Bible Marking Notes on Ezekiel 40 to 44

This set of notes contains the following:

- Photocopy of the author’s wide margin Bible – Bible marking on Ezek. 40 to 43
- Master sheet of marginal illustrations
- Bible marking notes on Ezekiel 40 to 44

The marginal notes are designed for use in conjunction with the illustrations. The object being to explain the text by word and picture. The saying, “A picture is worth a thousand words” is certainly valid in relation to this fairly technical study. To be sure, it is not an easy study, but with patient effort and thought, and frequent reference to Bro. Sulley’s book “The Temple of Ezekiel’s Prophecy” the subject becomes intelligible and assumes a vivid reality in the mind. To facilitate use of Bro. Sulley’s book, notations have been placed next to the text of the photocopied Bible marking specifying the pages you need to read for each aspect of the Temple. Page numbers for the Logos Edition (1984) and 6th Edition (1956) are shown (the latter in brackets).

There are three ways you can place illustrations in the margin of your Bible:

1. **Hand drawn** - This requires some artistic ability and is very time-consuming, though with obvious benefits to memory and comprehension.
2. **Photocopying the illustrations** from the master sheet on to a thin paper (say 44 gsm) and cutting out the individual illustrations and gluing them in the margin of the Bible. Using a non-acidic glue will ensure no yellowing of the page over time.
3. **Photocopying from the master sheet** on to a full page size sticky label sheet and then cutting up and placing the illustrations in the margin. With this option there is a need for great care as once the cutting is placed it cannot be moved or adjusted. There is also a tendency for the Bible pages to yellow over time due to the acid in the label glue.

Some hints on how to approach the exercise may be helpful:

- It is suggested you mark in the chapter divisions first (using a bright colour e.g. blue);
- Then either paste in or rule off area in the margin for illustrations, one page at a time (refer to the photocopied Bible marking for the suggested positions for the illustrations). Note that the illustrations are sized for an exact fit to the standard Oxford wide-margined Bible. You need to trim the illustrations very carefully.
- You can then make your marginal notes in the remaining space.
Ezekiel Chapter 40

1 In the first year of Jehoiachin's captivity, in the beginning of the month, in the tenth day of the month, in the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten, in the selfsame day the hand of the LORD was upon me, and brought me thither.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And from the face of the gate of the entrance unto the face of the inner gate without, were fifty cubits.

