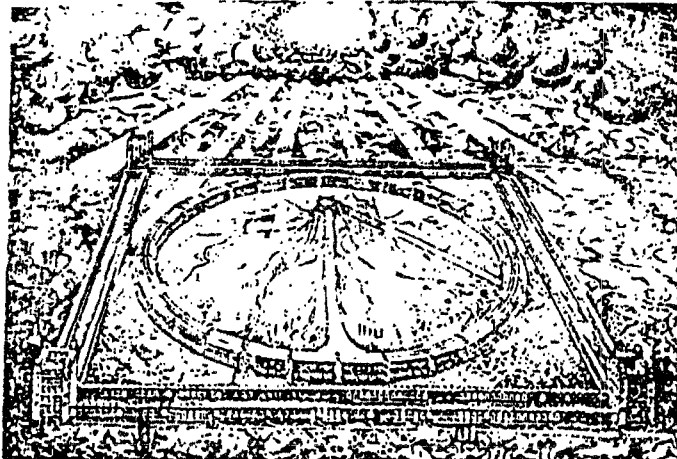
*The word "Nach-ah-lah" (translated "river" in Verse 19) has the first meaning of "the act of taking possession", hence, "an inheritance." (Bagster's Hebrew Lexicon).

Thus, the southern border of the land is southwards then westwards from a line drawn from Tamar to Meribah Kadesh.

i.e. southwards first until the south tip of the Sinai Peninsular, then westwards until the Nile river is reached, where the border then turns northwards to the Mediterranean Sea.

The same is for Ezek. 48:28, where the border of Gad is mentioned.

"And by the border of Gad, (i.e. the southern border of Gad's cantonment), is that southern border line, which has come south from Gilead & Moab unto the Gulf of Akaba - the line from thence being both southwards and to the right hand from "Tamar to Meribah Kadesh" above it; this southern border "taking possession" to the Great Sea."



The time, manner, &c., of Ezekiel's vision. EZEKIEL 40.

their God from that day "and forward.

23 ¶ And the heathen shall know that the house of Israel went into captivity for their iniquity: because they trespassed against me, therefore hid I my face from them, and gave them into the hand of their enemies: so fell they all by the sword.

24 According to their uncleanness and according to their transgressions have I done unto them, and hid my face from them.

25 Therefore thus saith the Lord GOD; Now will I bring again the captivity of Jacob, and have mercy upon the whole house of Israel, and will be jealous for my holy name;

26 After that they have borne their shame, and all their trespasses whereby they have trespassed against me, when they dwelt safely in their land, and none made them afraid.

27 When I have brought them again from the people, and gathered them out of their enemies' lands, and am sanctified in them in the sight of many nations;

28 Then shall they know that I am the LORD their God, which caused them to be led into captivity among the heathen: but I have gathered them unto their own land, and have left none of them any more there.

29 Neither will I hide my face any more from them: for I have poured out my spirit upon the house of Israel, saith the Lord GOD.

CHAPTER 40.

1 Time, manner, and end of the vision. 6 Description of the east gate, 20 of the north gate, 34 of the south gate, 35 and of the north gate. 39 Eight tables. 44 The chambers. 48 The porch.

IN the five and twentieth year of our captivity, in the

ch. 43. 27. 2 Sam. 18. 9. 1s. 10. 4. 7. Cp. ch. 30. 1. 2. ch. 1. 3. 2 Kin. 3. 12. 4 ver. 24. 20. Deut. 31. 27. ch. 1. 1. Cp. ch. 8. 3. Lev. 26. 25. Rev. 21. 10. Cp. ch. 43. 28. 2 Or, upon which. ch. 36. 19. ch. 9. 2. 47. 3. Cp. ch. 43. 6. ch. 1. 7. ch. 47. 3. ch. 16. 33. Job 41. 10. ver. 5. ch. 44. 18-19. Rev. 21. 1. ch. 30. 40. Jer. 39. 3. ch. 5. 13. ch. 44. 5. ch. 38. 24. Deut. 6. 4. ver. 6. ch. 38. 8. Lev. 26. 5. ch. 34. 28. Lev. 26. 6. 1s. 17. 2. ch. 43. 10. ch. 44. 20. ch. 28. 25. ch. 20. 11. ch. 43. 13. ver. 43. Ex. 25. 25. 4 ver. 22. ch. 34. 30. Cp. Rev. 21. 16. Heb. by my raising of them, &c. Ps. 147. 3. Heb. what face was the sun's brightness the east. ch. 43. 8. Rev. 7. 2. Cp. ver. 20. 26. 1s. 6. 4. ver. 23. 1s. 54. 9. Joel 2. 28. 2 Kin. 16. 28. Chr. 32. 11. Cp. ver. 30. ver. 8. 9. ch. 33. 21.

beginning of the year, in the tenth day of the month, in the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten, in the selfsame day the hand of the LORD was upon me, and brought me thither.

2 In the visions of God brought he me into the land of Israel, and set me upon a very high mountain, by which was as the frame of a city on the south.

3 And he brought me thither, and, behold, there was a man, whose appearance was like the appearance of brass, with a line of flax in his hand, and a measuring reed; and he stood in the gate.

