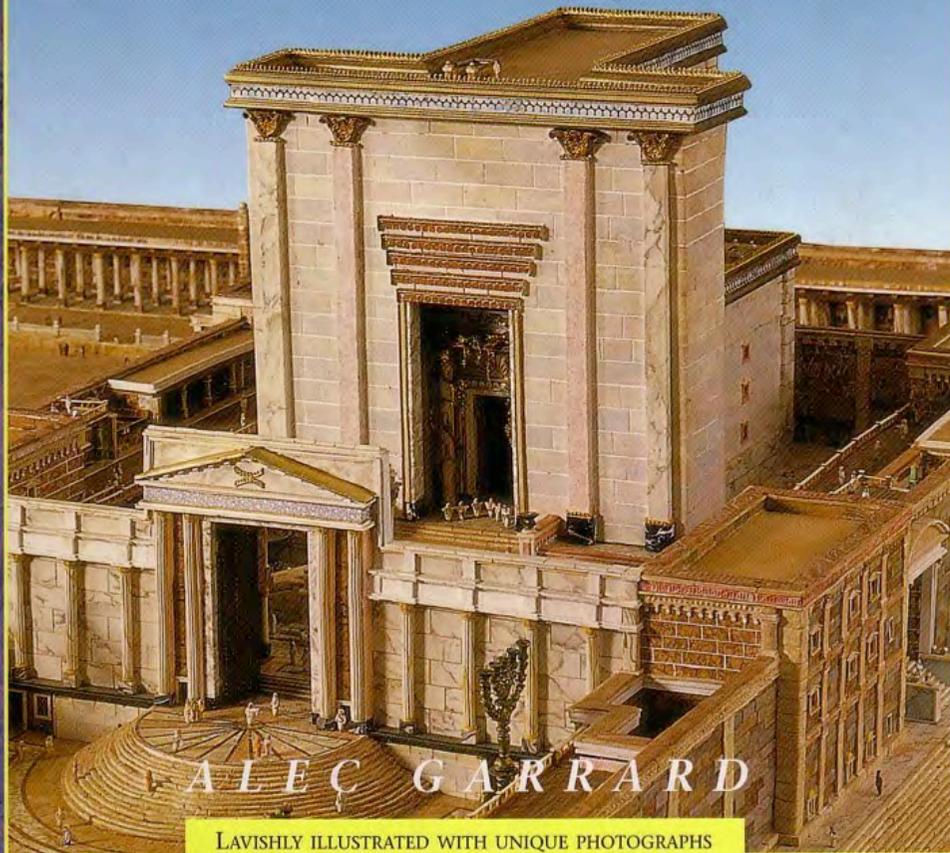


# The Splendour of the Temple

A PICTORIAL GUIDE TO HEROD'S TEMPLE  
AND ITS CEREMONIES



ALEC GARRARD

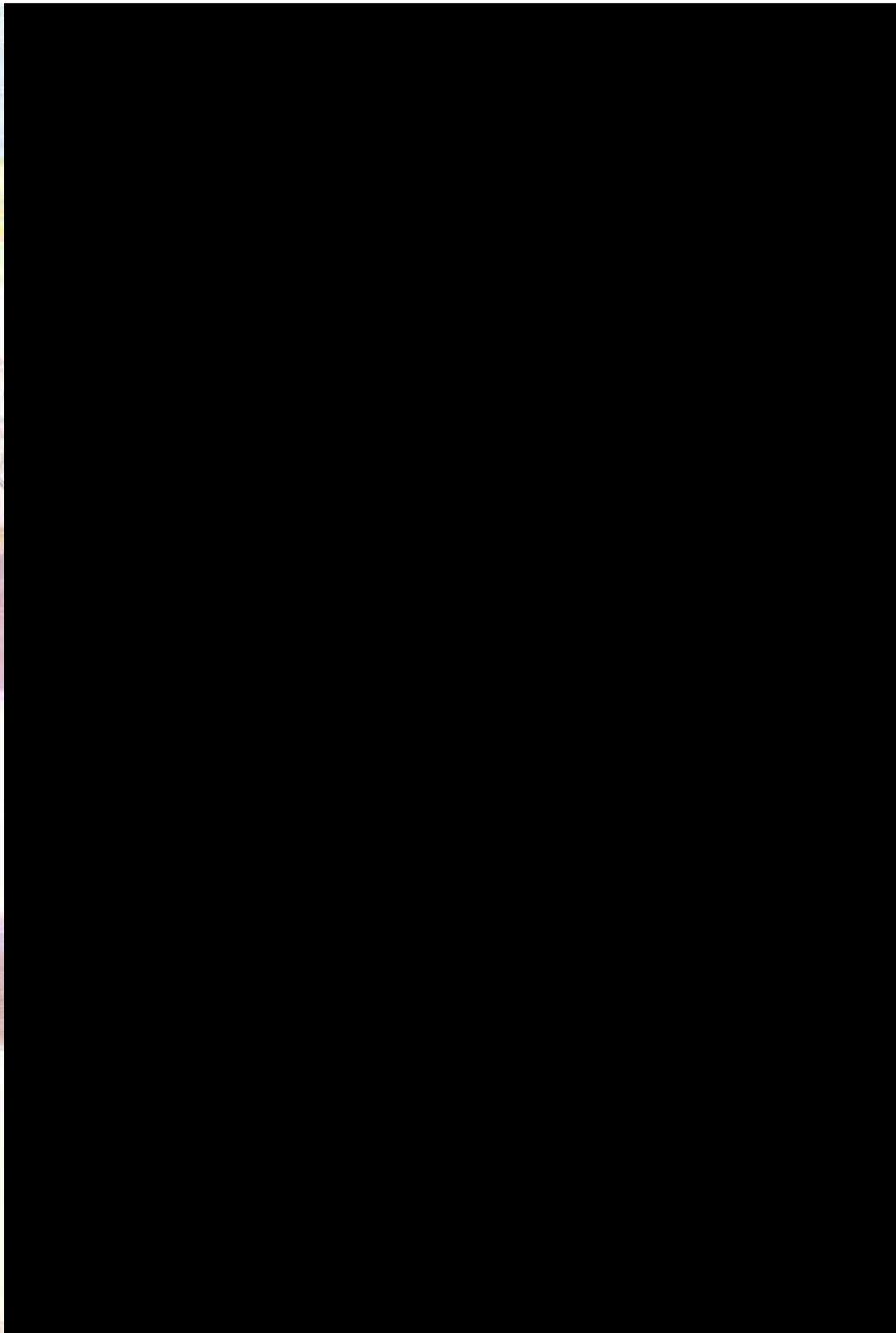