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

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

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

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

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

And the little chambers thereof were three on this side and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the arches thereof were after the measure of the first gate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Then measured he the porch of the gate, eight cubits; and the posts thereof, two cubits; and the porch of the gate was inward.</th>
<th>1 At inner end of gate a covered porch 10 cubits wide (8+2). Added to 40 cubits of gate. Cella = 50 cubits for gate V.15.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And the little chambers of the gate eastward were three on this side, and three on that side; they three were of one measure: and the posts had one measure on this side and on that side.</td>
<td>2 Posts of porch 2 cubits square.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And he measured the breadth of the entry of the gate, ten cubits; and the length of the gate, thirteen cubits.</td>
<td>3 Roth. - &quot;within&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The space also before the little chambers was one cubit on this side, and the space was one cubit on that side: and the little chambers were six cubits on that side.</td>
<td>4 Runner chambers V.7. 3 on each side of gate - equal size V.7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He measured then the gate from the roof of one little chamber to the roof of another: the breadth was five and twenty cubits, door against door.</td>
<td>5 Surbases 5 cu. V.7. Posts 60 cu. V.14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He made also posts of threescore cubits, even unto the post of the court round about the gate.</td>
<td>6 petah. Trans. &quot;door&quot; V.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And from the face of the gate of the entrance unto the face of the inner gate without, were fifty cubits.</td>
<td>7 orek - Refers to height of door as length is given in V.15 (50 cu.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And the little chambers thereof were three on this side and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the arches thereof were after the measure of the first gate:</td>
<td>8 g'vool - Boundary structure. To prevent access from gate via runner chambers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Then brought he me into the outward court, and, lo, there were chambers, and a pavement made for the court round about: thirty chambers were upon the pavement.</td>
<td>A Lattice work (1 cu. thick) V.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And the pavement by the side of the gates over against the length of the gates was the lower pavement.</td>
<td>9 Overall width of entrance gate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Then he measured the breadth from the forefront of the lower gate unto the forefront of the inner court without, an hundred cubits eastward and northward.</td>
<td>10 Plural = 2 posts each of 30 cu. on surbases 13 cu. = 43 cu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And the gate of the outward court that looked toward the north, he measured the length thereof, and the breadth thereof.</td>
<td>11 i.e. each and every post of the court. All the posts are the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And the little chambers thereof were three on this side and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the arches thereof were after the measure of the first gate:</td>
<td>12 Roth. &quot;latticed windows&quot;. Whole structure covered with lattice work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court Cellae</td>
<td>13 The 'ta' and dividing posts of gate covered with lattice work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court North Gate</td>
<td>14 Join together the posts of the building. Seen over the gate V.22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court Cellae</td>
<td>15 i.e. surround the entire structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court North Gate</td>
<td>16 Surbase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court Cellae</td>
<td>17 Ornamented posts shaped like the palm trunk (Ps.92:12).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court North Gate</td>
<td>1 i.e. 50 cu. V.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court Cellae</td>
<td>5 Suggests upper pavements in stories above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court North Gate</td>
<td>6 Width of outer court from the inner face of outer gate building to face of inner court building. Porches are included. Cp. 42:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court Cellae</td>
<td>7 i.e. on east and north sides of House. Width of court is same on all sides. Cp. V.23,27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Outer Court North Gate</td>
<td>1 Identical to East Gate (below). See V.6-16, 24-27. Note V.22.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the length thereof was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34 And the arches thereof were toward the outward court; and palm trees were upon the arches thereof.

2 i.e. overhead (4 of them) V.30

3 The gates of outer row of cellae are directly opposite gates of inner court cellae.

4 Cp. V.19,27.

The Outer Court South Gate

1 Arabesques or lattice work

The Inner Court Gate on South

1 The inner row of cellae which form the boundary of the Inner Court are of the same pattern is the outer row of cellae.

2 Arches 25 cu. span the gate - Agrees with the width of gate 25 cu. V.13, 21, 25, 29, 33, 36.

3 Surbases 5 cu. between the Ta - V.7.

4 The Outer Court

5 See notes V.16

6 Lit. “the ascents”. 7 steps at entrance to Outer Court. An 8th step at Inner Court (see above).

The Inner Court Gate on East
the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it had eight steps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

46 And the chamber whose prospect is toward the north is for the priests, the keepers of the charge of the altar: these are the sons of Zadok among the sons of Levi, which come near to the LORD to

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**The Inner Court Gate on North**

1 Number of circumcision (flesh cut off) and immortality. The area of immortal ministration by the saints.

**Provision for Sacrifice - North Side**

2 Ezekiel standing in gate of Inner Court looks across Outer Court to porch on inner side of Outer Court.

3 Near Golgotha, therefore the place of sacrifice. Cp. Lev.1:11.

4 Slaughter blocks outside gate.

5 3' (1m.) square and 2' (60cm) high.

6 i.e. inside the porch.

7 To hang up carcases.

8 Ezekiel saw the house in operation - sacrifices were being made.

**The Circular Inner Temple**

1 i.e. on the inner side of inner court cellae - Ezekiel is now moving towards the central part of the House.

2 The immortal saints Rev.14:1-3.

3 A circular range of buildings which generally face the south - i.e. the northern semi-circle look south.

4 The southern semi-circle section which Ezekiel sees running south from the east gate has a prospect towards the north. Lxx - "There were two chambers in the inner court - one at the back of the gate looking to the north turning southward, and one at the back of the southern gate, but which looks to the north."


6 Immortal priests operate in the southern semi-circle - these have access to the altar Ezek.44:15-16; 43:18-19; Ps.24:3.

