

the elbow to the top of the middle finger, and was counted a foot and a half, or half a yard: the *holy cubit*, so called from its being used in the measurement of things connected with sacred purposes, was equal to two common cubits, and was consequently of a yard in length. (See 3 K. 7. 15, and 2 Chron. 3. 15): the *king's cubit*, which was three inches longer than the common cubit, which was called the *man's cubit* (Deut. 3. 11): and the *geometrical cubit*, which was the length of six common cubits. It is supposed that the measurements of Noah's Ark was made according to these last mentioned cubits. (See Origen, Hom. 2 in Gen., and Augustine, De Civ. Dei. Lib. 16. c. 27).

The *line*, or *rope*, or *cheleb* as it was called by the Hebrews, was used for the purpose of measuring ground, but the length of which is not ascertained: this term is sometimes used by the sacred penmen to signify an inheritance, as when the Psalmist says, "The lines are fallen to me in goodly places; for my inheritance is goodly to me." (Ps. 15. 6.) The *reed*, or *kanch* in the Hebrew, was used in measuring buildings, its length was six cubits and a hand—these being *king's cubits*. (Eze. 40. 5.) The reed was considered a more accurate instrument of measurement than the line, or rope; and hence it is used in a mystical sense in the prophetic enunciations relative to the Church of God. (Eze. 40. and Rev. 21. 15.) Of the way, or road measures the smallest was the *pace*, called *tsagad* by the Hebrews; of these one hundred and twenty-five went to a *furlong*, a measure which we find mentioned only in the New Testament, not in the Old. The *mile* consisted of one thousand paces; but the pace was much longer with the Hebrews than with us. Their mile was regarded as half a day's journey, that is, the distance that might be conveniently walked over