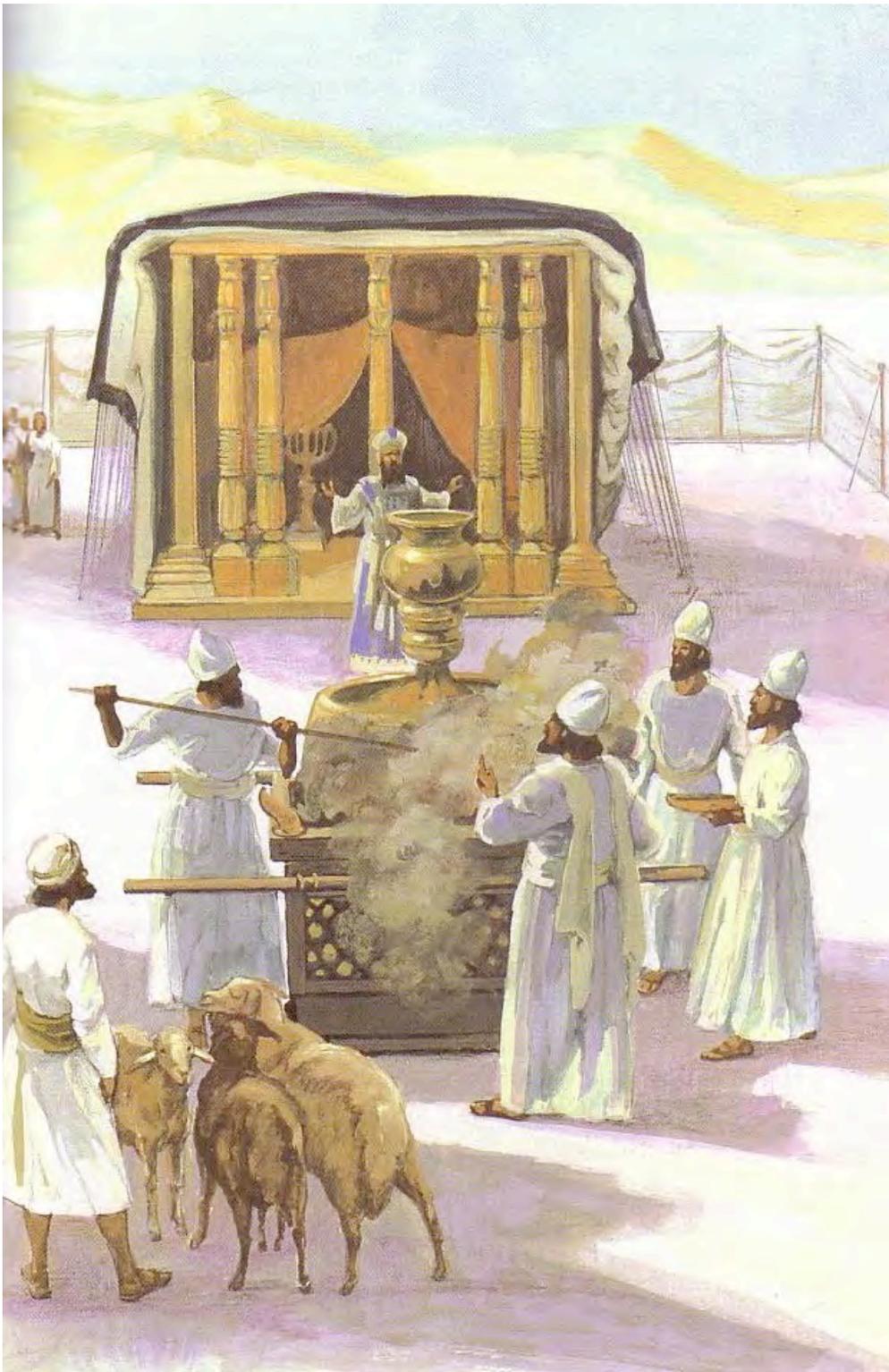
LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED WITH UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF AN AUTHENTIC TEMPLE MODEL