7 Priests after the order of Melchizedek Ps.110:4; Heb.7:17,21; Rev.1:6; 5:10; 20:6.

1 Indicates the two classes of priests operate in the circular cellae.
Ezekiel Chapter 41

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

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

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

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

5 After he measured the wall of the house, six cubits; and the breadth of every side chamber, four cubits, round about the house on every side.

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

7 And there was an enlarging, and a winding about still upward to the side

The Court of the Altar Measured

1 Implies space between porch and temple. Called “place left” vv. 9,10.

2 6 cubits square v.21.

3 Lit. “from the base of”; i.e. it forms the boundary of Most Holy.

4 ohel – rt. round or ringed; hence a tent. Indicates circular temple covered by cloud – Isa. 4:5-6.

5 i.e. the entrance into ribbed cellae.

6 Now looks back to porch and views the side posts and measures them.

7 i.e. the height. Cp. 40:48-49.

8 Door jambs beside square posts of v.1

9 i.e. 10 cubits v.2 less 2 jambs (4) = 6.

10 7 cubits entrance on outer side provides for curvature of circular cellae exactly!

11 i.e. of inside rooms, rib to rib. 3 x 20 cu. across cellae.

12 Represents height as width is 16 cu. – 10 cu. entrance + 2 half 6 cu. posts.

13 Indicates elevation above – 3 rooms 16 cu. wide, 20 long and 20 cu. high across cellae and in 3 storeys v.6.

14 This inner temple floor is part of the Most Holy. Equates with the ohel of v.1.

15 A rampart or foundation wall on which stand pillars and cherubim. See 40:48-49; 41:2, 17-18. Constitutes a dividing wall between Yahweh and flesh cp. 43:8. Runs around entire length of circular temple; v.20.


1 i.e. throughout entire cellae.

2 Lit. “rib to rib”; i.e. 3 storeys.

3 30 separate cellae around circle.

4 End walls for ribs dividing cellae.

5 Foundation wall v.5. Ribas rest on posts 6 cu. up from this wall.

6 rachab – broadening. The ribs fan out upwards from posts.

7 Describes groined vaulting of the ribbed ceiling.
chambers (i.e. ribs): for the winding about of the house went still upward round about the house: therefore the breadth of the house was still upward, and so increased from the lowest chamber to the highest by the midst.

I saw also the height of the house round about: the foundations of the side chambers (i.e. ribs) were a full reed of six great cubits.

The thickness of the wall, which was for the side chamber (i.e. ribs) without, was five cubits: and that which was left was the place of the side chambers (i.e. ribs) that were within.

And between the chambers (i.e. 30 cellae) was the wideness of twenty cubits round about the house on every side.

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

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

So he measured the house, an hundred cubits long; and the separate place, and the building, with the walls thereof, an hundred cubits long:

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

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

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

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

8 i.e. the place of the ribs.
9 From the juncture with 6 cubit posts the ribs curve and fan upwards to central point in ceiling.
10 atzila – juncture. The support posts for the ribs are 6 cu. high. Lit. “of six cubits to the juncture”.
11 The end wall to support ribs v.6.
12 Lit. “the place left”. Between porch and ribbed cellae on both sides – 5 cu. wide v.11.
13 i.e. between the end walls.

1 Ezekiel notes that the temple and separate place of equal length.

2 He moves to the eastern side of circular cellae and finds the measurements identical.
3 Now measures the height of the temple as seen by worshippers standing in the separate place.
4 Circular cellae in 3 tiers above foundation storey (42:6), each receding to allow for walks.
5 Platform (6), end wall (70), thickness of ribs (4), and rise of ribs (20) = 100.
6 Latticework - arabesques. Between posts of the porch.
8 sh’ehiph ets – Lit. thin trees; i.e. a covering of luxurious creepers and climbing trees.
9 i.e. all over the temple structure.
10 Lit. “to the openings – even the covered openings”. The 20 cu. Space between cellae.

