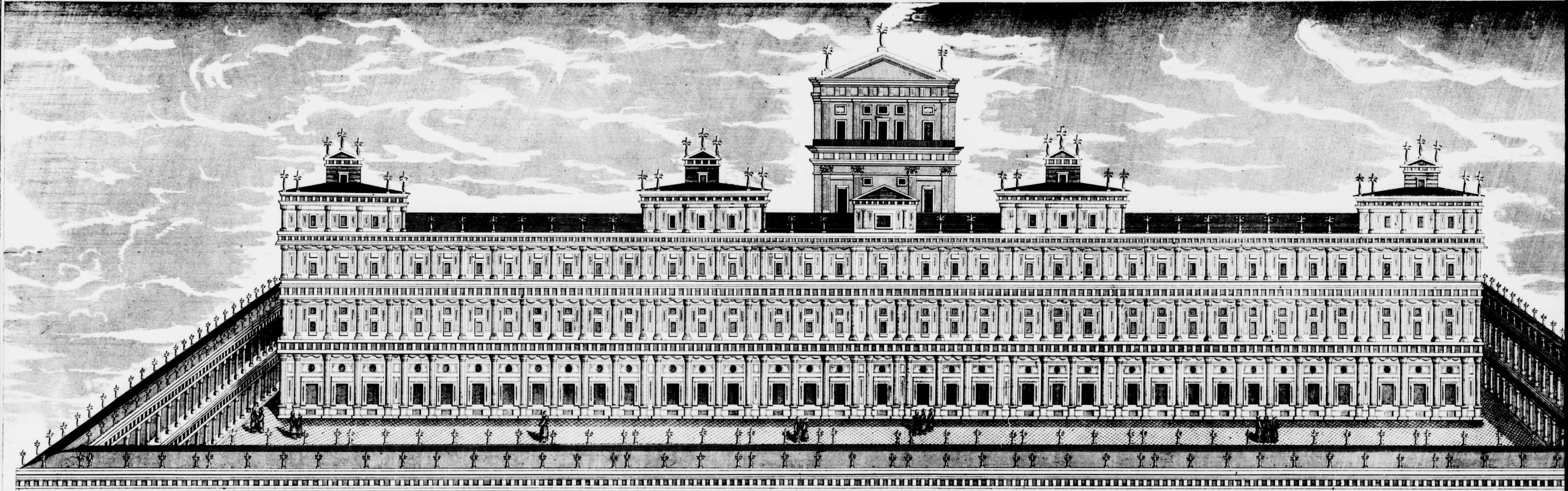


NATHAN and DAVID



## A BEAUTIFUL AND ACCURATE ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON TAKEN FROM THE CELEBRATED MODEL ERECTED BY COUNSELLOR S Ornamented with the most interesting Passages in the Lives of King David and Solomon his Son.



This Structure for Beauty, Magnificence and Expense, exceeded every Building in the World. It was Built with large white Marble stones, been out in a most curious manner; and so artifulty joined together that they deceived the Ege and looked like one entire stone it sinner Walls, Beams, Posts, Doors, Floors and Ceilings were made of Cedur wood Olive tree and Planks of Firewered of all who beheld it. The Court in which the Temple Stone in a running order the Nints of Supers consecrated to the perpetual with most precious. Lewels of many Colours, disposed in a running order the Nints Built and Sumptuous. The Vessels consecrated to the perpetual which were not less noble than the Pile itself Sosophus counts one thind of the Nints of Curious workmanship the less of Gold which made a glorious sight line of the Nints of Court in which the Temple stone of the Nints of Court in which the Temple stone of the Nints of Court in which the Temple the sum of the Gold ones.

likewise two Hundred Thousand Trumpets, and forty Thousand other Musical Instruments amounts too Hundred & S. Millions ? Hundred & 96 Thousand ? Hundred & 3 Pounds

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Stones, and 3 Hundred Overseers who were all employed for 7 Years to whom | him by all the Earth, as no contained in the Gold & Silver Vessels, in the Use of the Temple the sum of the Gold ones. |

