
Effigies viri Doctissimi et clarissimi Jacobi Ecthide Regis Galliæ authoris
Structuræ templi Salomonici facti anno 1641
Salom. Jeroba
Sculpsit.
Templum Salomonis
Altare holocaustorum

AN

ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

Of the GRAND and GLORIOUS

TEMPLE of SOLOMON.

IN WHICH ARE BRIEFLY EXPLAIN'D,

I. The FORM of that Fabric.
II. The VESSELS and INSTRUMENTS belonging thereto.
III. The KING's PALACE.
IV. Fort ANTONIO, built for the Defence of the Temple.

First printed in Hebrew and Spaniſh at MIDDLEBURGH, By that celebrated Architect, JACOB JUDA LYON, IN THE YEAR MDCXLII.

Tranſlated by M. P. DECASTRO, (Proprietor of the ſaid Model, and a near Relation to the Author)



LONDON:

PRINTED for the above Proprietor, by W. BAILEY, *Wellcloſe-Square.*

M,DCC,LXXVIII.

TO HIS

EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS D'AGENO,

Miniſter from the Republic of *Genoa*,

To His *BRITANIC MAJESTY*.

May it pleaſe your Excellency;

HIGH Rank, natural Dignity, refined Taſte, extenſive Knowledge, and magnanimous Sentiments, are Qualifications of ſo bright a Nature, and they are all together ſo happily combined in forming your Excellency's Character, that in the univerſal Admiration which they juſtly raiſe, even an *Iſraelite*, deeply impreſſed with Gratitude, ventures out of the Pale of the Synagogue with this dutiful Addreſs; and entirely depending upon your Excellency's critical Skill in Antient Hiſtory, & particular Delight in *Hebrew*

Re-

DEDICATION.

Reſearches, humbly preſumes to crave the ſame generous Patronage to the preſent *Deſcription of Solomon's Temple*, which your Excellency has been pleaſed liberally to beſtow upon its *Model*; to the great Honor and Emolument of Him, who ſhall ever acknowledge himſelf, with the higheſt Veneration,

Your *EXCELLENCY's*

Moſt Obſequious,

Moſt Obedient, and

Devoted Humble Servant,

M. P. DECASTRO.

To the READER.

ALTHO' the Sacred Scriptures and many other Writings ſpeak much concerning the building, as well as of the Sumptuouſneſs of *Solomon's Temple*, yet they vary ſo greatly in their Accounts, that thoſe who have read thoſe Works have not been able to obtain a competent Knowledge of that glorious Fabric: This prompted me to bring thoſe Things to View, which had lain in the dark, and been ſepulchred from the Thoughts of Men for many Centuries. To this End, the following ſhort Treatiſe is offer'd to the Publick, tranſlated into Engliſh from the Original, compoſed by that very learned and great Architect, *J. Juda Lyon*, (*Hebrew*, printed in the Years 1642, 1643, and 1669) the Inventor and Maker of the Model of the ſaid Temple; giving an exact Deſcription of the whole, divided into Four Parts, viz. The

The *First* contains 18 Articles, concerning the Things of the Temple in general, and ſhew its Sumptuouſneſs and Grandeur.

The *Second* contains 114 Articles, and diſplays its Elegance and Beauty.

The *Third* contains 28 Articles, concerning the Veſſels that were uſed in the Temple, and ſhews the Riches thereof.

The *Fourth* contains 39 Articles, which relates to the Buildings that were contiguous to the Temple; as the King's Palace, the magnificent Gallery that went from thence to the Temple, and the grand Fortreſs, call'd *Fort Antonio*, for its Defence.

Theſe 4 Treatiſes, I preſume, will give a diſtinct Idea of whatever the Curious may deſire to know of this wonderful Building; the Model of which I have in my Poſſeſſion, made all of Wood, with its Appendages, being three Feet and a half long, from Eaſt to Weſt, ſeven Feet wide, from North to South, and one Foot and a half high; conſtructed on a Scale to be computed

In Longitude, one Part of	840	Of the real Temple of *Solomon.*
In Surface, one Part of	705600	
In the Body, one Part of	381024000	

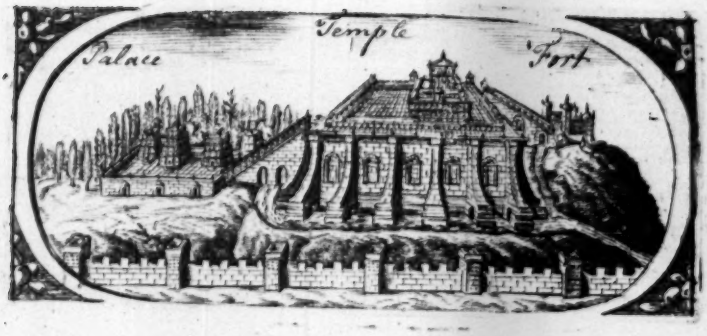
Which may be ſeen at

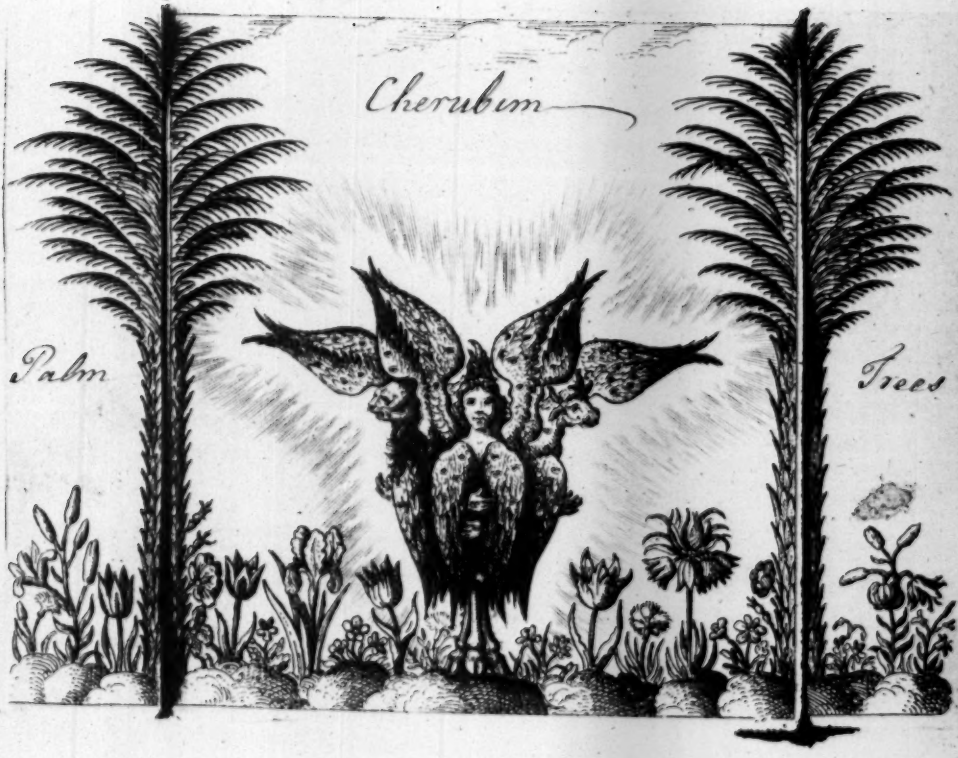
with a compleat Explanation.

Tho'

Tho' this Structure is formed in so small a Compass, yet every thing is distinct, & in true Proportion; therefore may strictly be call'd *The Model of Solomon's Temple.*

Note, The Prince of *Orange* afterwards King *William* the IIId, honour'd the Author by his particular Approbation of this Model, in a Letter of Recommendation addressed to the States of *Holland*; which is in the Possession of the Proprietor.


Palace
Temple
Fort


Cherubim
Palm
Trees

AN EXACT DESCRIPTION OF THE TEMPLE of SOLOMON.

TREATISE I.

The Deſcription of the TEMPLE *in general.*

TO convey an entire Knowledge of what that glorious Building the TEMPLE OF SOLOMON was, I ſhall relate ſome particular Articles by which the Reader will comprehend how far it ſurpaſſed all ſumptuous Buildings in the Univerſe.

ARTICLE I. *Of the Author of the Temple.*

The Architect of this Edifice was the great and wiſe King *Solomon*, of whoſe great Wiſdom and Riches the Scripture gives an Account: Yet with all his Wiſdom and Riches, he was not permitted to do it merely by his own Skill and Induſtry, but through the expreſs Order and Model of God himſelf, who was the principal and eſſential Architect of this great and wonderful Building; having reveal'd to his Servant *Moſes* the Model of the Tabernacle, and afterwards to the Prophet King *David*, the Plan and Deſcription of that grand Fabrick, with a Command, that he ſhould leave his Son *Solomon* to build it without any Alteration.

2. *Of the great Number of Perſons employed in the Structure of the Temple.*

The Number of Perſons employed in the Erection of this Temple amounted to 163600, of whom 3300 were Maſter-workmen, and 300 Commanders over them all. — Through their Orders and Management the Work was done.

3. *Of the Time the Temple took building.*

Tho' ſo great a Number of Perſons were conſtantly occupied in this Building, it took up the Space of 7 Years, from the Beginning to the End, and was finiſh'd 487 Years after *Iſrael*'s Departure out of *Egypt*.

4. *Of the Whiteneſs and Gentility of this Building.*

The Form of the Temple was exactly ſquare, built of very large and precious Marble Stones, the Whiteneſs of which appeared afar off like a Mountain cover'd with Snow; and the Gold that it was overlaid with, ſhone with ſuch a Luſtre when the Sun was on it, that no Perſon could look on it for its Brightneſs.

5. *Of the Heighth of the Temple.*

The Temple was ſituated ſo high on the Top of the Mount where it ſtood, that thoſe that were up in the Gallery towards the South, (which was one of the 4 outward Galleries that the Temple was ſurrounded with) found it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh any thing in the Vallies beneath, from the Swimming occaſioned by its exceſſive Heighth.