11 Lit. “to the full extent”; i.e. the whole building is covered by foliage.
18 And it was made with 12 cherubims and palm trees, so that a palm tree was between a cherub and a cherub; and every cherub had two faces; 
19 So that 13 the face of a man was toward the palm tree on the one side, and the face of 14 a young lion toward the palm tree on the other side: it was made through all the house round about.
20 From the ground unto above the door were 16 cherubims and 17 palm trees made, and 18 on the wall of the temple.
21 The posts of the temple were squared, and the appearance of the one as the appearance of the other.
22 The altar of wood was three cubits high, and the length thereof two cubits; and the 22 corners thereof, and the length thereof, and the walls thereof, were of wood: and he said unto me, This is the table that is 1 before the LORD.
23 And the temple and the sanctuary 2 had two doors.
24 And the doors had two leaves apiece, 3 two turning leaves; two leaves for the one door, and two leaves for the other door.
25 And there were 4 made on them, on the doors of the temple, cherubims and palm trees, like as were made upon the walls; and there were 5 thick planks upon the face of the porch without.
26 And there were 6 narrow windows and 7 palm trees on the 8 one side and on the other side, 9 on the sides of the porch, and upon 10 the side chambers of the house, and 11 thick planks.

**Ezekiel Chapter 42**

1 Then he brought me forth into 1 the utter court, the way toward the north: and he brought me 2 into the chamber that was over against 3 the separate place, and which was before 4 the building toward the north.
2 Before the length of an hundred cubits was the north door, and 5 the breadth was fifty cubits.
3 Over against 7 the twenty cubits which were for the inner court, and over against 8 the pavement which was for the utter court, was 8 gallery against gallery in three

12 Sit upon surfases of inner and outer porch of temple. “Palm trees” are pillars – 40:49.

13 Reminder of Christ as ‘the man’ made strong for the work of salvation – Ps. 80:17.
14 The lion of the tribe of Judah – Rev. 5:5; Phil. 2:9.
15 Very imposing to those who approach the stairs.
16 800 (12 cu. high, 5 cu. wide).
17 Pillars 40 cu. high – v.2.
18 6 cu. above ground level. Form the surfases for cherubim and pillars.
19 Should be “post” = 6 cu. square posts (v.1). Dominate the temple.
20 i.e. the external appearance of circular temple is the same on both sides.
21 A table on which sacrifices are laid to be conveyed to the altar. Situated in the place left (v.9,11).
22 miktzoo – turning. Suggests that it turns around the inner circumference.

1 paneh – face; presence. In the place left within Most Holy.
2 Between square posts at either side of temple – V.11.

1 Hinged to the door jambs described v.3. Each leaf 3 cu. on inner side and 3.5 cu. on outer.
4 Describes carvings in doors.
5 ab ets – thick trees. Ets is used of the vine – Ezek. 15:2,3. Refers to dense arboreal shade of vines and other creepers.
6 Arabesques – see v.16.
7 40 cubit pillars – see v.20.
8 The entire structure is covered by latticework.
9 i.e. between outer and inner pillars in each porch – 40:49.
10 The ribs of the cellae – v.5.
11 abbim – to cover or shade. Purpose of the thick foliage.

**Chambers for the Priests**

1 The outer court on northern side of house.
2 Stands in the gate of the inner court cellae having Separate Place behind him and outer court cellae in front.
3 Open space of the inner court between circular and square cellae.
4 i.e. the outer court cellae.
5 Width of outer court between rows of cellae.
6 Inner court gate in which he stood. 50 cu. long – 40:29.
8 For outer court cellae – 40:17.
9 Both inner and outer cellae have identical galleries in 3 levels or stories overhead.
And before the chambers was a walk of ten cubits breadth inward, a way of one cubit; and their doors toward the north.

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

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

When the priests enter therein, then shall they not go out of the holy place into the utter court, but there they shall lay their sacrifices stored, eaten and transported to altar from inner sanctuary. From here he also describes other parts of house.

Vv.5-6 – Ezekiel seems to give general details of the galleried structures of both outer court cellae and the inner circular temple.

From vv. 1-14 Ezekiel is standing in the inner court cellae on the northern side of the sanctuary. From here he also describes other parts of house.