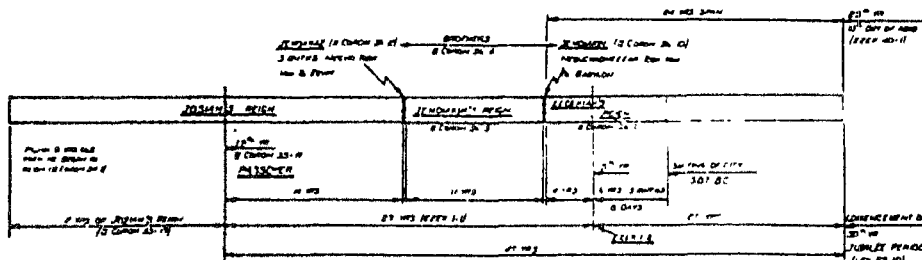
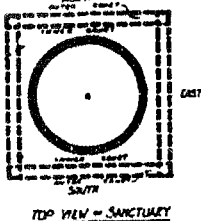
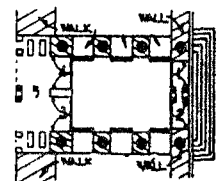
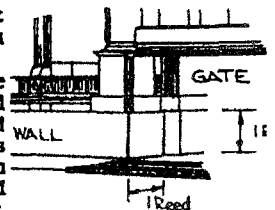
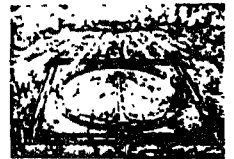
4 And the man said unto me, Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears, and set thine heart upon all that I shall shew thee; for to the intent that I might shew them unto thee art thou brought hither: declare all that thou seest to the house of Israel.

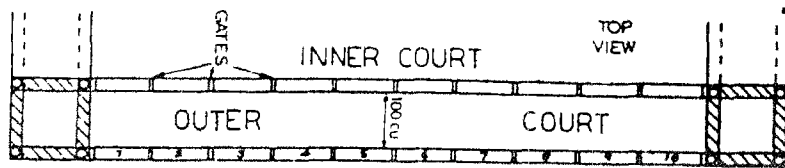
5 And behold a wall on the outside of the house round about, and in the man's hand a measuring reed of six cubits long by the cubit and an hand breadth: so he measured the breadth of the building, one reed; and the height, one reed.

6 ¶ Then came he unto the gate which looketh toward the east, and went up the stairs thereof, and measured the threshold of the gate, which was one reed broad; and the other threshold of the gate, which was one reed broad.

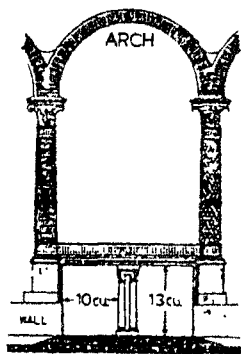
7 And every little chamber was one reed long, and one reed broad; and between the little chambers were five cubits; and the threshold of the gate by the porch of the gate within was one reed.

8 He measured also the porch of the gate within, one reed.





The measuring EZEKIEL 40. of the temple.



9 Then measured he the porch of the gate, eight cubits; and the posts thereof, two cubits; and the porch of the gate was inward.

10 And the little chambers of the gate eastward were three on this side, and three on that side; they three were of one measure; and the posts had one measure on this side and on that side.

11 And he measured the breadth of the entry of the gate, ten cubits; and the length of the gate, thirteen cubits.

12 The space also before the little chambers was one cubit on this side, and the space was one cubit on that side; and the little chambers were six cubits on this side, and six cubits on that side.

13 He measured then the gate from the roof of one little chamber to the roof of another: the breadth was five and twenty cubits, door against door.

14 He made also posts of threescore cubits, even unto the post of the court round about the gate.

15 And from the face of the gate of the entrance unto the face of the porch of the inner gate were fifty cubits.

16 And there were narrow windows to the little chambers, and to their posts within the gate round about, and likewise to the arches: and windows were round about inward: and upon each post were palm trees.

17 Then brought he me into the outward court, and, lo, there were chambers, and a pavement made for the court round about: thirty chambers were upon the pavement.

18 And the pavement by the side of the gates over against the length of the gates was the lower pavement.

19 Then he measured the breadth from the forefront of the lower gate unto the forefront of the inner court without, an hundred cubits eastward and northward.

20 And the gate of the outward court that looked toward the north, he measured the length thereof, and the breadth thereof.

21 And the little chambers thereof were three on this side and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the arches thereof were after the measure of the first gate: the length thereof was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.

22 And their windows, and their arches, and their palm trees, were after the measure of the gate that looketh toward the east; and they went up unto it by seven steps; and the arches thereof were before them.

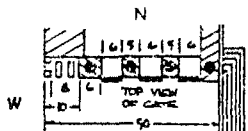
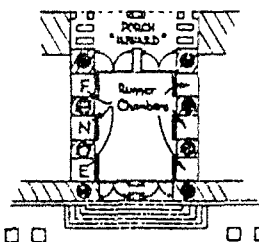
23 And the gate of the inner court was over against the gate toward the north, and toward the east; and he measured from gate to gate an hundred cubits.

24 After that he brought me toward the south, and behold a gate toward the south: and he measured the posts thereof and the arches thereof according to these measures.

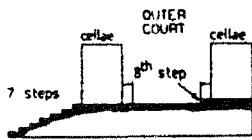
25 And there were windows in it and in the arches thereof round about, like those windows: the length was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.