6. *The Quantity of Materials prepared for the Temple.*

King *David* had prepared an innumerable Quantity of Materials to be employed in the building of it;

ſuch

ſuch as Shittim Wood, Iron, Copper, Silver, Gold, and Precious Stones; the Gold alone was 108000 Talents and 78 Pounds in Weight, at 93 3-4ths. Pounds *per* Talent, and computed by our Pound of 16 Ounces *per* Pound, amounts to 10,125,078 Pounds of Averdupois Weight, which is 12,219,921 Pounds Troy, at 14½ Ounces Averdupois *per* Pound Troy; and reckoning thoſe Pounds Troy at 48 *l.* Sterling *per* Pound, the Amount is, 586,556,208 *l.* Sterling. — Such was the amazing Quantity of Materials prepared by King *David* in his Life-time; and it may be ſuppoſed that what King *Solomon* furniſh'd, by his Father's Command, out of his own Treaſure, was ſuitable to his Riches and Magnificence, and no ways inferior; which being added to the former, would fully load One hundred and ſix *Eaſt India* Ships; and the Scripture ſays, that in *Solomon*'s Time, Gold and Silver were counted as Stones.

7. *Of the great Number of Gold and Silver Veſſels that were uſed in the Service of the Temple.*

The Veſſels uſed in the Temple were extremely large, and took up an Abundance of Gold and Silver; there were, 20000 Cups of Gold; of Silver 40000; Candleſticks of Gold, of the ſame Make as thoſe of *Moſes*, 10000; Cans of Gold for Wine, 80000; Baſons of Gold, 10000; of Silver, 20000; Plates of Gold, in which they brought the fine Flour mingled with Oil to offer on the Altar, 80000; of Silver, 160000; other Plates, or Diſhes of Gold, wherein they mingled the fine Flour with Oil, 60000; of Silver the ſame Number; Meaſures of Gold, call'd HIN and HIS-

SARON, in which they meaſured the Wine and Oil for the uſe of the Offerings made by Fire, 20000; of Silver, 40000; Cenſors of Gold, in which were carried the Sweet Incenſe to the Golden Altar, 20000; of Silver, in which they carried the Fire from the great Altar, to adminiſter the Perfume in the holy Temple, 50000; Trumpets of Silver, 200000; Harps and Cittars to accompany the Hymns, 40000, of *Electrum*, (a Sort of Metal made 4 Parts of Gold and one Part of Silver;) Tables of Gold of different Make, whereon thoſe Veſſels ſtood, 10000: So that the Number of Golden Veſſels amounted to 310000, and the Number of Silver ones to 570000, which were all kept in the Treaſury Chambers of the Temple.

Of all other Veſſels and Inſtruments that were uſed in the Temple-Service, there were always 2 or 3 of the ſame Sort, that in caſe any of them ſhould happen to be render'd unclean or broke, there might then be a new one to replace it, and the old ones were melted down and caſt afreſh; but if they were ſuch as could not be melted, then they were kept, and others put in their Places.

8. *The Thickneſs of the Gold that cover'd the Temple within.*

The Gold that cover'd the Cielings, Floors, and Walls, was not as in our Days, a Leaf of Gold of no Subſtance; but it was overlaid with pure Gold, the Thickneſs of a Guinea, and put on in ſuch a curious Manner, that the fine carved Work was diſtinctly ſeen.

9. *The Number of Perſons that ſerved in the Temple.*

The *Levites* employed in the Service of the Temple,

as

as Porters, Singers, and other Officers, were in Number 32000, and every one of them 30 Years old, or upwards: They were divided into 24 Companies, one of which ſerved a Week; and theſe Companies were again divided into 7 Claſſes, one Claſs for each Day in the Week. And the Number of Prieſts that officiated in the Temple was ſo great, that tho' the Sweet Incenſe was miniſtred every Day, with the continual Sacrifices, one Prieſt never miniſtred twice; for he that perfumed once, could never do it again: But the High Prieſt might adminiſter the Perfume when he pleaſed.

10. *The Number of Perſons that watched every Night.*

Twenty-four Companies watched every Night in the Temple, viz. 3 of Prieſts and 21 of *Levites*; each of theſe Companies conſiſted of 10 Perſons at leaſt, and were poſted at the Gates, Corners, and ſundry Rooms round the Temple.

11. *Of the Reverence and Reſpect paid to the Temple.*

No Perſon was permitted to enter any Part of the Temple with a Walking ſtick in his Hand, or with their Shoes on, or with Duſt on their Feet, nor with a Knapſack, or Money tied in a Handkerchief; neither was any Perſon to enter at one Gate and go out at another to ſhorten the Way, nor even ſpit on the Floor; whoever wanted made uſe of their Handkerchiefs.

12. *The Manner of going into the Temple.*

All that enter'd the Temple, at either of the Gates, went ſlowly to the right-hand Side, till they came to the Place where they were permitted to go; except thoſe that were excommunicated, or in Mourning; theſe went to the left-hand becauſe they ſhould be known.

13. *The*

13. *The Manner of going out of the Temple.*

That the Prieſts, *Levites* or *Iſraelites*, after they had done their Duty, did not turn themſelves, but went ſlowly backwards, bowing firſt on one Side and then on the other, till they were out of the Temple.

14. *The different Degrees in the Situation of the Temple.*

The Fabric of the Temple was not ſituated on one equal Plain, as all other Buildings are, of one Heighth and on an equal Situation; but that it ſhould appear more glorious and beautiful, was built on Plains of different Elevations, which reached to the Top of the Mount, where the holy Temple was erected.

15. *Of the Degrees of Sanctity that were in the Temple.*

Within the Circuit of the outward Part of the Galleries (or the Ramparts that ſurrounded the whole Building) were ſeven Degrees of Sanctity.

The *firſt* Degree, went up 7 Steps from the ſaid Ramparts, thro' any of the outſide Gates or Portals, and lead into a ſpacious Plain, call'd the *Mount of the Temple*, or more properly, the *Court of the Gentiles*. — This Place was reputed more holy than the City of *Jeruſalem* itſelf; therefore no Perſon was permitted to go in that had a running Iſſue, nor a Woman that had laid-in before ſhe was purified.

The *ſecond* Degree, went up 12 Steps, of 6 Cubits high, to a Part call'd the *Court of the Women* and *Iſraelites*, into which no *Gentile* might enter, nor even an *Iſraelite* that was unclean by touching any dead Perſon; and thoſe that had bathed to purify themſelves, were not ſuffer'd to enter therein till Sun-ſet.

The

The *third* Degree, went up 15 Steps forward, to a Place call'd the *Court of the Iſraelites*, where they brought their Sacrifices; into which no Perſon was to enter but ſuch as brought Sacrifices, and had bathed and purified.

The *fourth* Degree, went up 3 Steps more inwardly, and was call'd the *Court of the Prieſts*, into which no *Iſraelite* was permitted to enter, even if they were purified, unleſs they came to offer their Sacrifices, and lay their Hands upon it, according to the Law, or at the ſolemn Feaſts which were held 3 times in the Year.

The *fifth* Degree, was ſtill more inwards, call'd the *Plain*, between the holy Temple and the Altar, into which no deformed Prieſt might enter, or ſuch as had torn Cloaths, nor any that wore their Hair long, like Mourners.

The *ſixth* Degree, was the Temple itſelf, into which none were to enter but the Prieſts; nor they, till they had bathed and waſhed their Hands and Feet. The King himſelf was not exempted from theſe Duties, when he appeared at the Temple before the Lord, and ſat down near the Door thereof, to eat of the Victims himſelf had preſented as Peace-Offerings.

The *ſeventh* and higheſt Degree, was the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, or Holy of Holies, which was the moſt inward Part of all, into which none enter'd but the High Prieſt, and he only one Day in the Year, and that was on the Day of Atonement; on that Day he went four Times upon different Miniſtrations, bathing himſelf between every Time.

16. *The different Offices there were in the Temple.*

The Places, or Poſts, for the Miniſtration or Service of the Temple, were divided into fifteen different Parts or Claſſes, and over each of them a Governor or Superintendant, who had many Perſons to aſſiſt him.

The firſt was call'd the *Superintendant of the Times*, who gave Notice in the Morning to the Prieſts and Levites of the Time they were to offer their daily Sacrifices, and that a Band of *Iſraelites* ſhould attend at the ſaid Sacrifice, that all might do their Duty with Diligence.

The ſecond was call'd the *Superintendant of the Porters*, who order'd the Doors to be opened and ſhut at the ſtated Hours; and the Prieſts to blow the Trumpets when they were open'd.

The third was call'd *Superintendant of the Watch*, who went round the Temple every Night, (his People going before him with Torches in their Hands) and if any that were on the Watch did not ſtand up and ſalute him as he paſſed, he was puniſh'd; and if the Superintendant choſe it, he might burn his Coat; his neglecting the Salute being a Proof that he was aſleep.

The fourth was called the *Superintendant of the Singers*, who daily nominated the *Levites* that ſhould ſing in the Pulpit, and the Prieſts that ſhould ſound the Trumpets at the Time the Sacrifices were burnt, and when the Effuſions of Wine were thrown on the Altar.

The Fifth was call'd *Superintendant of the Organs*, and other Muſical Inſtruments, who nominated the Performers that play'd when the *Levites* were ſinging.

The ſixth was call'd the *Superintendant of the Lots*, for every

every one, according to their Claſſes, to perform their Service, that there might be no Diſcord or Confuſion.

The ſeventh was call'd the *Superintendant of the Tickets*, who gave Tickets, for a certain Price, to thoſe that offer'd Sacrifices; by means of which they were provided with Wine to make the Effuſions at every Sacrifice.