5 Behind Ezekiel is the 100 cu. Separate Place to circular temple.

6 From ground level to upper cellae via runner chambers.

7 Entry to upper cellae on northern side is by runner chambers towards the east; i.e. left hand side of gate. Pattern is established for all access – entry (left hand side) and exit (right hand side).

8 Now describes eastern inner court cellae.

9 Lit. “in the breadth of the fence”. Note v.7.

10 Eastern inner court cellae identical to those on the north – Cp. V.11.

11 Bro. Sulley translates v.10 – “In the breadth of the fence of the court toward the east. Over against the separate place and over against the buildings (i.e. outer court cellae) are cellae.” There were cellae 50 cu. wide on the eastern side flanked by separate place and outer court cellae just as on northern side.

12 Note v.1 – refers to outer face of inner court cellae.

13 Roth. – “regulations”; i.e. pattern.

14 i.e. entrances or gates.

15 Lit. “an entry in the top of the way.” An opening for use of lifts or other means of access between floors.

16 hagenah – suitable, convenient, bending to. Refers to form of conveyance.

17 See v.7. The right hand wall or fence of cella but left hand of entrance.

18 The inner court cellae on north and south.

19 Roth. – “which face…” This is the range of buildings which form the boundary of the separate place – 41:14.

20 Mortal Levitical priests who prepare the sacrifices but do not come near to Yahweh – Ezek. 40:45-46; 44:10-11,13-16.

21 The sacrifices stored, eaten and transported to altar from inner court cellae. See 40:39-46 – sacrifices from north.
garments wherein they minister; for they are holy; and shall put on other garments, and shall approach to those things which are for the people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ezekiel Chapter 43

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

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

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

4 and I fell upon my face.

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

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

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

8 And he said unto me, Son of man, the place of my throne, and the place of the soles of my feet, where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel for ever, and

1 Garments for the work of slaying and preparing sacrifices at gate and in outer court.

The Outer Walls Measured

1 Over 1 mile (1.6 km).

2 A foursquare building – 45:2.

3 This is the wall of 40:5. The foundation wall divided by entrance gates.

4 Description of entire building – cp. 45:2.

5 Called “suburbs” 45:2. The area between wall and rivers north and south and refuse area on west.

The Glory Returns


3 Elohim – Christ and saints.


5 Cp. Mal. 4:2; 2 Thess. 2:8; Isa. 60:1-3.

6 This vision is a focalisation of what Ezekiel had seen in chapters 1, 8, 10.

7 Refers to chapter 9.

8 The Cherubim of chapter 1.

9 Typical death. Also foreshadows reaction of mortals to the return of the glory.

1 Christ and the saints enter the temple by the same route the glory departed (10:19). The east gate of outer court is then permanently shut – 44:1-2. The glory will never depart again.

2 Symbolic immortality – Ezekiel accompanies the glory.


4 Cp. Lev. 9:23-24; 1 Kings 8:10; 2 Chron. 7:1-3.

5 i.e. Yahweh vv. 7-9.

6 Christ the builder – 40:3.

Israel to be Cleansed

1 Zion – Ps. 2:6; Jer. 3:17; cp. 1:26.

2 Yahweh’s footstool – 1 Chron. 28:2; Ps. 99:5; Isa. 66:1; Matt. 5:35; Isa. 60:13.

my holy name, shall the house of Israel 4 no more defile, neither they, nor their kings, 5 by their whoredom, nor by the 6 carcases of their kings in their high places.

9 In their setting of their threshold by my thresholds, and 8 their post by my posts, 9 and the wall between me and them, 10 they have even defiled my holy name by their abominations that they have committed: wherefore I have consumed them in mine anger.

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

10 Thou son of man, 1 shew the house to the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities: 2 and let them measure the pattern.

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

12 This is the law of the house; 1 Upon the top of the mountain 2 the whole limit thereof 3 round about shall be 4 most holy. Behold, this is the law of the house.