26 And there were seven steps to go up to it, and the arches thereof were before them: and it had palm trees, one on this side, and another on that side, upon the posts thereof.

27 And there was a gate in the inner court toward the south: and he measured from gate to gate toward the south an hundred cubits.



1 ver. 14, 16, 21, 24, 26, 33, 35, 38, 40, 41, 49
2 ch. 41, 1, 3
3 Cp. ver. 14
4 Or, from without
5 Heb. uah-
6 ver. 6
7 ch. 41, 16
8 ver. 7
9 ver. 10
10 ver. 9
11 Or, galleries, or, porches, ver. 16
12 ver. 24, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35
13 ver. 15, 25, 29, 32, 36
14 Heb. limit, or, bound, ver. 13, 25, 29, 32, 36
15 ver. 16
16 Cp. ver. 5, 7
17 ver. 6, 26
18 Cp. ver. 31, 34, 37
19 Cp. ver. 9
20 ver. 20
21 ver. 27, ch. 42, 2
22 ver. 21
23 Heb. closed, Cp. Ps. 98, 4
24 Prov. 17, 20
25 ch. 41, 16, 26
26 Kin. 6, 4
27 ch. 41, 3
28 Or, galleries, or, porches, ver. 21, 22
29 Or, within
30 Kin. 6, 30
31 Chr. 29, 15
32 ch. 41, 18
33 Kin. 10, 5
34 Cp. ver. 40
35 ver. 20
36 ch. 44, 4
37 Rev. 11, 2
38 ver. 30, 44
39 ch. 41, 10
40 & 42, 1, 4
41 5, 7-13
42 Kin. 23, 11
43 ver. 18
44 ch. 42, 3
45 Chr. 7, 3
46 Esth. 1, 6
47 Cp. ch. 45, 5
48 ver. 23
49 ver. 40, 44
50 Kin. 6, 8
51 Chr. 23, 10
52 1066



Description of the gates, EZEKIEL 40. tables, and chambers.

28 And he brought me to the inner court by the south gate: and he measured the south gate according to these measures;

29 And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, according to these measures: and there were windows in it and in the arches thereof round about: it was fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad.

30 And the arches round about were five and twenty cubits long, and five cubits broad.

31 And the arches thereof were toward the utter court; and palm trees were upon the posts thereof: and the going up to it had eight steps.

32 ¶ And he brought me into the inner court toward the east: and he measured the gate according to these measures.

33 And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, were according to these measures: and there were windows therein and in the arches thereof round about: it was fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad.

34 And the arches thereof were toward the outward court; and palm trees were upon the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it had eight steps.

35 ¶ And he brought me to the north gate, and measured it according to these measures;

36 The little chambers thereof, the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, and the windows to it round about: the length was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.

37 And the posts thereof were toward the utter court; and palm trees were upon the posts

* ch. 8. 16.

* ver. 17.

* ver. 18.

* 1 Chr. 4. 8.

* 1 Chr. 4. 4.

* Cp.

* Jer. 51. 34.

* Cp.

* ch. 46. 2.

* ver. 42.

* Lev. 1. 3. 5.

* 13. 24. 17.

* ch. 42. 23.

* 44. 27.

* 45. 20.

* Lev. 4. 2. 3.

* ch. 42. 23.

* 46. 20.

* Lev. 5. 6.

* 46. 6.

* 47. 1.

* Cp. ver. 13.

* Or,

* at the step.

* Cp. ver. 7.

* Heb.

* 1 Kings.

* ver. 5. 7. 11.

* 13. 24. 17. 25.

* 13. 26. 42. 47.

* 49.

* ver. 34. 37.

* ver. 34. 37.

* Cp.

* ver. 28. 31.

* ver. 35.

* Cp.

* Ex. 25. 25.

* Or, and.

* 1 Chr. 28. 18.

* 1 Chr. 28. 18.

* Gen. 49. 24.

* Judg. 5. 26.

* 1 Chr. 12. 13.

* ver. 5.

* 1 Chr. 4. 38.

* 33.

* ch. 44. 2. 12.

* 45. 12.

* Lev. 8. 25.

* Num. 1. 53.

* Or,

* ward, or,

* ordinance.

* ver. 46.

* 1 Chr. 9. 23.

* Cp.

* ch. 42. 4. 12.

* 46. 19.

* Num. 28. 5.

* ch. 43. 19.

* 44. 25. 26.

* 45. 21.

* 1 Kin. 2. 35.

* 1 Chr. 24. 6.

* 6.

* 1067

thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it had eight steps.

38 And the chambers and the entries thereof were by the posts of the gates, where they washed the burnt offering.

39 ¶ And in the porch of the gate were two tables on this side, and two tables on that side, to slay thereon the burnt offering and the trespass offering.

40 And at the side without, as one goeth up to the entry of the north gate, were two tables; and on the other side, which was at the porch of the gate, were two tables.

41 Four tables were on this side, and four tables on that side, by the side of the gate; eight tables, whereupon they slew their sacrifices.