## 西律王在耶路 撒冷的殿宇

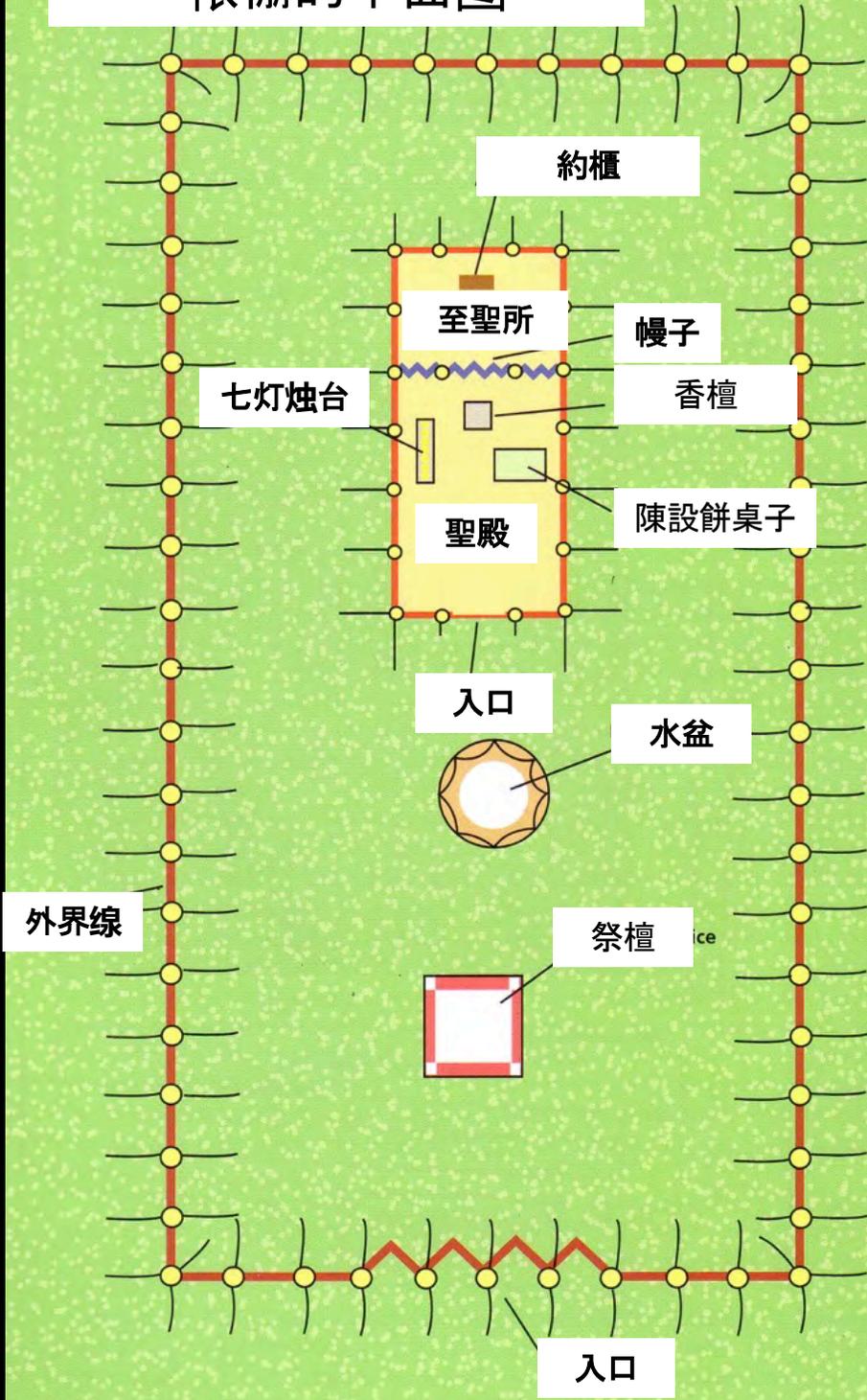
亚历克傑勒德  
视觉摘要模式

Dr. Rick Griffith  
新加神学院

[BibleStudyDownloads.org](http://BibleStudyDownloads.org)