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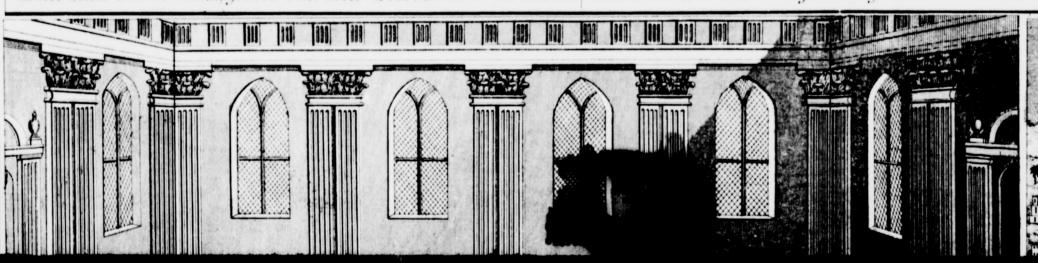
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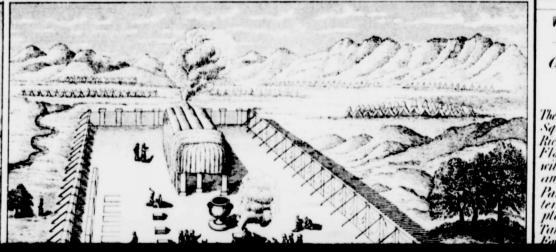
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ND ACCURATE ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON TAKEN FROM THE CELEBRATED MODEL ERECTED BY COUNSELLOR SCHOTTATHAMBURGH SOLOMON anointed KING . Ornamented with the most interesting Passages in the Lives of King David and Solomon his Son. the stones, he will be stones of the Ark and Cherubins or Holy of Holies with

2 Chron: 3.8.14.

the Mercy Seat, but overlain with Gold all over both inside and outside and

at Top into which as into a Socket the Cover Calld the Mercy Seat was



And David danced before the was gurded with a linen ophoc 2 Nam 6 Chap.

NATHAN and DAVID





Then Joab tock three Darts in his hand and thrust them through the Heart of Absalom. 28mm. 18 Chap.

with most precious levels of many Colours, disposed in a running order, the Nails This Structure for Beauty, Magnificence and Expense, exceeded every Building in the World. It was Built with large while Marble Stones, hewn out which first ned these Plates were of Gold with heads of Curious workmanship in a most curious manner; and so artfully joined together that they deceived the The Roof was of Olive wood covered with plates of Gold, which made a glorious sight Ene and looked like one entire stone Its inner Walls, Beams, Posts, Doors, Floors and when the Sun Shone thereon, it reflected such a brightness as da : : led the Eyes and Ceilings were made of Cedar wood Olive tree and Planks of Firscovered of all who beheld it. The Court in which the Temple stood and those without it were

> The GREAT SANHEDRIM Sitting in the TEMPLE in their Council Chamber called GEZITH The number of Judges in this high Court was Il answering to Moses and the after them you have two Clerks of the Council, one on the right setting WElders mentioned in Numbers XI. They were elected indifferently down the acquitting Votes, and the other on the left the Casting, in the out of the chief Priests, or seed of . faron, the Scribes or tribe of | middle of the Court stands two contending Parties with their witnesses Levi and Elders or mere Laymen. Their qualifications were Piety & pleading one over against the other Their proper time of sitting was from the learning, in . 1rts and Languages, they were to be without blemish of Body. Fend of the Morning Service to the begining of the Evening Service, but though nece

> Men of Gravity and Fathers of Children that they might be Tender Their | seity might oblige them to prolong their sitting till might net they never entered way of sitting was thus, the most considerable for Wisdom & Reputation was upon business by night so that by Judging our Savious by night they violated their placed appermost in the middle representing Moses, and was called Absilvince own Laws. Their power of Judging extended to all Persons and causes to a whole or President the next for worth was called Abh Beth Din Father of the Council or Vice President and sat at the Right Hand of the President; on