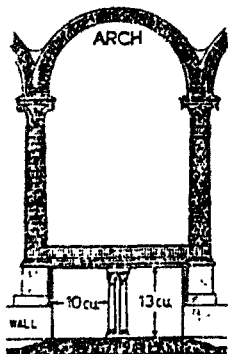
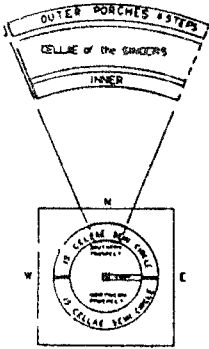
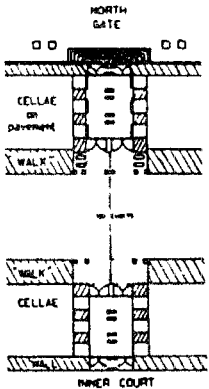
42 And the four tables were of hewn stone for the burnt offering, of a cubit and an half long, and a cubit and an half broad, and one cubit high: whereupon also they laid the instruments wherewith they slew the burnt offering and the sacrifice.

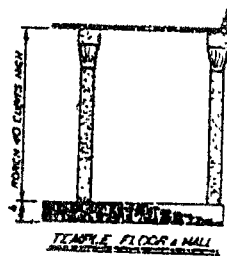
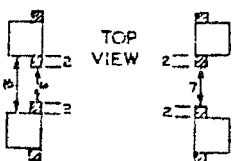
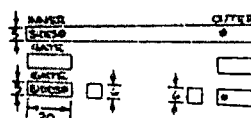
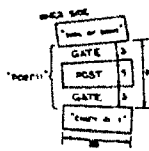
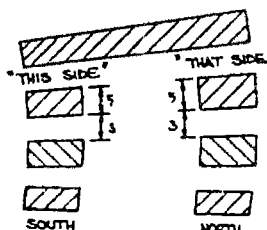
43 And within were hooks, an hand broad, fastened round about: and upon the tables was the flesh of the offering.

44 ¶ And without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers in the inner court, which was at the side of the north gate; and their prospect was toward the south: one at the side of the east gate having the prospect toward the north.

45 And he said unto me, This chamber, whose prospect is toward the south, is for the priests, the keepers of the charge of the house.

46 And the chamber whose prospect is toward the north is for the priests, the keepers of the charge of the altar: these are the sons of Zadok





The measures, parts, and EZEKIEL 41.

among the sons of Levi, ^a which come near to the LORD to minister unto him.

47 So he measured the court, ^a an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, ^a four-square; and ^a the altar that was before the house.

48 ¶ And he brought me to ^a the porch of the house, and measured ^a each ^a post of the porch, five cubits on this side, and five cubits on that side; and the breadth of the gate was three cubits on this side, and three cubits on that side.

49 ^a The length of the porch was twenty cubits, and the breadth eleven cubits; and he brought me by the steps whereby they went up to it: and there were ^a pillars by the posts, one on this side, and another on that side.

CHAPTER 41.

The parts and ornaments of the temple.

AFTERWARD he brought me to ^a the temple, and measured ^a the posts, six cubits broad on the one side, and six cubits broad on the other side, ^a which was the breadth of the tabernacle.

2 And the breadth of ^a the door were five cubits on the one side, and five cubits on the other side: and he measured ^a the length thereof, forty cubits; and ^a the breadth, twenty cubits.

3 Then went he ^a inward, and measured the post of the door, two cubits; and the door, six cubits; and the breadth of the door, seven cubits.

4 So he measured ^a the length thereof, twenty cubits; and the breadth, twenty cubits, before the temple: and he said unto me, This is ^a the most holy place.

5 After he measured the wall of the house, six cubits; and the breadth of every side

^a ch. 41. 13 & 45. 4
^b ver. 5. 7-9
^c 1 Kin. 6. 5
^d Cp. 1 Kin. 6. 4
^e 2 Heb. side chamber over side chamber.
^f ch. 41. 13-15
^g On three and thirty times, or, feet.
^h ch. 45. 2 Rev. 21. 16
ⁱ ch. 43. 13 Mat. 23. 35
^j Heb. 4 holders.
^k ch. 41. 25. 26.
^l ver. 9.
^m Heb. it was made broader, and went round.
ⁿ Cp. 1 Kin. 6. 4
^o 1 Kin. 6. 3
^p 1 Kin. 22. 35
^q Cp. ch. 40. 5 & 43. 13
^r ver. 4. 21.
^s 25. 25.
^t ch. 42. 8.
^u ver. 3.
^v ch. 40. 9.
^w ver. 21.
^x Cp. Ex. 26. 16, 24, 25.
^y ch. 40. 17, 44.
^z ch. 47. 1.
^{aa} ch. 42. 3.
^{ab} Or, entrance.
^{ac} 1 Kin. 6. 17.
^{ad} 1 Kin. 6. 2.
^{ae} ch. 40. 16.
^{af} ver. 23-25.
^{ag} ch. 42. 1, 20, 13.
^{ah} Lam. 4. 7.
^{ai} Cp. Lev. 16. 20.
^{aj} 1 Kin. 6. 20.
^{ak} Chr. 3. 8.
^{al} Ex. 27. 22 & 38. 22.
^{am} ver. 21, 23.
^{an} ch. 44. 13 & 45. 3.
^{ao} 1 Kin. 6. 26.

chamber, four cubits, round about the house on every side.

6 And ^a the side chambers ^a were three, ^a one over another, and ^a thirty in order; and they entered into the wall which was of the house for the side chambers round about, that they might ^a have hold, but they had not hold in the wall of the house.