The eighth was call'd the *Superintendant of the Wines*, who provided Wine for ſuch as had the above Tickets.

The ninth was call'd the *Superintendant of the Pidgeons*, and provided Pidgeons and Turtles, at a certain Price, for ſuch as wanted to offer them in Sacrifice.

The tenth was call'd the *Superintendant of the Waters*, who had in his Care the digging of Wells, and keeping the Ciſterns and Fountains in repair, that the Temple nor *Jeruſalem* might never want Water, but have it in abundance.

The eleventh was the *Superintendant of the Sick*, who had the Care of the Prieſts and *Levites* that happened to fall ſick in the Service of the Temple.

The twelfth was the Superintendant for making the Shew-Bread.

The thirteenth, was the Superintendant for making the Sweet Incenſe.

The fourteenth, was the Superintendant of the Vails and Curtains made for the Temple and Doors.

And the fifteenth, was the Superintendant of the Garments of the Prieſts.

17. *The Degrees of Dignity there were between the Prieſts.*

There were five Degrees of Dignity amongſt them; the firſt of which was the High Prieſt, who was the

ſupreme of all the others; and under him was another that had the Command of the reſt, and was call'd the *Prince of the Prieſts*. When he accompanied the High Prieſt, he always went at his right Hand, while another was at his left, ſtiled the *Head of the Houſe of Fathers*, who preſided over the ſeven Claſſes of Prieſts that ſerv'd weekly in the Temple, call'd *Amarchelin*.

Under this Prince of the Prieſts were certain Deputies, call'd *Caticulin*, who officiated in his Abſence; but never leſs than two of them.

Under thoſe *Caticulin* there were other Deputies, who had the Care of the Keys of the Temple, but were not permitted to open any outward Gates without they were all together, being ſeven in Number.

And under the *Amarchelin* were other Deputies call'd *Giſbarim*, or Treaſurers, who received the Monies belonging to the Temple, and diſtributed it as they thought proper.—Theſe were not to be leſs than Three.

18. *Ten wonderful Obſervations that continued in the Temple all the Time it laſted.*

1ſt. No pregnant Woman that went to the Temple ever miſcarried by the Smell of the Fleſh of Sacrifices.

2dly, That the ſaid Fleſh never was corrupted.

3dly, That a Fly was never ſeen in the Slaughter-houſe of the Temple, tho' there was a great deal of Fleſh.

4thly, That the High Prieſt was never defiled by any Pollutions the Night preceding the Day of Atonement.

5thly, That the Rain, however violent, never extinguiſh'd the Fire of the Furnaces that burnt on the Altar, which were expoſed to the open Air. 6thly,

6thly, That the Wind, tho' ever ſo high, never drove the Smoke of the ſaid Fires to one Side or the other, but it aſcended ſtrait up like a Pillar.

7thly, No Impurity was ever found in the Meaſure of new Oats, which were offer'd on the Altar of Sacrifices the ſecond Day of the *Feaſt of Paſſover*, (which was call'd *Homer*); nor in the two leaven'd Loaves of fine Flour offer'd in the *Feaſt of the Weeks*; or any Impurity in the Shew-Bread, from the Touch of any unclean Reptile.

8thly, That when all *Iſrael* reſorted to the Temple at the three Feaſts in the Year, or on the Sabbath, or the New Moons, as they ſtood up in the Courts, they found themſelves much preſſed by the Concourſe of People, but when they knelt down, and might expect to have been more crowded, perceived themſelves much more roomy and at liberty.

9thly, That no Serpent or venemous Creature ever bit a Perſon in the City of *Jeruſalem*.

10thly, That no Perſon, tho' a Stranger, met with any Difficulty in procuring a Lodging in *Jeruſalem*,

****

TREATISE II.

Deſcription of the Fabric of the Temple.

Of the Mount where the Temple was built.

1. It was call'd Mount *Moria*, and was within the City of *Jeruſalem*, being ſituated at the end of the North Side of it, and is the ſame where God order'd *Abraham* to offer up his Son *Iſaac*. This Mountain was 300 Cu-

bits high, ſurrounded with deep Vallies; it had magnificent Walls which reach'd to the Top, the Stones of which were white, 40 Cubits long, and wide in proportion.— The Cubit was 6 Fiſts long, and every Fiſt 4 Thumbs in Breadth; which is about 2 Feet and a quarter each Cubit.

2. There were Pilaſters, or Supporters, 300 Cubits high, 120 long, and thick in proportion, to ſupport the Walls on the outſide, as from their great Heighth they might have been in danger of falling.

3. This Mount is open towards the Weſt, on the City-Side, where there were 4 Rows conſiſting of a great Number of Steps, from the Bottom to the Top: Here all the Populace aſcended to the Temple. The 2 middle Rows went to the Borders of the City. The 3d went to King *Herod*'s Palace; and the 4th went to the high Part of the City, call'd the City of *David*.

Of the ARRABALD, *or the Ramparts of the Temple.*

4. There was a Wall of 6 Cubits high, and the ſame in width, round the Border of this Mount, which ſerved for a Fence, to prevent the People from falling over on the Rocks or into the Vallies.

5. On the Weſt Side of the Mount, on this Border, there were 4 Gates, which correſponded with the 4 Rows of Steps above-mentioned.

6. There was a Bridge ſituated on the Eaſt Side of this Mount, inclin'd to the North, with double Arches, where the Red Cow went over to be burnt, (the Aſhes of which were to purify thoſe that were unclean by touching of the Dead) and this Bridge reached to the

Mount

Mount of the Olives, which is on the Eaſt Side of the City, at the Diſtance of one thouſand Steps, (or a quarter of an hour's Walk) where the Red Cow uſed to be ſacrificed.

7. There was another Bridge ſituated on the South Side of this Mount, at the End of the Eaſt, with a magnificent Gallery, which King *Solomon* went up with his People and Attendants from his Palace to the Temple, and going ſtrait forwards acroſs the Ramparts, (which were 50 Cubits wide & pav'd with fine Marble) aſcended 7 Steps, enter'd into a Door on the South Side, purpoſely for him, under the Eaſt Gallery, or Piazza, and turning to the Left, came into the outward Court, call'd the *Court of the Gentiles*; and paſſing up 12 Steps, enter'd into one of the inward Courts, call'd the *Court of the Iſraelites and Women*; 15 Steps ſtrait forward, through the high Porch or Gate, was where the Royal Chair ſtood; and then 3 Steps more lead into the Court of the Prieſts, or the Court of the Holy Temple.

8. There was another Bridge which joined to the South-weſt Part of Mount *Moria*, and communicated with the high Part of the City call'd the City of *David*.

9. Another Bridge was ſituated on the North-eaſt, and join'd to a Mountain call'd *Akra*; this the Cattle paſſed over when they went up to the Temple to be ſacrificed, and there was a Bath, call'd *Piſcina Probatica*, for them to waſh before they enter'd the Temple.

10. And at the North-weſt was another Bridge, with a magnificent Gallery, that communicated by the grand Fortreſs of Fort *Antonio* to the Temple.

Of the outward Galleries.

11. The Galleries on the 4 Sides of the Temple were 500 Cubits long, 30 wide, and high in proportion, with Portals and Seats on the inſide, at the Entrance; the Windows were rail'd inwardly, to throw Light into the Galleries, and the Roofs arch'd, with a Fence round them, that no Perſon ſhould fall. Each of thoſe Galleries, or Piazzas, was ſupported by 3 Rows of Pillars, each 25 Cubits high, and made of one ſingle Stone, tho' they were as big round as three Men could compaſs: The outward Row was half in the Wall, the Carved-work of the *Corinthian* Order; the Pillars were fifteen Cubits diſtance one from another, and the Floors pav'd with very fine Marble.

12. There were 5 Gates to the above Galleries: One on the Eaſt Side, call'd the Gate of *Suſan*; one on the North, call'd the Gate *Tedi*; another on the Weſt, call'd the Gate *Kiponos*; and 2 on the South, call'd the Gates of *Hulda*. Each of theſe were 20 Cubits high, and 10 Cubits wide.

13. Rooms, 6 Cubits ſquare, were built on each Side of thoſe Gates, thro' which they went to the Galleries; theſe ſerv'd the People that watch'd, and was call'd *the Entrance*.

14. There were Towers erected at the 4 Corners of theſe Galleries; one over the Gate on the Weſt Side; one on the North, over the Gate of the inward Court; and another over the Eaſt Gate of the ſaid Court, with Windows on every Side, that in caſe of an Attack, they might annoy an Enemy with Arrows, Stones, or other miſſive Weapons.

15. The

15. The Plan of the City of *Suſan* was engraved on the Sides of the Eaſtern Gate call'd *Suſan*, in honour of the Kings of *Perſia*, in Acknowledgment of their Subjection to them; *Suſan* being the capital City of *Perſia*.

Of the Great Place of the MOUNT.

16. The great Place call'd the *Mount of the Temple*, or more properly, *the Court of the Gentiles*, was 500 Cubits ſquare; here they aſſembled on the Sabbath-day, at the New Moons, and the three ſolemn Feaſts in the Year, but they were not permitted to go any further than this Court. Many Pillars, with Rails 2 Cubits high, ſurrounded the inward Courts, as a Fence, at the Diſtance of 10 Cubits from the Walls of the ſaid Courts, and on ſome of theſe Pillars was an Inſcription, in *Greek* and *Latin*, intimating that, *The Stranger that cometh nigh ſhall be put to death.* This *Court of the Gentiles*, or outward Court, was pav'd with various Sorts of Marble.