Gamalie! Paul's Master was President of the Council for a Long time the left Hand sits the Whacham or Wiseman, and then the vest of the Nicodemus who came to Jesus by night was one of the Judges as was Sanhedrim sit part on the Right and part on the Left in a semicirle | Joseph of Arimathea. According to the opinion of some writers, there were among the Jews three temples. The first erected by Solomon, the second by Zerubbabel and Joshua the High Priest and the third by Herod, a few years before the birth of Christ. But this opinion is very properly rejected by the Jews, the third to be a new temple, but only the second Temple repaired and beautified, and this opinion corresponds with the prophesy of Haggai (2, 9) that the glory of this latter house, the temple built by Zerubbabel, should be greater than that of the former, which prediction was uttered with reference to the Messiah honoring it with his presence and ministry. The first Temple is that which bears the name of Solomon, and the materials for its construction were provided by David before his death, though the edicine was raised by his son. It tood on Mount Moriah, an eminence of the mountainous ridge in termed in the Ser iptures Mount Zion (Ps. 132, 18 & 14), which had been purchased by Araunah or Ornan the Jebusite, (2 Sam 24, 23 & 24; 1 Chron. 21 & 25.) The plan and the whole model of this superb structure were formed atter that of the Tabernacle, but of much greater dimensions. It was surrary rounded, except at the front or east end, by three stories of chambers, each five cubits square, which reached to half the heighth of the Temple, and the front was ornanented with a magnificent portice which rose to the height of one hourded and twenty cubits, (169 feet). Seven years and six months were occupied in the erection of the superb and magnificent Temple of Solomon, by whom it was dedicated A. M. 3001, B. C. 990 with peculiar solominty, to the worship of the Most High, who on that occasion vouchasided to honor it with the Schischash or visible manifestation of his presence. It retained its printine splendor only thirty-three or thirty-four years, when Shishak, King of Egypt, took Jerusalem, and carried away the treasures of the Temple, and after undergoing subsequent profanations and pillages, this stupendous building was finally plund according to the opinion of some writers, there were among the Jews three temples. The first erected by Solomon, the second by Zerubbabel and

Tribe, a Prophet and high Priest and even to the King himself.

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THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

A. The Court of Priests B. The Courts of Israel . C. The Court of Gentiles.

INSIDE of the TABERNACLE with its HOLY VESSELS. The bolder Alter of Incense. The bolden Candlestick and A view of the Temple of Solomon with the several Courts, &c.

therein were very Beautiful and Sumptuous. The Vessels consecrated to the perpetual made use of in Praising God by Villalpandus's computation of the Number of Talents of use of the Temple were not less noble than the Pile itself Josephus counts one Hund Gold Silver: & Brass laid out upon the Temple, the sum amounts to 6 Thousand 9

Girdles for the Priests, and two Millions of Purple Vestments for Singers. There were | contained in the Gold & Silver Vessels, in the Use of the Temple the sum of the Gold ones,

likewise too Hundred Thousand Trumpets, and forty Thousand other Musical Instruments amounts too Hundred & K. Millions 2 Hundred & 96 Thousand 2 Hundred & 3 Pounds

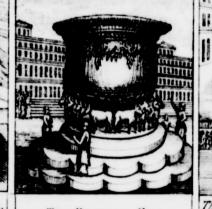
Hundred and forty Thousand of Silversten Thousand Vestments of silk with Puple | Jewels are reckond to exceed this Sum & according to Capels reduction of the Talents

The GOLDEN ALTAR OF INCENSE. Described by Moses Emples ill verse the 12 X tollowing.



red and forty Thousand of them which were made of Gold, and one Million three | Hundred & ?? Thousand to carry Burthens 30 Thousand to hew | Solomon's Innual

n the Court of the Tabernade descripted Emples Marin 1 The Prosts were obliged to wash in the sum the shartiers a also their Hands and Let.