7 And ^a there was an enlarging, and a winding about still upward to the side chambers: for the winding about of the house went still upward round about the house: therefore the breadth of the house was still upward, and so ^a increased ^a from the lowest chamber to the highest by the midst.

8 I saw also the height of the house round about: the foundations of the side chambers were ^a a full reed of six great cubits.

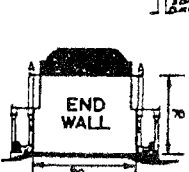
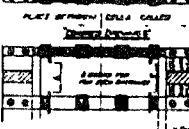
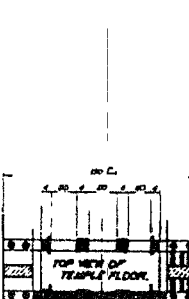
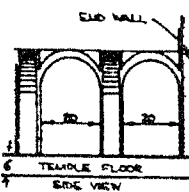
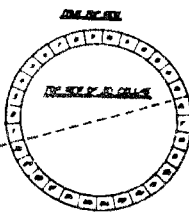
9 The thickness of the wall, which was for the side chamber without, was five cubits; and ^a that which was left was the place of the side chambers that were within.

10 And between ^a the chambers was the wideness of ^a twenty cubits round about the house on every side.

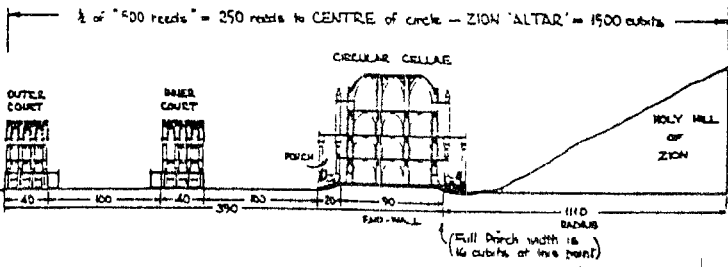
11 And the doors of the side chambers were toward the place that was left, one door toward the north, and another door toward the south: and the breadth of the place that was left was five cubits round about.

12 Now the building that was before ^a the separate place at ^a the end toward the west was seventy cubits broad; and the wall of the building was five cubits thick round about, and the length thereof ninety cubits.

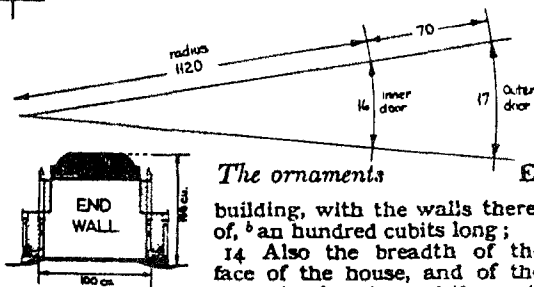
13 So he measured the house, an hundred cubits long; and the separate place, and the



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The ornaments

EZEKIEL 42.

of the temple.

building, with the walls thereof, an hundred cubits long;

14 Also the breadth of the face of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits.

15 And he measured the length of the building over against the separate place which was behind it, and the galleries thereof on the one side and on the other side, an hundred cubits, with the inner temple, and the porches of the court;

16 The door posts, and the narrow windows, and the galleries round about on their three stories, over against the door, cieled with wood round about, and from the ground up to the windows, and the windows were covered;

17 To that above the door, even unto the inner house, and without, and by all the wall round about within and without, by measure.

18 And it was made with cherubims and palm trees, so that a palm tree was between a cherub and a cherub; and every cherub had two faces;

19 So that the face of a man was toward the palm tree on the one side, and the face of a young lion toward the palm tree on the other side: it was made through all the house round about.

20 From the ground unto above the door were cherubims and palm trees made, and on the wall of the temple.

21 The posts of the temple were squared, and the face of the sanctuary; the appearance of the one as the appearance of the other.

22 The altar of wood was three cubits high, and the length thereof two cubits; and the corners thereof, and the length thereof, and the walls thereof, were of wood: and he

* ch. 41. 16.
Cp.
ch. 23. 41.
Mal. 1. 7, 12.
* ch. 40. 47.
* Ex. 30. 2.
* 1 Kin. 6. 31-33.
* 1 Kin. 6. 34.
* ver. 22.
ch. 40. 1.
* Or, several walks, or, walls with pillars.
* ver. 17, 20.
* ver. 26.
Cp.
* 1 Kin. 7. 6.
* Is. 6. 4.
* ver. 26.
ch. 40. 16.
* ch. 40. 18.
* ver. 16.
* ch. 40. 10.
* Heb.
* ceiling of wood.
* Or, and the ground unto the windows.
* ver. 5.
* ch. 40. 20.
* Heb.
measures.
ch. 42. 15.
* ver. 20, 25.
* 1 Kin. 6. 29.
* ch. 40. 27.
* ver. 26.
ch. 40. 16.
* ver. 31.
* ver. 10, 13.
ch. 41. 12.
* ch. 41. 15.
* ch. 40. 23.
* Cp. ver. 8.
* ch. 41. 10.
* ver. 5.
ch. 41. 15, 16.
* ch. 41. 16.
Gen. 6. 26.
* Heb. part.
ch. 43. 8.
* ver. 2.
* ch. 45. 79.
Cp. ver. 21.
ch. 40. 46.
* ch. 40. 42.
* ver. 4.
* ver. 21.
* Ex. 30. 1.
Rev. 11. 2.
* Or, did not of these.
* Cp.
ch. 41. 7.
* Or, and the building consisted of the lower and the middlemost.
* ver. 6.

said unto me, This is the table that is before the LORD.