13 And these are the measures of the altar after the cubits: 1 The cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth: even the 2 bottom shall be a cubit, and the breadth a cubit, and the border thereof by the edge thereof round about shall be a span: and this shall be the 3 higher place of the altar.

14 And from 4 the bottom upon the ground even to the lower 5 settle shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser 5 settle even to 6 the greater settle shall be 7 four cubits, and 4 the breadth one cubit.

15 So 8 the altar shall be 8 four cubits; and from 9 the altar and upward shall be four horns.

16 And 10 the settle shall be twelve cubits (should be reeds) long, twelve broad, 9 square in the four squares thereof.

17 And 10 the settle shall be fourteen cubits

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5 Spiritual adultery.
6 Used of idols (Lev. 26:30; Jer. 16:18). Set up near the temple (2 Kings 23:13).
7 Pagan idols were set up in the temple (2 Kings 21:4-7).
8 Idolatrous pillar.
9 Roth. – “with only the wall between me and them.” Cp. 8:3.
10 Reason the glory departed.

11 The basis on which the glory returns.

Ordinances of the Temple
1 The principles and lessons associated with it – grandeur and holiness declaring its purpose should produce shame and repentance.
2 As both Jew and Gentile will do – Ps. 48.

1 Infers altar vv. 13-17 is on top of Mount Zion and in the centre of the temple.
2 To foundation wall of circular temple (41:5). See also 41:22.
3 Suggests circular building.
4 Zion is the Most Holy – only immortals ascend – Ps. 15:1; 24:3; cp. 41:4.

The Altar on Mount Zion
1 Approximately 2’ or 60 cm. (long cubit).
2 RV - “bosom”. Roth. - “hollow”. Lip or border of altar inside which sacrifices are placed.
3 gab – curved back.
4 Lit. “bosom of earth”. The edge or boundary wall of small court.
5 adzara – court. Wall of this court is 2 cu. high and 1 cu. thick.
6 The larger surrounding court is 2 cu. lower with a border ½ cubit thick.
7 Distance from curved bosom to bosom of earth.
8 Thickness of bosom of earth.
9 See margin – Heb. Harel, i.e. the mountain of God.
10 Height of the 4 horns above the mountain of El (Harel).

Alternative translation V.15 – “And from the mount of God is four cubits, and from the lion of God are four horns.”

9 Describes 4 square horns or towers in corner of altar.
10 The larger court which is also bounded by foursquare horns.
And he said unto me, Son of man, thus saith the Lord GOD; These are the ordinances of the altar in the day when they shall make it, to offer burnt offerings thereon, and to sprinkle blood thereon. And thou shalt give to the priests the Levites that be of the seed of Zadok, which approach unto me, to minister unto me, saith the Lord GOD, a young bullock for a sin offering. And thou shalt take of the blood thereof, and put it on the four horns of it, and on the four corners of the settle, and upon the border round about: thus shalt thou cleanse and purge it. Thou shalt take the bullock also of the sin offering, and he shall burn it in the appointed place of the house, without the sanctuary. And on the second day thou shalt offer a kid of the goats without blemish for a sin offering; and they shall cleanse the altar, as they did cleanse it with the bullock. When thou hast made an end of cleansing it, thou shalt offer a young bullock without blemish, and a ram out of the flock without blemish. And thou shalt offer them before the LORD, and the priests shall cast salt upon them, and they shall offer them up for a burnt offering unto the LORD. Seven days shalt thou prepare every day a goat for a sin offering: they shall also prepare a young bullock, and a ram out of the flock, without blemish. Seven days shall they purge the altar and purify it; and they shall consecrate themselves. And when these days are expired, it shall be, that upon the eighth day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt offerings upon the altar, and your peace offerings; and I will accept you, saith the Lord GOD.
NOTES ON EZEKIEL 44

Summary of Ezekiel 44
Vv. 1-3  The Prince and the east gate
Vv. 4-8  Israel and its priests reproved
Vv. 9-14 Ordinances for the mortal priests
Vv. 15-16 The immortal priests – Sons of Zadok
Vv. 17-31 Ordinances for the mortal priests

(Vv. 15-16 are a parenthesis to provide a contrast with the Levitical priests who are mortal)

“These verses really are a parenthesis, inserted in order to show the limitations of the Levitical order of priests.