17. Twenty-four Companies of Guards, conſiſting of 10 Men each Company, were appointed to watch in the different Parts of this Court, viz. 1 Company in each Corner of the 4 outward Galleries, 1 Company at each of the 5 Gates, and 1 Company at each Corner of the Court of the Prieſts, and 1 Company at each of 5 Doors, (out of 14) that were on the South and North Sides of this Court. Of the 3 on the South, one was call'd the *Door of the Firing*, becauſe all the Wood that was burnt on the Altar was brought in there; the next was the *Door of the Firſt-born*, where all the firſt-born Cattle were led in to be ſacrificed; the 3d was call'd the *Door of the Waters*, becauſe there was a Spring under the Door that proceeded from a Rock or Fountain in the

the Pleaſure-Gardens of King *Solomon*, call'd *Hetam*, where he amuſed himſelf in the Morning; this was about 4500 Steps, or half an hour's Walk, diſtant from *Jeruſalem*: Of the other 2 on the North, one was call'd *the Door of the ſhining Luſtre*, the Portals being overlaid with extreme fine Copper that ſhone like Gold; and in this the *Levites* watch'd; and the other was call'd, the *Door of the Offerings by Fire*: One Company in the Chamber call'd the Room of *Abtinas*; 1 Company in the Chamber call'd the *Room of the ſhining Luſtres*, overlaid as above, where the Batchelor Prieſts watch'd; 1 Company in the Chamber call'd the *Room of the Cenſors*, or Furnaces; 1 Company in the Chamber call'd the *Room of the Offerings made by Fire*; 1 Company in the Chamber call'd the *Room of the Vails and Curtains*; and 1 Company behind the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, or Holy of Holies; which made the 24 Companies.

The inward Parts of the Temple.

18. The inward Courts were built within the above-mentioned *Court of the Gentiles*, much further diſtant from the South than the Eaſt, and further from the Eaſt than the North, and neareſt to the Weſt Part of the ſaid Court.

19. There were Steps all round the Walls of theſe inward Courts to aſcend up to them, viz. 12 Steps to go into the Court towards the Eaſt, and 20 to go to that on the Weſt. The Walls of theſe inward Courts were 40 Cubits high, ſurrounded with inward and outward Chambers of 3 Stories; the Windows were rail'd, (or letticed) and all round the Roof was a Breaſt-work to prevent the People from falling over.

Of

Of the Inward Court towards the East.

20. This Court was call'd the *New Court*, or properly the *Court of Women and Iſraelites*, who, according to the Scripture, after they were cleanſed or purified, came with their Wives and Families to the Temple, to worſhip before the Lord, on the Sabbath-day, the New Moons, and the 3 yearly Feaſts. This Court was 135 Cubits ſquare, and over the Door and Portals, between the two Courts, were Chambers where two Senates, (conſiſting of 23 Perſons each) took their Turns to preſide, and ſat in the following Manner: The Preſident at the Head of the Table; at his right-hand ſat the Vice-Preſident, and at his left the other 21, (rather before him, in form of a Semi-circle) according to their Ranks: Before theſe Senators ſat three Rows of wiſe Men, of whom there were 23 in every Row; and they were Perſons capable to officiate ſhould any of the Senators be wanting. Alſo two Secretaries ſat one on the right and the other on the left of the Senators.

21. There were wide Galleries round the Inſide of this Court, ſupported by Marble Pillars, in the ſame Manner as the outward ones before-mention'd; and over theſe were other Galleries, latticed, where the Women ſat who came to the Temple.

22. There was a Door at the South Side of this Court, call'd the *Door of the Women*, by which they went up to their Galleries without going into the Court; another Door on the North had the ſame Name: Both made as that at the Eaſt.

23. There were 4 Chambers, or Courts, open to the Air, call'd the *Smoaky Courts*, which were 40 Cubits long from East to West, and 30 wide from North to South. Every one of these had different Names according to their Uses: The North-east Chamber was call'd the *Warehouse for the Wood*, where the Wood burnt daily on the Altar of Sacrifices was kept; and such of the Priests as were prohibited from exercising their Functions on account of some Infirmity, were kept there to select the Wood that was fit for the Altar; for such Wood as was Worm-eaten was not suffer'd to be burnt.

The South-east Chamber was call'd the *Kitchen of the Nazareens*, because the Sacrifices of those *Nazareens* were dressed on Iron Plates with a Brim of a Fist high. There they cut their Hair, and afterwards burnt it in the Fire under their Vessels of Sacrifice.

The South-west Chamber was the *Warehouse of the Oils and Wines* that were used in the Temple.

And the North-west Chamber was call'd the *Kitchen of the Lepers*: They had different Iron Plates on which they dressed their Sacrifices, after being cleansed of the Leprosy, and then brought them to the Temple.

24. There were other Chambers under the *Court of the Israelites*, on the West-side of the *Court of the Women*, where the *Levites* kept their Instruments, and practiced Music.

25. The Floor of this said Court was 6 Cubits higher than that of the *Court of the Gentiles*, and paved with different Sorts of Marble, as that Court was.

26. There

26. There were 15 Steps, in form of a Semi-circle, on the Weſt-ſide of this Court, where the *Levites* ſtood at particular Times with their Inſtruments, and ſung the 15 Pſalms of the Degrees, viz. from Pſalm 120 to 135, which were therefore call'd the *Pſalms of the Degrees.*

27. In the middle of this Court was a magnificent Throne, on which the King himſelf ſtood, and read the Law of *Moſes* to all the Congregation, every 7 Years; alſo from the ſame Place, the High Prieſt read certain Texts of the Law on the Day of Atonement.

28. There was a Porch or Gate, 20 Cubits high and 10 wide, at the Top of the 15 Steps, that lead into the *Court of the Prieſts*, where the holy Temple ſtood: This was call'd by different Names, as *the High Gate*, *the New Porch*, *the Middle Porch*, and other Names; and in the ſecond Temple it was call'd *the Door of Nicanor*, but more properly, *the Copper Door*, being of *Corinthian* Copper, which was held in higher Eſtimation than the fineſt Gold. This Gate was ſo heavy that 20 Men could ſcarcely ſhut it, and was never open'd but when the King came to the Temple, on the Sabbath-day, the New Moons, or the three ſolemn Feaſts, when all the Congregation came to worſhip God.—At the Entrance of this Gate the lying-in Women and the Lepers were purified; and ſuch Women as their Huſbands ſuſpected of Incontinence, had the bitter Waters given them to drink.

Of the Inward Court towards the Weſt.

29. This Court was call'd the *High Court*, the *Court of the Prieſts*, or properly, the *Court of the Holy Temple:* It

was 187 Cubits long, and 135 broad, and ſurrounded with Galleries ſupported by magnificent Marble Pillars, like the Galleries before-mentioned.

30. The Flags that had been taken from their Enemies, were hung round this Court, as Memorials of the Victories that God had been pleaſed to grant them.

31. On the inſide of this Court, near the Copper-Door, or Door of *Nicanor*, a magnificent Throne was erected, on which ſat the Kings that were of the Line of *David*.

32. A Box with a Hole in the Top was alſo fixed near the ſaid Door, into which, all Men above 20 Years old flung in their Half Sicle, (which was a Piece of Silver of a quarter of an Ounce, or 15 *d.* in Value) every Year, according to the Scripture.

33. A Wall of very fine Marble, of 1 Cubit high, and 135 Cubits long, from North to South, divided the *Court of the Prieſts*; and on this Wall were 3 Steps of half a Cubit high, and the ſame width, call'd the *Pulpit of the Levites*, where they performed on Muſical Inſtruments at the Time of the Sacrifices, and when the Effuſions of Wine were made. Theſe *Levites* ſung a different Pſalm every Day in the Week: On the 1ſt Day, Pſalm 24; the 2d Day, Pſalm 48; the 3d Day, Pſalm 82; the 4th Day, Pſalm 94; the 5th Day, Pſalm 81; the 6th Day, Pſalm 93; and on the Sabbath-day, Pſalm 92. To theſe Steps the *Iſraelites* were permitted to go, but no further.

Of the Altar of Sacrifices, or Burnt-Offerings.

34. This Altar was made of rough Stone, 32 Cubits ſquare, ſituated before the Porch of the holy Temple,

at

at the diſtance of 22 Cubits from the ſaid Porch, and 9 towards the South. The Altar was built on the ſame Spot of Ground where *Abraham* was order'd to ſacrifice his Son *Iſaac*.

35. There were 4 ſquare Buildings at the 4 Corners of the Altar, call'd the *Horns of the Altar*, of a Cubit ſquare, and 1-6th part leſs than a Cubit high, hollow within, on which they made the Sprinkling of the Blood; and what Blood remained in the Baſons after the ſaid Sprinklings, was thrown into 2 Holes, one on the South and the other on the Weſt, which communicated with a Channel of the Fountain mentioned in Article 17, ran under the Court of the holy Temple, and joined the Brook *Kidron*.

36. There was a Border round the Altar, call'd the *Border of the Altar*, one Cubit wide, from whence the Prieſts made the Sprinkling on the 4 Corners.

The Manner of aſcending the Altar.

37. There were three diſtinct aſcending Places, and all without Steps, (as the Scripture mentions, Exod. xx. v. 26. *Neither ſhalt thou go up by Steps unto mine Altar, that thy Nakedneſs be not diſcovered thereon)* fixed at the Diſtance of 12 Cubits and a half from the South Wall of this Court of the holy Temple, which roſe gradually to the Top of the Altar; the Aſcent was as follows:

The middle Aſcending-place was higher than the other two, and reach'd to the Top, where the Horns of the Altar were fixed; from this there was another Place higher, where the 4 Corners were rounded, call'd the *Apple*, or Top of the Altar, and there the Furnaces were put; the Aſcending-place towards the Eaſt of the mid-

dle

dle one, led to the Border of the Altar, where the Prieſts began the Sprinklings on the Horns, and going along to the weſt Side, carried down the Blood remaining in the Baſon, and threw it in the Hole before-mentioned.

38. Salt was thrown on all the three Aſcending-places, that the Prieſts might not ſlip as they came down.

Of the Furnaces that were on the Altar.