23 And the temple and the sanctuary had two doors.

24 And the doors had two leaves apiece, two turning leaves; two leaves for the one door, and two leaves for the other door.

25 And there were made on them, on the doors of the temple, cherubims and palm trees, like as were made upon the walls; and there were thick planks upon the face of the porch without.

26 And there were narrow windows and palm trees on the one side and on the other side, on the sides of the porch, and upon the side chambers of the house, and thick planks.

CHAPTER 42. 16/10

1 Chambers for the priests. 19 The outward court.

THEN he brought me forth into the utter court, the way toward the north: and he brought me into the chamber that was over against the separate place, and which was before the building toward the north.

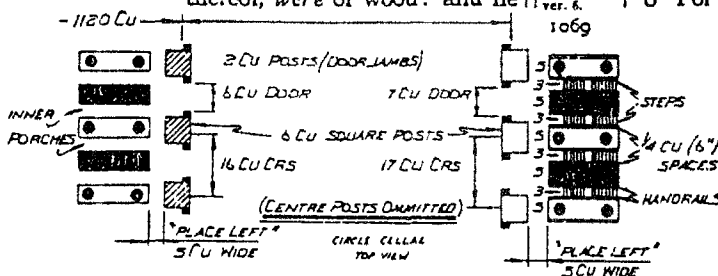
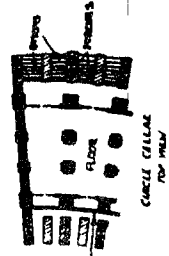
2 Before the length of an hundred cubits was the north door, and the breadth was fifty cubits.

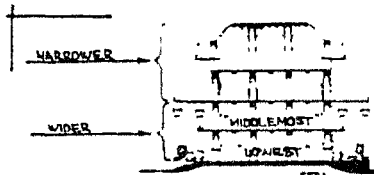
3 Over against the twenty cubits which were for the inner court, and over against the pavement which was for the utter court, was gallery against gallery in three stories.

4 And before the chambers was a walk of ten cubits breadth inward, a way of one cubit; and their doors toward the north.

5 Now the upper chambers were shorter: for the galleries were higher than these, than the lower, and than the middlemost of the building.

6 For they were in three





The priests' chambers.

EZEKIEL 43.

The outward court.

stories, but had not pillars as the pillars of the courts: therefore the building was straitened more than the lowest and the middlemost from the ground.

7 And the wall that was without over against the chambers, toward the utter court on the forepart of the chambers, the length thereof was fifty cubits.

8 For the length of the chambers that were in the utter court was fifty cubits; and, lo, before the temple were an hundred cubits.

9 And from under these chambers was the entry on the east side, as one goeth into them from the utter court.

10 The chambers were in the thickness of the wall of the court toward the east, over against the separate place, and over against the building.

11 And the way before them was like the appearance of the chambers which were toward the north, as long as they, and as broad as they: and all their goings out were both according to their fashions, and according to their doors.

12 And according to the doors of the chambers that were toward the south was a door in the head of the way, even the way directly before the wall toward the east, as one entereth into them.

13 ¶ Then said he unto me, The north chambers and the south chambers, which are before the separate place, they be holy chambers, where the priests that approach unto the LORD shall eat the most holy things: there shall they lay the most holy things, and the meat offering, and the trespass offering; for the place is holy.

14 When the priests enter therein, then shall they not go out of the holy place into the

* ch. 44. 19.

* Num. 22. 27. 28.

* ver. 10. 11. ch. 12. 5.

* ch. 40. 6.

* Heb. 22. 27. 28.

* ch. 37. 5.

* ch. 41. 1.

* ch. 41. 13.

* ch. 40. 3.

* Or, from the place.

* Or, he that brought me.

* ch. 44. 5.

* ch. 46. 19.

* Or, as he came.

* ch. 40. 5.

* ch. 45. 6.

* Ex. 26. 30.

* 1 Kin. 6. 37.

* ch. 28. 26.

* ch. 48. 15.

* Cp.

* ch. 43. 10.

* ch. 44. 13.

* ch. 45. 25.

* ver. 4.

* ch. 28. 19.

* ch. 22. 1.

* ch. 40. 6.

* ch. 48. 15.

* ch. 44. 1.

* Not as ch. 40. 1.

* Cp. ver. 4.

* ver. 4. 21.

* Rev. 21. 12.

* Cp.

* ch. 22. 13.

* ch. 1. 24.

* ch. 40. 46.

* Rev. 18. 1.

* Lev. 6. 16.

* ch. 20. 23.

* ch. 24. 6.

* Num. 18. 9.

* ch. 2. 28.

* Lev. 2. 3. 10.

* ch. 20. 23.

* ch. 40. 39.

* Or, when I came to prophesy that the city should be destroyed:

* ch. 9. 2. 5.

* Cp.

* Jer. 1. 10.

* ch. 1. 1.

utter court, but there they shall lay their garments wherein they minister; for they are holy; and shall put on other garments, and shall approach to those things which are for the people.