Now the sons of Zadok mentioned in verse 15 must be an immortal race, because they are said to be those ‘who kept the charge of Yahweh’s sanctuary when the children of Israel went astray.’”

Bro. Henry Sulley – The Temple of Ezekiel’s Prophecy – pg. 73

Reasons why “the sons of Zadok” are immortal:
- Must be immortal – because they are from past generations and have been resurrected to life again
- Enter the Most Holy and come near the altar on Mount Zion (i.e. near to Yahweh)
- Other priests are mortal (sweat, marry, shave) – immortals will be as the angels
- Levites are keepers of the charge of the House, not the Altar
The time, manner, &c., EZEKIEL 40.

their God from that day and forward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

30 Neither will I hide my face any more from them: for I will pour out my spirit upon the house of Israel, saith the Lord God.

CHAPTER 40.

40 Times, number, and end of the vision. 4 De-
scriptions of the east gate, of the south gate, of the gate of the north, and of the north gate. 41 Fig. 42. 43. The chambers of the north gate.

The Temple of Ezekiel's Prophecy by Bro. Henry Sulley.

It is recommended that before attempting to mark up from these notes you read the section devoted to each facet of the Temple in Bro. Sulley's book.

The relative page numbers from the 1984 Logos Publications edition are shown next to the text along with page numbers for the 6th edition 1956 published by the Christadelphian Office, shown in brackets.
EZEKIEL 40.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And there were five narrow windows to the little chambers, and to the posts, and within the gate round about, and likewise to the windows, and windows were round about them; and upon each post was a palm tree.

Then brought he me into the outer court toward the north, and toward the east and he measured me toward the south, and toward the east; and he measured me toward the north.

Then brought he me into the inner court toward the south, and toward the east; and he measured me toward the south, and toward the east:

And there was a gate in the inner court toward the south: and he measured from the gate to the post of the gate towards the south an hundred cubits.
Description of the gates, EZEKIEL 40.

28 And he brought me to the inner court by the south gate; and he measured the south gate according to these measures:
29 And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, according to these measures: and there were windows in it and in the arches thereof round about: it was fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad.
30 And the arches round about were five and twenty cubits long, and five cubits broad.
31 And the arches thereof were toward the utter court: and palm trees were upon the posts thereof: and the going up to it had eight steps.
32 And he brought me into the inner court toward the east: and he measured the gate according to these measures.
33 And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, were according to these measures: and there were windows therein and in the arches thereof round about: it was fifty cubits long, and five and twenty cubits broad.
34 And the arches thereof were toward the outward court: and palm trees were upon the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it had eight steps.
35 And he brought me to the north gate, and measured it according to these measures:
36 And the little chambers thereof, and the posts thereof, and the arches thereof, and the windows to it round about: the length was fifty cubits, and the breadth five and twenty cubits.
37 And the posts thereof were toward the utter court: and palm trees were upon the posts thereof, on this side, and on that side: and the going up to it had eight steps.
38 And the chambers and the entries thereof were by the posts of the gate, where they washed the burnt offering.
39 And in the porch of the gate, were two tables on this side, and two tables on that side, to slay thereon the burnt offering and the sin offering and the trespass offer.
40 And at the side without, as one goeth up to the entry of the north gate, were two tables; and on the other side, which was at the porch of the gate, were two tables.
41 Four tables were on this side, and four tables on that side, by the side of the gate; eight tables, whereupon they slew their sacrifices.
42 And the four tables were of hewn stone for the burnt offering: of a cubit and an half long, and a cubit and an half broad, and one cubit high.
43 And within were all hooks, an hand broad, fastened round about: and upon the tables was the flesh of the offering.
44 And without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers in the inner court, which was at the side of the north gate: and their prospect was toward the south, toward the prospect toward the north.
45 And he said unto me, This is the place of the sons of Zadok, whch are the priests, and the keepers of the charge of the charge of the altar.
46 This is the place of the sons of Zadok, which keep the charge of the house, and the charge of the charge of the altar.
The measure, parts, and 

CHAPTER 41.