39. There were 4 Furnaces on the Top of the Altar; one where they burnt the Continual Sacrifices; one that ſupplied Fire to burn the Sweet Incenſe on the Golden Altar in the holy Temple; another where the Fire was kept burning Night and Day, according to the expreſs Command of the Law; and laſtly, one from whence the Fire was taken to burn the Sweet Incenſe, on the Day of Atonement, in the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, or Holy of Holies. The Wood burnt on this Furnace was Fig-tree.

40. Many Inſtruments were uſed on the Altar, as Copper Kettles, Copper Forks and Baſons. Silver Shovels, &c.

Things that were fixed on the South Side of the Altar.

41. A Veſſel with 12 Cocks was fixed near the Aſcending-places to the Altar, where the Prieſts who miniſtred the Continual Sacrifices, waſhed their Hands and Feet.

42. Every Night this Veſſel was let down into an adjacent Well, and next Morning drawn up and placed for the ſaid Uſe.

43. There was alſo a Current of Water that ran from the Fountain of *Hetam*, on the South Side of the holy Temple, and after reaching a Cave, by ſubterraneous Paſſages fell into the River *Kidron*. This Current

rent, by ſloping the Holes at the Foot of the aſcending Places, (before mentioned) waſhed the Blood from the Court when there had been a Number of Sacrifices.

44. There were five Copper Veſſels with Water on the South Side, where the Prieſts waſhed the Entrails and Feet of the Sacrifices, and the Fleſh for dreſſing.

45. The Brazen Sea, ſupported by 12 Oxen, ſtood on the ſame Side, towards the North, where the Prieſts waſhed their Hands and Feet when they were to miniſter the Sacrifices.

Things that were fixed on the North Side of the Altar.

46. There were 24 Iron Rings, fixed in the Floor in 4 Rows, to which the Beaſts were faſten'd to be killed; the firſt Row was diſtant 8 Cubits from the Altar, and the 24 Rings occupied 24 Cubits ſquare: Each of theſe Rings was for the Service of 1 Company of Prieſts, of whom 24 Companies attended in the Temple.

47. Eight Marble Tables a Cubit and half ſquare, & 1 high, were fixed near thoſe Rings on the North, upon which they cut and cleanſed the Sacrifices, and the Fleſh they intended to dreſs; and alſo laid the Inſtruments uſed to prepare the Sacrifices.

48. Low Pillars were placed near the above Table, with Hooks one above another, to hang the Beaſts on after they were killed.

49. At the Diſtance of 8 Cubits from the North Wall of this Court of the Holy Temple, was a little Houſe, 12 Cubits and a half ſquare, call'd the *Slaughter-houſe.*

The Chambers that were round the Court of the Holy Temple.

50. There was an inward Chamber of this Court,

on

on the East, call'd the *Room of Pinhas*, the Dreſſer, and within it, ſundry other Rooms, where the Prieſts put on and took off their official Garments: They had 96 Cloſets to depoſit the ſaid Garments in, being 4 for each of the 24 Companies that ſerved in the Temple, and upon each of the Cloſets was wrote the Name of the Company it belonged to and Dreſs it contain'd; one was the *Cloſet of Breeches* or *Drawers*, another of *Coats* or *Robes*, a 3d of the *Girdles*, and a 4th of the *Bonnets*.

51. There was another inward Chamber on the North-eaſt of this Court, call'd the *Room of Stone*, becauſe it was all of Stone, where the Prieſt reſided 7 Days and Nights, to be purified, before he went to the Mount of *Olives* to ſacrifice the Efer, or Red Cow.

52. A large Chamber on the North look'd into the above Court, and occupied in width the inward & outward Rooms of it: The half of this Court which was next to the holy Temple was counted more holy than the other half. It was built with Arches, and call'd *the Room of the Watch*; where they had large Fires to warm themſelves, and divers Stones on which they ſat or laid down; there was alſo a Cavern, cover'd with a Piece of Marble, with a Ring to lift it up, and a Hook underneath, on which all the golden Keys belonging to the Temple were hung, by a Chain of the ſame Metal; and the Prieſt who had the Charge of them ſlept upon the ſaid Marble. Round the Windows of this Court the Trumpets were hung up, by which the Prieſts notified to the People the Commencement of the Sabbath and Feaſt-Days.

53. Four

53. Four ſmall Rooms were built at the Corners of this laſt Chamber, call'd according to their Uſes; that on the outward Corner towards the Eaſt was call'd, the *Room of the Stones of the Altar*, (in the 2d Temple) the Stones of the Altar being kept there which *Antiochus Epiphanes* had prophan'd by idolatrous Sacrifices when he came to the Temple and plunder'd it; the Room at the inward Corner towards the Eaſt, was call'd *the Room of the Shew-Bread*, becauſe the Shew Bread was made in that Room, and from thence put upon the golden Tables in the Temple; that in the inward Corner towards the Weſt, was call'd the *Room of the Lambs*, for thoſe that were unblemiſh'd; 2 of theſe Lambs were offered every Day with the Continual Sacrifices; therefore ſix were provided four Days before, and when they took two to ſacrifice, they put two others in their ſtead, taking the 2 firſt put in, and not the laſt, 'till they had been in this Room four Days: And the 4th Room in the outward ~~Court~~ *Corner* towards the Weſt, was call'd the *Room of the Fires*, where continual Fires were kept for the Prieſts to warm themſelves after they had bathed, and within it was a winding Staircaſe, on which Torches were always kept burning, which led to a Room under the Court of the Temple, where was a Privy, and a Bath for the Prieſts to bathe in. There was a Door open'd to the outward Court, at which the Prieſts went out privately, if they would, after bathing.

54. Another Chamber on the ſame Side was call'd the *Room of the Salt*, and contain'd the Salt uſed for the Sacrifices,

55. An inward Chamber, call'd the *Room of Pirva*, on the North Side, was where they ſalted the Skins of Sacrifices, that they might not ſpoil.

56. In another inward Chamber over that of *Pirva*, was a Bath, wherein the High Prieſt bathed 4 times of the 5 he was obliged to, on the Day of Atonement.

57. In another Chamber more inward, the Prieſts ſat to eat their Portions of the Sacrifices.

And in a Chamber to the North-weſt, open to the Air, they dreſſed the ſaid Portions of the Sacrifices; which were ſuch as had been offer'd as Atonements for Sins and Treſpaſſes they had committed.

59. There was another inward Chamber ſituated on the South-eaſt of this Court, call'd the *Room of thoſe that made the Pan-Offerings*: Theſe made in a Pan the Offerings by Fire, of Meal neaded with Oil; half of which the High Prieſt offer'd in the Morning, and the other half in the Evening, as the Law commanded.

60. Another inward Chamber, ſituated to the South of this Court, was call'd the *Room of Gemaria*, Son of *Saphan*, in which *Baruch*, by command of the Prophet *Jeremiah*, read to the People, and pronounced the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* by the King of *Babylon*.

61. There was a Chamber, call'd the *Room of Netan-Melech*, ſituated on the ſame Side, and from the Entrance of the Temple to this Room, the Idolaters came every Day, on horſeback and in Carriages, near the Altar, to worſhip the Sun when it roſe in the Morning.

62. Another Chamber ſituated on the ſame Side, was call'd the *Room of the Priſon*, where, in the Time of

King

King *Zidkiyahu*, the Prophet *Jeremiah* was order'd to be impriſon'd, thro' the means of a falſe Prophet nam'd *Paſhar*, Son of the Prophet *Ymer*.

63. In a Chamber on the ſame Side, call'd the *Room of the Draw-Well*, was a Bucket that was let down by a Rope into a Well under this Room, for Water for the Prieſts and Levites to drink, they not being ſuffer'd to drink Wine on the Days of their Miniſtry.

64. In a great Chamber ſituated on the South Side, near the Weſt, call'd the *Room of fine poliſh'd Stones*, ſat the ſupreme Senate, compoſed of 71 Perſons. [69 *ſat as deſcribed in Article* 20.

65. In another Chamber cloſe to the above, call'd *the Room of the Preſidents*, the High Prieſt often reſided, and particularly ſeven Days and Nights before the Day of Atonement. In this Room, when he went from the Temple, he ſtript off his Robes, and the Breaſt-plate with the *Urim* and *Thummim*, as alſo his ſacred Mitre of Gold, whereon was wrought the Name of God.

66. There was another Chamber where the Antients of the Congregations left the Branches of Palm-tree that they uſed in the *Feaſt of the Tabernacles*, when it fell on the Sabbath; for they were not permitted to carry them to the Temple on Sabbath-days.

67. Another Chamber was call'd the *Room of Silence*, where religious People brought their Money privately, to be diſtributed to Perſons in Neceſſity, provided they and their Fathers were honeſt Men.

68. There were twenty Chambers near thoſe of the Prieſts, where the *Levites* reſided who ſerved as Porters to the Temple.

 69. There

69. There were various other Chambers, that were nam'd after ſuch Prophets as had reſided in them on particular Occaſions; others for different Uſes, and many not known.

Of the HOLY TEMPLE *itſelf.*

70. There were three principal Parts in this Building, viz. 1ſt, The Entrance. 2d. The Sanctuary (or Holy) otherwiſe the *Sanctum.* And 3d, The Holy of Holies, or *Sanctum Sanctorum,* ſitnated towards the Weſt. The Halls or Chambers of the Treaſures, round the Temple, were thirty-eight in Number. The hidden Chambers in which all the Utenſils of the Tabernacle were laid up, took up one third Part; and in the Cellars under the Temple were Baths for the uſe of the Prieſts.

71. The Porch, or Portal, at the Entrance of the Temple, was aſcended to by 12 Steps, of 6 Cubits high and 19 wide: On theſe Steps the Prieſts bleſſed the Congregation every Day, after they had put the daily Sacrifices on the Altar.