15 Now when he had made an end of measuring the inner house, he brought me forth toward the gate whose prospect is toward the east, and measured it round about.

16 He measured the east side with the measuring reed, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about.

17 He measured the north side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about.

18 He measured the south side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed.

19 ¶ He turned about to the west side, and measured five hundred reeds with the measuring reed.

20 He measured it by the four sides: it had a wall round about, five hundred reeds long, and five hundred broad, to make a separation between the sanctuary and the profane place.

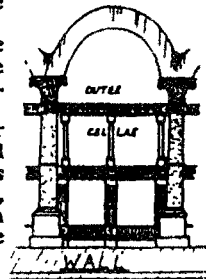
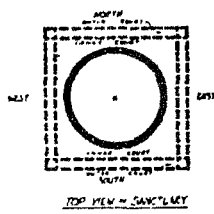
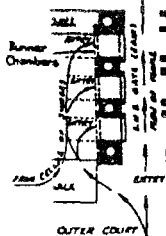
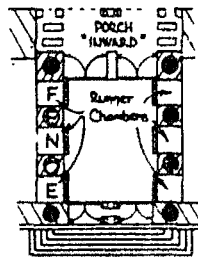
CHAPTER 43.

1 The return of God's glory into the temple. 7 Israel's sin hindered God's presence. 23 The measures, 28 and ordinances of the altar.

AFTERWARD he brought me to the gate, even the gate that looketh toward the east:

2 And, behold, the glory of the God of Israel came from the way of the east: and his voice was like a noise of many waters: and the earth shined with his glory.

3 And it was according to the appearance of the vision which I saw, even according to the vision that I saw when I came to destroy the city: and the visions were like the vision that I saw by the river Chebar; and I fell upon my face.



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God's glory returneth

EZEKIEL 43.

into the temple.

4 And the glory of the LORD came into the house by the way of the gate whose prospect is toward the east.

5 So the spirit took me up, and brought me into the inner court; and, behold, the glory of the LORD filled the house.

6 And I heard him speaking unto me out of the house; and the man stood by me.

7 ¶ And he said unto me, Son of man, the place of my throne, and the place of the soles of my feet, where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel for ever, and my holy name, shall the house of Israel no more defile, neither they, nor their kings, by their whoredom, nor by the carcases of their kings in their high places.

8 In their setting of their threshold by my thresholds, and their post by my posts, and the wall between me and them, they have even defiled my holy name by their abominations that they have committed: wherefore I have consumed them in mine anger.

9 Now let them put away their whoredom, and the carcases of their kings, far from me, and I will dwell in the midst of them for ever.

10 ¶ Thou son of man, shew the house to the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities: and let them measure the pattern.

11 And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house, and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof: and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them.

^a ch. 44. 1.
^b ch. 40. 2.
^c ch. 40. 12.

^d ch. 3. 12.
^e ch. 8. 16.

^f ch. 44. 1.
^g Kin. 8. 10.

^h ch. 40. 47.
ⁱ Cp.

^j Ez. 27. 1-8.
^k ch. 40. 5.

^l ch. 9. 2.
^m Heb.

ⁿ ver. 24, 27.
^o Ps. 92. 1.

^p Heb. 19.
^q Ez. 20. 4.

^r Is. 60. 13.
^s ver. 9.

^t Ex. 20. 25.
^u Ex. 28. 18.

^v & 30. 9.
^w Ps. 46. 5.

^x ver. 8.
^y ch. 37. 26.

^z ver. 17, 20.
^{aa} ver. 9.

^{ab} Cp.

^{ac} ch. 8. 3.
^{ad} Kin. 16. 14.

^{ae} Is. 4. 4.
^{af} Heb.

^{ag} Harel, i.e. the mountain of God.

^{ah} ch. 41. 22.
^{ai} Or, for there was but a wall between me and them.

^{aj} Cp.

^{ak} Is. 50. 4.
^{al} ver. 20.

^{am} ch. 23. 30.
^{an} Heb. Ariel, i.e. the lion of God.

^{ao} ch. 40. 47.
^{ap} ch. 1. 8.

^{aq} ch. 40. 4.
^{ar} Ex. 20. 26.

^{as} ver. 12.
^{at} Or, swim, or, number.

^{au} ver. 11.
^{av} ch. 16. 2.

^{aw} Job 23. 3.
^{ax} Lev. 1. 5.

^{ay} Is. Sam. 3. 25.
^{az} Deut. 17. 9.

^{ba} ch. 40. 44.
^{bb} ver. 18.

^{bc} ch. 44. 5.
^{bd} ch. 12. 3.

^{be} Ex. 20. 10.
^{bf} ver. 21.

^{bg} Lev. 8. 14.
^{bh} Ex. 20. 13.

12 This is the law of the house; upon the top of the mountain the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy. Behold, this is the law of the house.

13 ¶ And these are the measures of the altar after the cubits: the cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth; even the bottom shall be a cubit, and the breadth a cubit, and the border thereof by the edge thereof round about shall be a span; and this shall be the higher place of the altar.

14 And from the bottom upon the ground even to the lower settle shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser settle even to the greater settle shall be four cubits, and the breadth one cubit.