THE BRAZEN SEA. Hong ? book Chevy



The Tabernacle with the Court

pace and bupiess of the Court round about the Tabernach is described in

Exod from the 9th the 20 verse In the Court where the Breeze Alter of Burnt Offering

the Laver & all that were necessary for Killing Skinning Covering & Washing Cittle for Offering

KING SOLOMON 1st Kings a" Chap.



1st kings 3rd Chap



alents of Gold which comes to Four Million Three Hundred and Wenty Thousand Pounds Sterling the Vails were likewise Gold. The most Holy place was ordained and made on purpose to be a Tabernacle for the Ark which was placed in he middle of it between two the bims of Image work to Feet his aving their Wings expanded each Stubits long with ? they touched he Walls and with the other 2 then met Atouched each other exactly over the middle of 1 . Ark. their faces being inwards in a Worshiping posture Ti Arkeatted the Glory of Israel was a small Chest or Coffer 3 Feet Hinches long, 2 Feet 3 Inches wide, and was Freel 3 Inches high was made of Wood excepting only

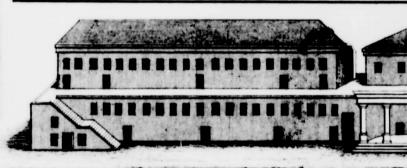
& F.Shillings Sterling, and the Silver came to Flundred & 39 Millions 3 Hundred & FFThou - wards carrying on

sand Pounds & besides these, there were charges for the other Materials & of 10 Thous men Per 11. Million & Hundred

Stones, and 3Thousand 3 Hundred Overseers who were all employed for Trears to whom him by all the Earth

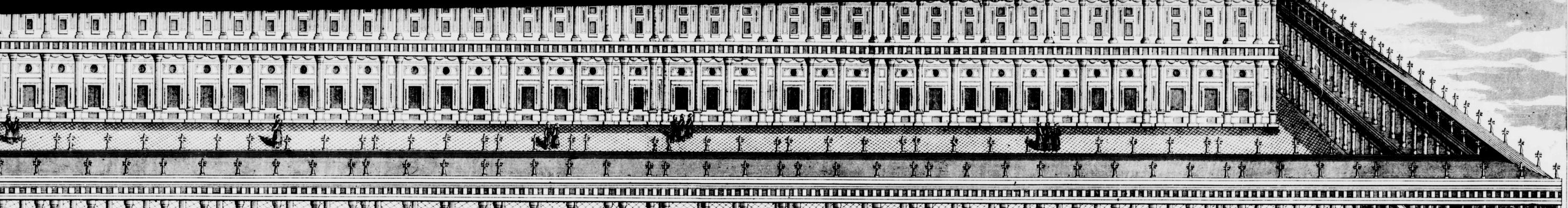
besides their Wages & Diet. Solomon gave as a free gift, 6 Millions illundred

and 33Thousand 9 Hundred and Ti Pounds . The Treasure left by David to-

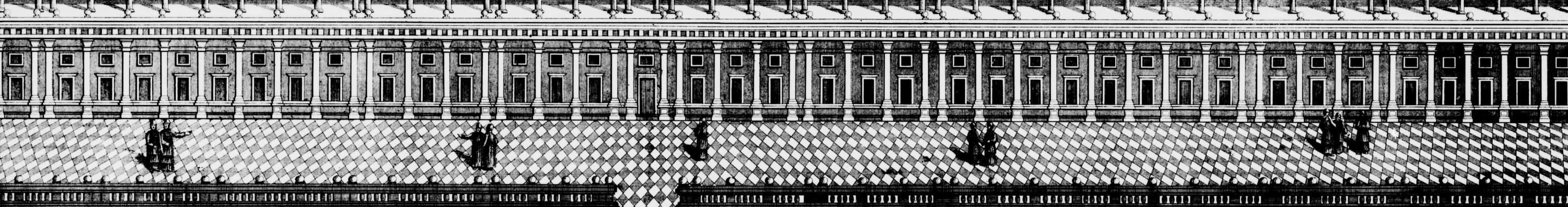


The House of the Forgest of LEBANON built by

J.T. ROLPH, ENG! TORONTO.