72 This Porch, call'd *the Entrance* of the Holy Temple, was 40 Cubits high and 20 wide, without any Door, only a Curtain of the ſame Dimenſions as the Porch, of very fine Linen embroidered with different Colours.

73. This Portal of the holy Temple was 10 Cubits wide from Eaſt to Weſt, and 20 in Length from North to South, and 90 Cubits high (in the 2d Temple it was 11 wide.) The Walls within were finely carved with diffierent Sorts of Flowers, richly overlaid with Gold.

74. The

74. The Wall of the Front of this Temple was 120 Cubits high, 100 wide, and 5 Cubits thick, the whole richly ornamented, and cover'd with pure Gold.

75. Two Pillars of Copper were erected at the Front of the Temple, (which was more valued than Gold) the Pillar on the right-hand was call'd JACHIN, and that on the left BOAZ, which ſignifies, *He ſhall eſtabliſh in it Strength.* Each of theſe Pillars was 18 Cubits high, and 12 Cubits round, 4 Fingers thick, and hollow. They had chaſed Capitals 5 Cubits high, decorated with different Sorts of Lillies, which were cover'd with Copper Net-work, alſo 2 Rows of Pomegranates, 100 in each Row.—Theſe two Pillars were deſtroyed by the *Babylonians*, and the Copper carried to *Babylon.*

76. The next Door of the Holy Temple, on account of its Excellence, was call'd the *Grand Door*, or the Door of the *Sanctum*, or Sanctuary: It was 20 Cubits high and 10 wide, with Cherubims and Palm trees, richly overlaid with Gold.

77. A golden Lanthorn was fixed over this Porch, which, when the Rays of the Sun appeared upon it in the Morning, notified to the Prieſts of the Temple that it was time to begin to miniſter the Sacrifices; which they were not permitted to begin before.—*This Lanthorn was preſented by Queen* Helena *to the ſecond Temple.*

78. Some crimſon Wool was likewiſe put over the Porch on the Day of Atonement, which denoted, that when the Sins of the People were pardon'd, then the crimſon Wool would turn white.

79. Certain golden Crowns hung over the ſaid Porch, and when the King, or any Prince of the Tribe of

Judah,

Judah, came to the Temple, one was put on his Head. —*Over this Porch King* Herod *erected a golden Eagle, which a little before his Death was broke and pulled down by ſome young Prieſts zealous for the Law of God.*

80. A Vine made of Gold and precious Stones, ſpread in a moſt curious Manner over this Porch of the Temple: It weigh'd a thouſand Talents of Gold, (each Talent 93 Pounds 3 quarters) and the Grapes, which were compoſed of the moſt valuable Gems, were every Bunch as big as a Man. — *This golden Vine was, in the ſecond Temple, decorated by King* Herod, *and much augmented by the People.*

81. There was a Vail, or Curtain, of delicate Linen, hung at the Entrance of this Porch, embroider'd with fine open Flowers, the Movements of the Spheres, and the Figures of the Planets.

82. There were two Tables ſtood within the Portal, on each Side, between the Porch and the Sanctuary, t of them was Marble: Upon this they put the Shew-Bread before they placed it on the golden Table.

83. A Seat was placed near this Porch, where the King ſat to eat of his own Peace-Offerings.

84. There was an Entrance on the South Side of this Porch, which led to winding Stairs, and by them they went to the Rooms that were round the Temple; another on the North Side went up to the other Part of the 38 Chambers, and from thence to the Top, where they might go all round.

85. The 2d Part was call'd the Holy (or Sanctuary) which was 40 Cubits long, 20 broad, and 40 high; the Walls

all round it were of white Marble, overlaid with Shittim Wood, and carved with Cherubims, Palm-trees and Flowers, all richly overlaid with Gold; and many precious Stones were ſet in Gold round the Walls of this Temple.

86. There were various upper Chambers, call'd the *Treaſures of the Temple*, wherein all the Riches of the Temple were kept.—Theſe Treaſures were firſt plunder'd by *Siſac* King of *Egypt*, in the Time of King *Rehoboam*; they were afterwards augmented by King *Aſſa*, but he took them away again to ſend to *Benhadad*, King of *Syria*, that he might go againſt *Bahaſſa*, King of *Iſrael*. The Riches of the Temple were after ſome Centuries reſtored by *Yeoſaphat*, *Yehoram*, *Ahazias*, & *Yoas*, Kings of *Juda*; but this ſame *Yoas* afterwards pillaged it, to ſend to *Hazael*, King of *Syria*, that he ſhould let him go againſt *Jeruſalem*; and ſome time after that *Yoas* enter'd it with an Army and carried off great Spoil. It was again pillaged by King *Ahaz*, who ſent the Treaſure to *Tiglat Pilezer*, King of *Aſſyria*, to engage his Aſſiſtance againſt the Kings of *Syria* and *Iſrael*: And laſtly, it was ſtript of its Wealth by the *Chaldeans*, under *Nebuzaradan* their Captain, (People of *Babylon*) who enter'd *Jeruſalem* with their Army, and ſet the Temple on fire.

87. The Floors of the Temple were laid with Planks of Firr-tree, and cover'd with Plates of Gold.

88. The Cielings were of broad Beams of Shittim-Wood, two Cubits thick, that went from one Side to Side; other outward Beams, made in the Manner of half Canes, which were ornamented with elegant

Carved-

Carved-work, overlaid with Gold, and ſet with many precious Stones of great Value.

89. The Windows were latticed with Gold all round the Temple, & narrow on the Inſide but wide without.

90. King *Solomon* had 10 golden Tables made for the Service of the Temple; 5 ſtood on the South of the Sanctuary, and the other 5 on the North, the Length of the Temple, 2 Cubits and a half diſtant from the Wall.

91. Ten golden Candleſticks ſtood in the ſame Manner, the Width of the Temple, and at the ſame Diſtance from the Wall.

92. The Altar of Sweet Incenſe that King *Solomon* had made, was of Stone, cover'd with Shittim-Wood, and overlaid with Plates of Gold. This Altar was placed at the Front of the Vail or Curtain that divided the Holy, or Sanctuary, from the Holy of Holies; a third part diſtant from the Curtain.

93. There was a Marble Stone, of one Cubit ſquare, fixed in the Floor on the North Side the Temple, that was taken up by a Ring, and under it were kept the Powders thrown into the Water and given to the Women whoſe Huſbands were jealous of them.

94. There was a Wall that divided the *Sanctum Sanctorum* from the Sanctuary, of 20 Cubits high and 1 Cubit thick, made of Planks of Shittim-Wood, with golden Bars acroſs to ſupport them. Theſe Planks were carved on both Sides the ſaid Wall, with Cherubims, Palm-trees, Birds, and Flowers, all overlaid with Gold.

95. The

95. The Door of the 3d Part, call'd the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, was 6 Cubits high and 7 wide; the Pillars had 5 Edges, were made of Olive Wood, carv'd with Cherubims, &c. and overlaid with Gold.

96. There were 2 Curtains hung at this Door, richly embroider'd with Cherubims and Palm-trees, 1 within and 1 without; one drew to the North & the other to the South, which ſeparated the *Sanctum Sanctorum* from the *Sanctum:* When the High Prieſt went in at the great Faſt, one was ſhut and the other open.

97. The ſuperior Part call'd the *Oratorio*, or *Holy of Holies*, was 20 Cubits ſquare and 40 high, the Walls of white Marble cover'd with Shittim-wood, elegantly carv'd, and overlaid with Gold and Jewels, in the ſame Manner as the Sanctuary.

98. The Cieling of the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, was of Beams of Shittim-wood of great width, overlaid alſo with Gold and Precious Stones.

99. The Floor was of Firr-tree Planks, overlaid with Gold in the ſame Manner.

100. There was a Piece of Marble call'd the *Foundation*, on which ſtood the *Ark of the Covenant*; it was placed in the Middle of the *Holy of Holies*, rather on the Weſt-ſide; and under this Marble King *Solomon* order'd Cavities to be artfully cut, to hide the *Ark*, if required.

101. The *Ark* was ſet with its Length to the width of the Temple, with two Cherubims at Top, which pointing with their Staves to the Door, touching the Vail that hung there, ſeem'd as two Breaſts.

102. Theſe 2 Cherubims King *Solomon* had made of Olive-wood, 10 Cubits high, and overlaid with Gold;

the Point of 1 Wing from the Point of the other was the ſame diſtance. Theſe 2 Cherubims ſtood on the Floor, as looking towards the *Holy*, one on each Side of the *Ark*; they had each 4 Wings, the upper ones ſpread as flying; ſo that the two inſide Wings meeting together, cover'd the *Ark*, whilſt the 2 outward ones reach'd to the South and North Wall; and the two lower Wings cover'd their Bodies.

103. The Spring that took its Riſe under the Floor of the *Holy of Holies*, is mentioned in *Article* 43.

Of the Chambers round the Holy Temple.

104. There were 38 Chambers in which the Treaſure of the Temple was kept, and were built on 3 Sides, the South, Weſt, and North, up to the very Top, with a Wall 5 Cubits high that parted them from each other: The South and North Sides contain'd each 15 Chambers, 3 Stories high, and 5 Rooms in each Story: The Weſt contain'd 8 Chambers, three in each of the two firſt Stories, and 2 in the uppermoſt, which makes the 38 Chambers. The inſide Walls were all overlaid with Plates of extream fine Silver.

105. There were Stair-caſes that went to theſe Chambers, [*mentioned in Article* 84] and ſome of them which received Rain-water from the Top of the Temple thro' Pipes, were call'd the *Rooms of the deſcending Waters.*

106. There were private Places in the Walls, where ſuch Things were put as it was thought proper to keep ſecret. In one of them *Hilquiahu*, the High Prieſt, found the original Book of the Law, written by *Moſes*. And in the Days of King *Yoſias*, at the Deſtruction of the 2d Temple, a Prieſt nam'd *Yeoſuah*, Son of *Tebut*,

took

took out of thoſe hidden Places divers Veſſels of Gold and Silver, and many other Things of great Value, with which he purchaſed his Life of *Titus*.