15 So the altar shall be four cubits; and from the altar and upward shall be four horns.

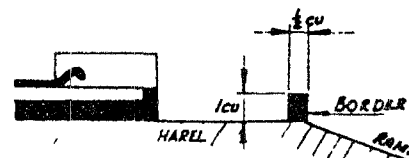
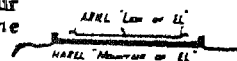
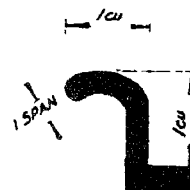
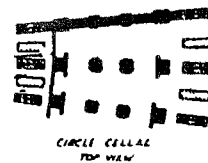
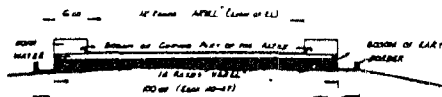
16 And the altar shall be twelve cubits long, twelve broad, square in the four squares thereof.

17 And the settle shall be fourteen cubits long and fourteen broad in the four squares thereof; and the border about it shall be half a cubit; and the bottom thereof shall be a cubit about; and his stairs shall look toward the east.

18 ¶ And he said unto me, Son of man, thus saith the Lord GOD; These are the ordinances of the altar in the day when they shall make it, to offer burnt offerings thereon, and to sprinkle blood thereon.

19 And thou shalt give to the priests the Levites that be of the seed of Zadok, which approach unto me, to minister unto me, saith the Lord GOD, a young bullock for a sin offering.

20 And thou shalt take of the blood thereof, and put it on



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The vision of

EZEKIEL 47.

the holy waters.

session: that my people be not scattered every man from his possession.

19 ¶ After he brought me through the entry, which was at the side of the gate, into the holy chambers of the priests, which looked toward the north: and, behold, there was a place on the two sides westward.

20 Then said he unto me, This is the place where the priests shall boil the trespass offering and the sin offering, where they shall bake the meat offering; that they bear them not into the utter court, to sanctify the people.

21 Then he brought me forth into the utter court, and caused me to pass by the four corners of the court; and, behold, in every corner of the court there was a court.

22 In the four corners of the court there were courts joined of forty cubits long and thirty broad: these four corners were of one measure.

23 And there was a row of building round about in them, round about them four, and it was made with boiling places under the rows round about.

24 Then said he unto me, These are the places of them that boil, where the ministers of the house shall boil the sacrifice of the people.

CHAPTER 47.

1 The vision of the holy waters. 2 The borders of the land. 3 The division of it by lot.

AFTERWARD he brought me again unto the door of the house; and, behold, waters issued out from under the threshold of the house eastward: for the forefront of the house stood toward the east, and the waters came down from under from the right side of the house, at the south side of the altar.

2 Then brought he me out of

* ch. 40. 35.

* ch. 40. 6.

* Cp. ver. 1.

* ch. 42. 4.

* ch. 40. 3.

* Jer. 31. 30.

* Zech. 1. 16.

* Cp. ch. 40. 3.

* Zech. 2. 2.

* Heb. waters of the ankles.

* ver. 4. 5.

* ver. 24.

* Chr. 35. 12.

* ch. 40. 30.

* Lev. 2. 4.

* ch. 44. 29.

* Heb.

* a court in a corner of a court, and a court in a corner of a court.

* Heb.

* waters of swimming.

* ver. 3. 4.

* Or, made with chimneys.

* Heb.

* cornered.

* Heb. 19.

* ver. 6. 12.

* 2 Kin. 4. 13.

* ver. 12.

* Rev. 22. 1.

* Josh. 13. 2.

* & 18. 27.

* & 20. 10, 11.

* Joel 3. 4.

* ch. 44. 11.

* Or, plain.

* Deut. 3. 27.

* & 4. 49.

* Josh. 3. 16.

* 2 Kin. 24. 25.

* Gen. 1. 20.

* Gen. 1. 20, 22.

* & 7. 27.

* & 9. 7.

* ch. 47. 1, 2.

* Heb. two rivers.

* Pa. 46. 4.

* Joel 3. 18.

* Zech. 14. 8.

* John 4. 12.

* Rev. 22. 1.

* ch. 9. 1.

* ch. 43. 13.

* 2 Sam. 23. 29.

* 15. 15. 2.

the way of the gate northward, and led me about the way without unto the utter gate by the way that looketh eastward; and, behold, there ran out waters on the right side.

3 And when the man that had the line in his hand went forth eastward, he measured a thousand cubits, and he brought me through the waters; the waters were to the ankles.

4 Again he measured a thousand, and brought me through the waters; the waters were to the knees. Again he measured a thousand, and brought me through; the waters were to the loins.

5 Afterward he measured a thousand; and it was a river that I could not pass over: for the waters were risen, waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed over.

6 ¶ And he said unto me, Son of man, hast thou seen this? Then he brought me, and caused me to return to the brink of the river.

7 Now when I had returned, behold, at the bank of the river were very many trees on the one side and on the other.

8 Then said he unto me, These waters issue out toward the east country, and go down into the desert, and go into the sea: which being brought forth into the sea, the waters shall be healed.

9 And it shall come to pass, that every thing that liveth, which moveth, whithersoever the rivers shall come, shall live: and there shall be a very great multitude of fish, because these waters shall come thither: for they shall be healed; and every thing shall live whither the river cometh.

10 And it shall come to pass, that the fishers shall stand upon it from Engedi even unto En-eglaim; they shall