SOLOMON'S wise JUDGMENT.



with most precious lewels of many Colours, disposed in a running order, the Vails which firstned these Plates were of Gold with heads of Curious workmanship The Root was of Olive wood covered with plates of Gold, which made a glorious sight and when the Sun Shone thereon, it reflected such a brightness as dazzled the Eyes of all who beheld it. The Court in which the Temple stood and those without it were

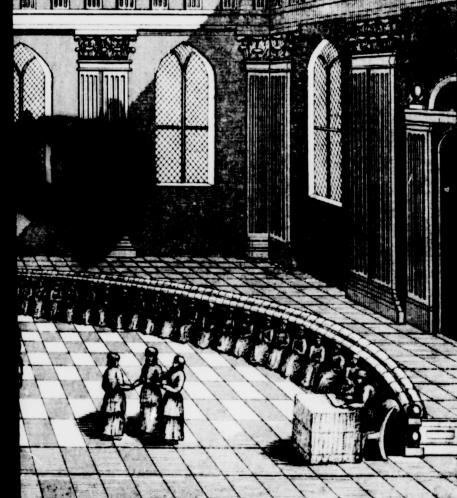
therein were very Beautiful and Sumptuous. The Vessels consecrated to the perpetual use of the Temple were not less noble than the Pile itself Josephus counts one Hundred & 39 Millions 3 Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling, and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Millions 3 Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling, and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hundred & 48 Shillings Sterling on this work is sufficiently and the Silver came to Hun

Hundred and forty Thousand of Silversten Thousand Vestments of sells with Partle Some of the Talents Stones, and 3 Thousand 3 Hundred Overseers who were all employed for Trears to whom him by all the Earth, as mentioned in 1.K. 10.24.25. we are not to wonder at his being the selection of the Talents. Girdles for the Priest's, and two Millions of Purple Vest ment's for Singers. There were likewise two Hundred Thousand Trumpets, and forty Thousand other Musical Instruments amounts too Hundred & 45 Millions 'Hundred & 45 Million

Solomon's Annual Revenue, his trading to Ophir for Gold & the Presents made

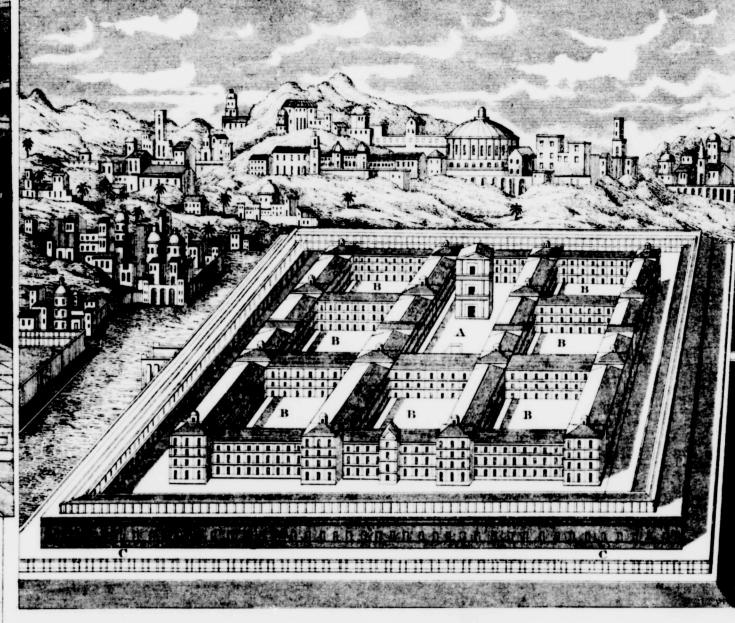


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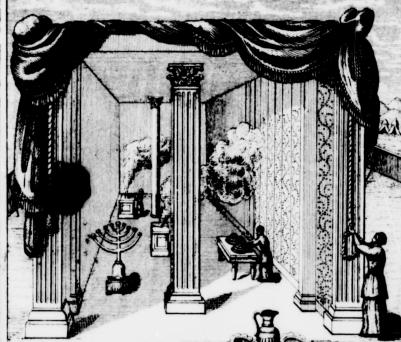