The materials of the temple.

Afterward he brought me to the temple, and measured the posts, six cubits broad on the one side, and six cubits broad on the other side; and the breadth of the temple was ten cubits. And the breadth of the door was ten cubits. And the breadth of the door was ten cubits. And the breadth of the door was ten cubits. And the breadth of the door was ten cubits.

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The priests' chambers. EZEKIEL 43. 1. The priests' chambers were in the outer court, but there they shall lay their garments where in they minister; for they are not to enter the house of holy: and shall put on other garments, and shall approach to those things which are for the people.

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

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

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

5. He measured the south side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about.

6. He measured the west side, five hundred reeds, with the measuring reed round about.

7. After he had made an end of measuring all the sides of the house, he brought me in to the third gate on the south side, and measured it round about.

8. Then said he unto me, This is the door of the house that leads into the inner court."
God's glory returneth

EZEKIEL 43.

4 And the glory of the Lord came into the house by the way of the gate, whose prospect was toward the east.
5 So the spirit took me up, and brought me into the inner court: and, behold, the glory of the Lord filled the house.
6 And I heard him speaking unto me out of the house; and the man stood by me.
7 And he said unto me, Son of man, the place of my throne, and the place of the soles of my feet, where I dwell in the midst of the children of Israel; and I will dwell in the midst of you: and you shall know that I am the Lord.
8 In their setting of their threshold by my threshold, and their post by my post, and the wall between me and them, they have even defiled my holy name by their abominations: wherefore I have caused them to fall by their own counsels, and they have wounded themselves: and I will dwell in the midst of them for ever.

ORDINANCES OF THE TEMPLE.

The acts of the son of man, as the house of the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities: and let them measure the pattern.

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

12 This is the law of the house: and the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy: for the Lord of all kingdoms shall dwell therein, and it shall be most holy; this is the law of the house.

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

14 And from the bottom upon the ground even to the lower side shall be two cubits, and from the lower side upon the greater settle shall be five cubits, and the breadth one cubit: and from the lesser settle even to the greater settle shall be ten cubits, and the breadth one cubit: and the border thereof by the edge thereof round about shall be a span: and this shall be the lower place of the altar.

15 And the settle shall be fourteen cubits: long and fourteen broad in the four squares thereof; and the border thereof by the edge thereof round about shall be a span; and this shall be the bottom thereof: and this shall be the lower place of the altar; and this shall look toward the east.

16 And the altar shall be twelve [707] reeds long, twelve broad, four square, of pure gold: you shall cast it without overlay.

17 And the house of the temple shall be forty cubits long, and thirty cubits broad, and thirty cubits high, and the portico thereof around about shall be ten cubits.

Sanctified, holy.

18 And the house of the temple shall be thirty cubits long, and twenty cubits broad, and thirty cubits high, and the portico thereof around about shall be ten cubits.

19 And the temple shall be twenty cubits long, and ten cubits broad, and ten cubits high, and the portico thereof around about shall be twenty cubits.

20 And the portico of the temple shall be twenty cubits long, and ten cubits broad, and ten cubits high, and the portico thereof around about shall be twenty cubits.

21 And the court of the temple shall be twenty cubits long, and ten cubits broad, and ten cubits high, and the portico thereof around about shall be twenty cubits.

22 And the temple and the court shall be made of pure gold: and you shall measure the breadth thereof, and the length thereof, and the height thereof, even one cubit equal to another cubit round about thereof.

23 And all the court round about shall be with a walk of pure gold, and with a refined gold threshold round about thereon.

24 And the threshold of the temple shall be one cubit broad: and the thresholds thereof shall be of refined gold, twelvescore cubits.

25 And the flower work shall be pure gold: and you shall make for the temple windows纯金的花饰：并要为房屋的窗户做

26 And you shall make for the temple windows pure gold: and you shall make for the house windows pure gold.