Of the Upper Part of the Holy Temple.

107. The upper Part of the Temple was cover'd with pure Gold of the ſame Thickneſs as the lower; and in this Part were kept all the Veſſels and Inſtruments of the Tabernacle that *Moſes* made in the Wilderneſs; ſuch as the Cords, Coverings, Pillars, Planks of Gold, and other Things belonging to the ſaid Tabernacle.

108. There was an Ark of Shittim-wood, wherein the firſt Tables were kept that *Moſes* broke.

109. There was alſo another Ark at the Side of the above, wherein were kept the original Book of the Law that *Moſes* wrote, and all the other ſacred Books.

110. As often as it was neceſſary to clean the lower Holy of Holies, a Perſon was let down by a Trap-door in a Baſket, by a Rope, and did it in the ſaid Baſket.

111. The Floors and Cielings of this upper Part of the Temple, were ornamented in the ſame Manner as the lower Part before-mentioned.

Of the Roofs of the Holy Temple.

112. A Door open'd a Paſſage to the Roof of the Temple, round which was a Wall 3 Cubits high, to prevent Perſons that walk'd there from falling.

113. This Roof was arch'd, and cover'd with Plates of Gold twice as thick as that on the other Parts of the Temple; and golden Spikes were fixed thereon, as well as on the Fences, a Cubit high, to prevent the Birds from reſting there and defiling it, which was call'd the *Plague of the Crows*.

114. On the Weſt Side of this Court was an open Space of 11 Cubits wide from Eaſt to Weſt, and 135 from South to North, which was call'd *Behind the Mercy-Seat*, being behind the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where ſtood the Ark of the Covenant with the Mercy-Stool.

****

TREATISE III.

The Deſcription of the Veſſels of the Temple.

Of the Ark of the Covenant.

1. The Ark of the Covenant was made of Shittim-Wood, 2 Cubits and a half long, 1 and a half broad, and the ſame in Heighth; it was overlaid with Plates of fine Gold, and had a Rim round the Top with 4 Rings of Gold, thro' which were ran 2 Staves of Shittim-wood, alſo overlaid with the ſame Metal, and each 10 Cubits long: By theſe the Levites carried the Ark on their Shoulders.

2. The *Mercy-Seat*, which cover'd the Ark of the Covenant, with the 2 Cherubims at the Sides, [as mention'd in Article 102] was all of ſolid Gold. Between theſe 2 Cherubims was a Cloud in form of a Pillar, full of Fire within, which was to repreſent the Glory of God.

3. On the Day of Atonement the High Prieſt ſprinkled ſome Drops of the Blood of the Sacrifices in the Holy of Holies, between the Staves of the Ark and the Mercy-Seat.

4. There were the *Two Tables of the Teſtament*, which were made of white Stones, call'd Saphir, each one Cubit ſquare and half a Cubit thick, on which were en-

engraved in black Letters, in *Hebrew*, the Ten Commandments; that is, 5 Commandments on each Table, there being 2 and a half on each Side.

Of the Table of Shew-Bread.

5. This Table was made of Shittim-Wood, was 2 Cubits long, 1 wide, and 1 and a half high, and cover'd with Plates of Gold; it was ornamented round the Top with a Rim, and ſupported on 4 Feet; the half towards the Top was four-corner'd, the lower part round; it had Rings and Staves of Gold, &c. and was carried in the ſame Manner as the Ark of the Covenant.

6. There were 12 Loaves, made of the very beſt Flour, and ſifted thro' 11 Sieves, without Leaven, thin and ſmooth like Pancakes; each contained 2 Meaſures call'd *Hizarons*, which are reckon'd to be 2 Pounds & a half each Meaſure; they were 6 Hands long, 5 wide, and 1 Finger thick, with 6 Points: The Loaves were made in 18 Pans of different Impreſſions, and therefore call'd in *Hebrew* the *Shew-Bread:* They were put upon the Table one ~~on~~ *over* another, 6 on each Side, ſupported by 2 golden Forks with 3 Prongs, which were pointed and fixed in the Floor, one on each Side the Table; thro' the Prongs there were Holes, into which 14 golden Bars were put, which reach'd from one Fork to the other, on which they ſtood as follows; 2 Loaves on every 3 Rods, beſides the 2 under ones on the Table, and the 2 upper Loaves reſted on 2 Rods only.

7. Every Sabbath-day, when the Shew-Bread was taken off or put on the Table, one handful of Sweet Incenſe were put in two Gold Baſons, and burnt in one of

of the Cenſors from the Great Altar: The Baſons were ſet on the Table between the two Rows of Shew-Bread.

8. There were Iron Pans to bake the Shew-Bread in, and others of Gold to put it in afterwards, when it was placed on the golden Tables.

Of the Golden Candleſtick of 7 Branches.

9. This Candleſtick had 7 Branches, and weighed 1 Talent of Gold; the middle Branch (or Shaft) was 3 Cubits high, & had 6 Branches, (3 on each Side) all beaten out of one Piece of Gold, and indented by the Hammer with the Appearance of Almonds: It was ornamented with Bowls, Knops, and Flowers, in the following Manner; in the middle Branch, 4 Bowls, 5 Knops, and 3 Flowers; and in every one of the other 6 Branches, 3 Bowls, 1 Knop, and 1 Flower; which make together, 22 Bowls, 11 Knops, and 9 Flowers. At the Top of every one of theſe 7 Branches a Lamp was fixed, which pointed towards the middle one; and the middle one towards the *Sanctum Sanctorum*. The Stand of this Candleſtick had three Feet, of 3 Hands high, and hollow.

10. There were three Marble Steps, of a Cubit and half in Heighth, before this Candleſtick, by which the Prieſt aſcended to light the 7 Lamps, and to prepare them, and clean them.

11. On the 2d Step there was a golden Bowl with the Cottons for the Lamps, and golden Tongs to take up that which was firſt lighted; this was done by the Fire that was brought in a Cenſor from the Altar of Sweet Incenſe, and with which they lighted the other 6.

12. There

12. There was likewiſe a ſmall golden Spoon, with which they took the Oil from any of the Lamps that happened to go out; alſo a Piece of Linnen, to clean them, and prepare them with freſh Oil for next Night.

13. They daily put the Quantity of Oil that was neceſſary for the 7 Lamps, into a ſmall golden Flaſket, which was ſhut up by the High Prieſt, and ſealed with his Seal.

Of the Altar of Sweet Incenſe.

14. This Altar was made of Shittim Wood, and was 1 Cubit ſquare and 2 Cubits high, overlaid with Plates of Gold; it had a Rim or Crown round the Top, with Horns at the 4 Corners, after the Manner of the Horns of the Altar of Sacrifices, with 4 Rings of Gold, and two Staves overlaid with Gold, which were put thro' thoſe Rings, by which the Levites carried it on their Shoulders; tho' it had double Wheels, and would run any Way they turn'd it.

15. Drops of the Blood of the Sacrifices were ſprinkled on the Horns of this Altar, by the High Prieſt, on the Day of Atonement; and at the Top of this Altar there was a golden Diſh with a Cover, and over that a fine Linnen Cloth with 11 different Sorts of Sweet Incenſe, which having pounded very fine in a Mortar, they uſed to perfume with twice a Day.

16. There was alſo a Silver Shovel, with which they fetch'd burning Coals from the Furnace that was on the great Altar to burn the Perfumes; there was another ſmaller Shovel that received the ſaid Coals to be thrown on the Altar, after which the Sweet Incenſe was ſprinkled on the Coals.

Of

Of the Pitcher of Manna.

17. At one Side of the *Holy of Holies*, before the *Ark of the Covenant*, in a Pitcher of Cryſtal, ſtood the *Pitcher of Manna*, (ſomething like white Coriander Seed ;) that all the *Iſraelites* and their Poſterity ſhould keep in mind the Bread their Forefathers eat in the Wilderneſs.

Of Aaron's Rod.

18. On the other Side of the *Ark* ſtood *Aaron's Rod*, (that budded, bloom'd, and bore Almonds ;) which was to teſtify, that God elected the Tribe of *Aaron* only, to be his Miniſters.

The Plate of Conjuration on the Women when their Huſbands were jealous.

19. There was a Plate of Gold, on which was wrote in *Hebrew* the Oath that the Woman was to make.

The Lots that were drawn on the two Goats on the Day of Atonement.

20. There were two Plates of Gold, on one of them was wrote in *Hebrew*, FOR THE LORD, and on the other, FOR HAZAZEL, (or *Scape Goat.*) Theſe two Plates were put into two Wooden Boxes, big enough to put two Hands in at a time, and on the Day of Atonement the High Prieſt put in his Hands and drew both the Plates at the ſame Time ; the Plate that was drawn in his right Hand, was put on the Goat that ſtood at his right Side, and the Plate that was drawn in his left Hand was put on the Goat that was at his left Side ; after which, that Goat whoſe Lot came out FOR THE LORD, was ſacrificed on the Altar of Sacrifices ; and the other,

other that came out for HAZAZEL, was driven to the Wilderneſs to be deſtroyed, or thrown down a Rock.

Of the Copper Fountains.

21. There was a Fountain of caſt Copper, with Water for the Prieſts to waſh themſelves, and was one of the 10 that *Solomon* had made for the Service of the Sacrifices: It was placed on a Stand 4 Cubits ſquare and 3 high, and on the 4 Sides were the Figures of Lyons, Oxen, and Cherubims, intermixed with Palm-trees, which ſupported this Baſon; it was ornamented with various Mouldings, and had 4 double Wheels, and at the Top a Turn-cock.