eir Council Chamber called GEZITH. you have two Clerks of the Council, one on the right setting uitting Votes, and the other on the left the Casting, in the the Court stands two contending Parties with their witnesses over against the other Their proper time of sitting was from the orning Service to the begining of the Evening Service, but though neceess by night so that by Judging our Savious by night they never entered ir power of Judging extended to all Persons and causes to a whole thet an high Priest and even to the King himself. Paul's Master was President of the Council for a long time s who came to Jesus by night was one of the Judges as was

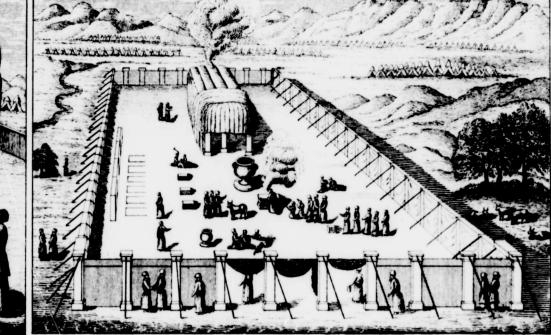
the latter were allowed to enter it, but were not permitted to advance further. It was surrounded by a cre galleries or apartments supported by pillars of white marble, each consisting of a single piece twenty-five fount of Olives on the East was called Solomon's Porch or Piazza, because it stood on a vast terrace which he the height of four hundred cubits, in order to enlarge the area on the top of the mountain, and make it id as this terrace was the only work of Solomon that remained in the Second Temple the plazza which stood is superb portico is termed the Royal Portico, by Josephus, who represents the stone holest work beneath the ht, that no one could look down from its flat roof to the valley below without being seized with dizziness. The outer court was assigned to the Gentile Proselytes, the Jews who did not worship in it themselves, confane uses, and here we find that the buyers and sellers of animals for sacrifice, and also the money changers wing them into submission, expelled them, telling them that it was the house of prayer for all nations, and urk 11, 15 to 17). Within the court of the Gentiles stood the court of the Israelites, divided into two parts women, and the inner one to the men. These courts were separated by a low stone wall or partition of the qual distances, with inscriptions of Greek and Latin, importing that no alien should enter into the holy in (Eph. 2, 13 & 14.) In this court was the Treasury over against which Christ sat, and observed how the for furnishing the victims and other things necessary for the sacrifices, (Mark 12, 41 John 8, 20.) From to, collectively called the courts of Israelites, were the people praying each apart by himself for the pardon ise within the sanctuary, (Luke 1, 10). From this court twelve ascending steps led to the Temple, strictly be portico, the outer sanctuary, and the most holy place. In the portico were suspended the splendid Amongst other treasures, there was an ascent of fifteen steps through the gate called Nicanor into (called the courts of



A view of the Temple of Solomon with the several Courts, &c. A. The Court of Priests B. The Courts of Israel. C. The Court of Gentiles.



The Inside of the Tabernacle with its Holy Vessels. Viz. The Golden Altar of Incense. The Golden Condlestick, and



The TABERNACLE with the COURT. biguess of the Court round about the Tabernache is described in Exod from the golo the 20 verse In the Court where the Brewn Alter of Burnt Offering the Laver & all that was necessary for Killing Skinning Cowing & Washing Cattle for Offering



The GOLDEN ALTAR of INCENSE. Described by Moses, Embus wash in the same the santiers as 30, verse the 12 & tollowing. Wash in the same the santiers as According to Josephus it contained everything that could strike the mind or astonish the sight, for it was covered on every side with plates of gold, so that when the sun shone upon it it reflected so dazzling on effulgence that the eye of the spectator was obliged to turn away, being no more able to sustain its radiance than the splendor of the sun. To strangers approaching it appeared at a distance like a mountain covered with snow, for where it was not decorated with plates of gold it was extremely white and glistening. On the the top it had sharp pointed splikes of gold to prevent any bird from resting upon it and polluting it. There were, continues the Jewish historian, in that building several stones which were forty-five cubic long, five in height, and six in breadth. When all these things are considered, says "Harwood," how natural is the exclamation of the disciples when viewing this immense building at a distance: "Master is see what manner of stones and what buildings are here," (Mark 13-1.) And how moderful is the declaration of our Lord upon this, how unlikely to be accomplished, before the race of men then living should cease to exist. Seest thou these great buildings? there shall not be one stone left upon another that shall not be thorwed down. insprobable as this prediction must have appeared to the blisciples at that there shall not be one stone left upon another that shall not be thorwed on the sum of God upon that wicked and abandoned hation, utterly destroyed by the Romans A.D. 70 or 73 of the vulgar era, in the same month at one shall not be one stone left upon another received the special properties of the

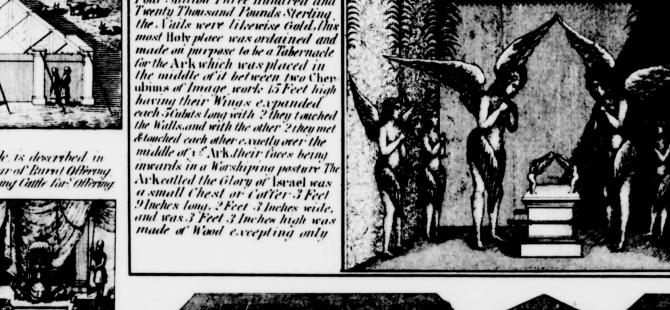


THE BRAZEN SEA. IN deserghed Franker 30 verse 12.

1 Chap ? Book Chron.

The DEDICATION of the TEMPLE

The WISDOM and RICHES KING SOLOMON SOLOMON 1st Kings &" Chap. 1st Kings 3rd Chap.



The House of the Forrest of LEBANON built by SOLOMON and described in the 1. Book of Kings.

110110 1 Kings 6.19. 23.

he Holy of Holies was a room 30 feet

Square and 30 feet High the Beauty &

iches of which was very great the

ith Gold, the Walls Wainscouted and decked with Cherubins and

Palm Trees with precious stones in termix'd The overlaying this small place amounting to Six Hundred

Four Million Three Hundred and

our was planked with Fire Gilt

at Top into which as into a Socket at Top into which as into a Socket the Cover Calld the Mercy Seat was Solid Gold, the two ends of it were wothernbims looking inwards towards each other with their Wings expanded, which embrucing he whole circumference of the Meny Seat, did meet on each side in the middle, all which the Rabbins say was made out of the same Mass without any Soldering of Parts. Here the Shecingh or Divine Pres ence rested, and was visible in the appearance of a Cloud over it. From hence the Bath Koll issued and gave answers when God was consulted And hence it is that God is said in Scripture to dwell be-tween the Cherubiums that is between the Cherubins on the Mercy Seat because there was the seat or Throne of the visible bypearance of his Glory among them.

2 Chron: 3.8.14.

the Mercy Seat, but overlain with Gold all over both inside and outside and it had a ledge of Gold surrounding it

> And She said to the Kingit was a true report that I heard in my own Land of thy Acts and of thy Wis-1K.10 Chap.