Of the BRAZEN SEA.

22. The Brazen or Copper Sea, (ſo call'd for the great Quantity of Water it contained) was for the Prieſts to waſh their Hands and Feet before they miniſtred in the Temple: It was round, and 10 Cubits wide from Brim to Brim, 5 Cubits high, and one Hand thick; it had a Border round the Top like that of a Copper, and 3 Cubits of the lower Part being within a ſquare Pedeſtal, gave it the Form of the half of a Bowl; and on the 4 Sides of this Pedeſtal, were two Rows of Heads of Oxen, with Water running out of their Mouths.

12. The hinder Parts of 12 Oxen, alſo of Copper, 3 on each Side, ſupported the Pedeſtal on which this Brazen Sea was fixed; and it was ſupplied with Water thro' the hind Legs of the Oxen, which ſerv'd as Pipes, and came by a Spring from the Fountain of *Hetam*; and then proceeding from the Baſon, ran out of their Mouths, as before-mentioned.

24. A round Piece of Marble, as high as the Oxen, and in Figure like a Loaf, ſupported the middle of the Brazen Sea, being fixed at the hind Parts of the Oxen.

****

TREATISE IV.

The Buildings contiguous to the Temple.

Of the PALACE *of King* SOLOMON.

1. The great and ſumptuous Palace which King *Solomon* built near the ſouth of the Temple, was of extremely fine-poliſh'd white Marble, the Blocks 8 and 10 Cubits in Dimenſion; of Shittim-wood, of Silver and Gold, and many precious Stones ſet in Gold, fixed in the Cielings and Walls with exquiſite Skill and Beauty. This Palace took up 13 Years in building.*

2. In the Middle of this was a very fine and ſpacious Houſe, call'd the *Houſe of Juſtice*, (or, *The Houſe of the Foreſt of Lebanon*†) not becauſe it was built in a Foreſt, but becauſe the Cielings, Pillars, and overlaying of the Walls within, contained ſuch a Quantity of the moſt choice Shittim-Wood †, from that Foreſt, that it might have been thought the whole Foreſt was there; The Inſide of this Building was 100 Cubits long, and 50 wide, and high in proportion. The Walls, Cielings, and Floors, were cover'd with the above Shittim-Wood, carv'd after the *Corinthian* Manner.

3. The lower Chambers of this Building were 30 Cubits high, and divided into 2 Parts; the Roofs were ſup-

* Kings i. Chap. 7. † Which is Cedar-Wood.

ſupported by four Rows of ſtrong ſquare Pillars of Shittim-wood; it had Doors on every Side, and 3 Rows of ſquare Windows, one above another.

4. At the Entrance of this Building was a grand and ſpacious Hall, 60 Cubits long, 50 wide, and 30 high: At this Place the People attended to demand Juſtice, and all Cauſes were tried and determined there.

5. Sixteen Pillars, at an equal Diſtance one from another, placed in four Rows, ſupported the upper Part of this Building.

6. Remarkable ſtrong Beams of Shittim-Wood were laid from one Pillar to another, to ſupport the Building above it.

7. Alſo Rafters of Shittim-wood, of the ſame Length, were put in 3 Rows at the width of this Hall, between the four Rows of Pillars above-mentioned.

8. The 2d Chamber of this Building was 50 Cubits long, 30 wide, and the ſame high; the Pillars & Beams were the ſame as in the other Chamber, with Windows and Doors that communicated with the King's Palace. Here the King ſat to give Audience to ſuch Perſons as came before him for Juſtice, for which Reaſon it was call'd *The Chamber of Juſtice.*

9. A ſtrong Wall parted theſe two Chambers, and a Door communicated one to the other.

10. A magnificent Throne was erected in this Chamber, made all of Ivory, and overlaid with pure Gold; it went up 6 Steps, on which were placed the Figures of 12 Lions, (6 on each Side the Steps) and one on each Side the Stays of the Seat where the King ſat.*

* Kings i, Chap. 10, and Chron. xi. Chap. 9.

11. A ſumptuous Chair was fixed on the Throne, made in the manner of Hands, as if to receive the King, and at his Back was the Figure of a Half-Ox looking at him. — The Footſtep was of Gold.

12. This Palace had many beautiful Apartments, in which all the Kings Arms hung; amongſt which were 200 Targets of pure Gold, each of 600 Shekels weight, and 300 Gold Shields. — With theſe Shields and Targets they guarded the King when he went to the Temple.

13. The Court of this Palace was very neat and ſpacious, paved with different Sort of fine Marble, and ſurrounded with magnificent Galleries; over which many other elegant Chambers were built, that communicated within to the Hall of Juſtice.

14. There were various Chambers for Pleaſure join'd to the Hall of Juſtice, where the King retired to divert himſelf when the Buſineſs of that Court was over.

15 There were other grand and ſpacious Chambers within thoſe Galleries, the Walls and Cielings whereof were embelliſh'd with a great Variety of Precious Stones of great Value, ſet in Gold, the ſame as the holy Temple. In theſe Chambers were Rows of ſumptuous Tables, fill'd with different Sorts of Gold Veſſels, all made with exquiſite Art and Workmanſhip, which were uſed at the King's Banquets.

16. There were alſo in thoſe Chambers, different Rows of Seats, where the King's Attendants ſat, each according to his Rank.

17. There

17. There was another Sett of grand Chambers, the Walls of which were cover'd with three different Sorts of Tapeſtry, in fine Perfection; others were of very precious Marble, built in the manner of the other Temples and Royal Houſes, and the Floors covered with Planks of Shittim wood.

18. There was another curious Sett of Chambers, carved with various Sorts of Trees and Plants, the Leaves and Branches of which were executed with ſuch Art, and appear'd ſo natural, that a Beholder could ſcare perſuade himſelf but that they moved; the reſt of the Walls and Cielings were white, with Paintings in different Colours.

19. In other Chambers, very rich and ſumptuous, the King's Regalia were kept in great Regularity.

20. Other Chambers, with Cloſets, were ſtored with all ſorts of Linnen; and the King's Garments were kept there.

21. There were other genteel Chambers full of Perfumes, for the Recreation of ſuch as went there.

22. And other magnificent Chambers, furniſh'd with the richeſt Beds, and Bedſteads of the moſt precious Shittim-wood, cover'd with Gold, Silver, and Purple, were thoſe where the King laid.

23. Sixty valiant *Iſraelites*, with Swords by their Sides, ſtood round his Bed to guard his Perſon.*

24. There were various Chambers where the King's Miniſters conſtantly reſided.

25. A

* Solomon's Songs, Chap. iii.

25. A Wall 3 Cubits high went all round the Roof of theſe Edifices, to ſecure Perſons that walked there.

26. Groves of Trees were planted in the Courts belonging to theſe Buildings, which not only afforded a very refreſhing Shade when hot, but ſerved as beautiful Places of Recreation.

27. The Palace of the Queen, (who was Daughter to the King of *Egypt*, was very magnificent, and join'd to that of the King; it was embelliſh'd with Shittim-wood, and other precious Materials in the ſame Manner as the Chamber of Juſtice, before deſcribed.

28. At the Back-part of the Palace were elegant Chambers, where he kept the reſt of his Wives and Concubines.

29. The extenſive Courts in which theſe Edifices were built, had Walls all round of white poliſh'd Marble, with Galleries on three Rows of Marble Pillars, and magnificent Steps to go up to the Palace and Chambers, ſimilar to thoſe of the Temple, and a magnificent Gallery to go from the Palace to the Temple. There were alſo Towers at each Corner of the ſaid Court.

Of the TOWER, *or* FORT ANTONIO.

1. This Tower, or Fort, was built on a Rock 50 Cubits high; it was ſituated on the North-weſt, near the Temple, from which it was ſeparated by very deep Vallies.

2. Very ſmooth Stones were placed round the Rock, which ſerved to ornament it, but were chiefly intended to prevent an Enemy from climbing up to the Fort, as by their Slipperineſs it would be impracticable.

3. There

3. There was a Wall of 3 Cubits high round the Borders of this Rock, to prevent People from falling down.

4. The Fort was a magnificent Building, and was once call'd *Baris*, (which in *Greek* ſignifies *Tower*;) it was built by the *Maccabees*, who kept the Prieſts Robes or Garments in it. King *Herod* afterwards rebuilt it, for the Defence of the Temple, and beautified it in a moſt ſumptuous Manner: He gave it the Name of *Fort Antonio*, in Memory of his Friend *Mark Anthony*, for whom he had a particular Regard.

This Fort was built upon the Top of the Rock, within the Wall juſt mention'd, was ſquare, and 40 Cubits high; it had convenient Buildings and proper Apartments for a Palace.

5. There were ſpacious Chambers provided with all Sorts of Furniture for Company.

6. There were other very genteel Bed-Chambers, with Beds and Bedſteads.

7. And other Apartments, with Baths, Furnaces, and all Neceſſaries for bathing.

8. There were four Towers erected at the four Corners of the Fort; three of them were 50 Cubits high, and the 4th, which was at the South-eaſt Corner, was raiſed to 70 Cubits high: From the Top of that Tower (and from no other Part) they could diſcover the whole Extent of the Temple, and upon the Approach of an Enemy, were ready to give Notice.

9. Guards

9. Guards were conſtantly poſted in different Parts of the Fort for the Defence of the Temple.

10. There was a magnificent Gallery to paſs from the Fort to the Temple, (as mentioned in Article 10, of the 2d Treatiſe.)

A ſhort geographical Account of the City of Jeruſalem.

Jeruſalem, or the *Holy City*, was antiently a Fort of the *Jebuſites*, upon Mount *Zion*; it was not conquer'd in *Joſhua*'s Time, but afterwards ſubdued by King *David*, who built the City there.

F I N I S.