tribes revolted from his successor Rehoboam, and under Jeroboam the son of Nebat established a separate kingdom, so that Jerusalem, no longer the capital of the whole empire, and its Temple frequented only by the tribes of Judah and Benjamin must have experienced a mournful declension. Four years after this, the city and temple were taken and plundered by Shishak King of Egypt (1 Kings 14: 28. 77; 2 Chron. 12, 2, 9). One hundred and forty years after this, the city was again taken by Esarhalden, King of Asyria, and Mannash the King of Israel (2 Kings 14; 2 Chron. 25.) One hundred and sixty years more it was taken by Pharoah Necho, King of Egypt, whom Josiah, King of Judah, had opposed in his expedition to Carchemish, and who in consequence was killed at the battle of Megiddo, and his sone Ellakim placed on the throne in his stead by Necho, who changed his capture to Egypt where he died (2 Kings 23; 2 Chron. 35.) Jerusalem was three times besieged and taken by Nobuchadnezars, King of Babylon, whithin a very few years; the first in the reign of the last mentioned King Jeholkim, who was sent a prisoner to Egypt where he died (2 Kings 23; 2 Chron. 35.) Jerusalem was three times besieged and taken by Nobuchadnezars, King of Babylon, whithin a very few years; the first in the reign of the last mentioned King Jeholkim, who was sent a prisoner to Babylon, and the vessels of the Temple were transported to the same city (2 Chron. 35.) The second in that of his son Jeholchim; year of whoch the place and Temple, and the remainder of the vessels of the latter which had been hidden or spared in the first capture were carried away or destroyed; and the last of the inhabitants with the King led into captivity (2 Kings 24; 2 Chron. 36.) and the third in the reign of Jedekha the successor of Jeholchim, in the nihrly year of whose reign the most formidable seige which this ill-fated city ever sustained, except that under Titus, was commenced. It continued two years, during a great part of the visit of the place and the place and

a representation hostile to the Jews was made by their inveterate enemies the Samaritans, but this noble Prince refused to listen to it, and having searched the Rolls of the Kingdom, and found in the palace of Acmetha the decree of Cyrus, issued a similar one which reached Jerusalem in the following year, oriering those very Samaritans to assist the Jews in this work, so that the Temple was completed in the sixth year of the same reign, (Egra 4, 24; 5-6, 1-16.) But the city and walls remained in a ruinous condition until the twentieth year of the reign of Astacerxes, the Astacerxes Lingunanus of profane history, by whom Nehemiah was sent to Jerusalem with power granted him to rebuild them. Accordingly under the direction of this sealous servant of God, the walls were speedily raised, but not without the accustomed opposition on the part of the Samaritans, who despairing of a successful application to the court of Persia, openly attacked the Jews with an implement of work in one hand and a weapon of war in the other, and the wall, which in the city the samaritans who despairing of a successful application of the High Priests until the subversion of that Empire by Alexander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Mecander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Mecander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Mecander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Alexander fourteen years after, (Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the death of Alexander and the partition of the Empire by Alexander was the son and successor of Philip, Ring of Macedom). At the d

The Callph, Omar, the third from Mahommed, invested the city, which, after once more suffering the horrors of a protracted siege, surrendered on terms of capitulation in the year 637, and has ever since with the exception of a short period when it was occupied by the Crumders, been trodden under foot by the followers of the false Prophet. Jerusalem when seen from the Mount of Olives on the other side of the valley of Jehosaphat, presents an inclined plane descending from East to West. An embattled wall fortified with towers and a gothic castle encompasses the city, excluding, however, part of Mount Zion, which it formerly enclosed. In the western quarter and in the centre of the city, the houses stand very close, but in the eastern part along the Brook Kedron you perceive vacant spaces, and also is that part which surrounds the mosque erected on the rains of the Temple, and the nearly descreted spot where once stood the castle of Antonia and the second palace of Herod. The houses of Jerusalem are heavy square masses, very low, without chimneys or windows, they have flat domes or terraces on the top, and look like prisons or spulchres. The whole would appear to the eye one uninterrupted level, did not the steeples of the churches, the summits of a few cypresses and the clumps of nopae break the uniformity of the plain, on beholding the stone buildings encompassed by a stony country, you are ready to enquire if they are not the confused monuments of a cemetery in the midst of a desert. Enter the city but you will find nothing there to make amends for the dullness of the exterior. Canvas stretched from house to house increases the gloom of this laby? \*\*b\*. Bassaars roofed over and fraught with infection completely exclude the light from this desolate city. Amid this extraordinary desolatic vou must pause a moment to contemplate two circumstances still more extraordinary. Among the ruins of Jerusalem two classes of independent people find in their resignon sufficient fortitude to enable them to surround such compli

J.T. ROLPH, ENG! TORONTO