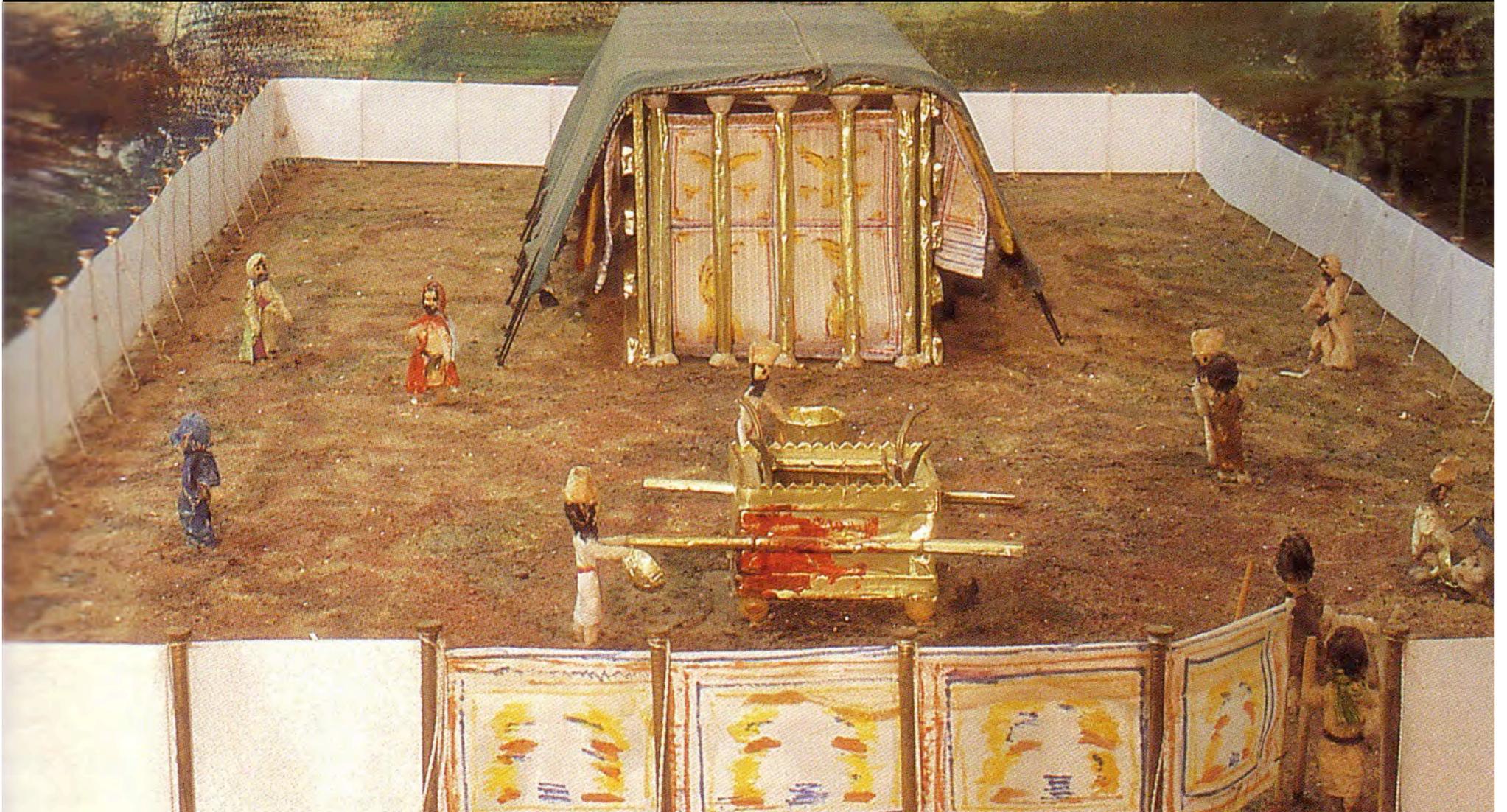


# 帐棚的平面图



# 帐棚的平面图

# 帐棚的模型



# 耶路撒冷的山谷与山脊



东边的山脊 (橄榄山)

中山的山脊 (莫里亞)

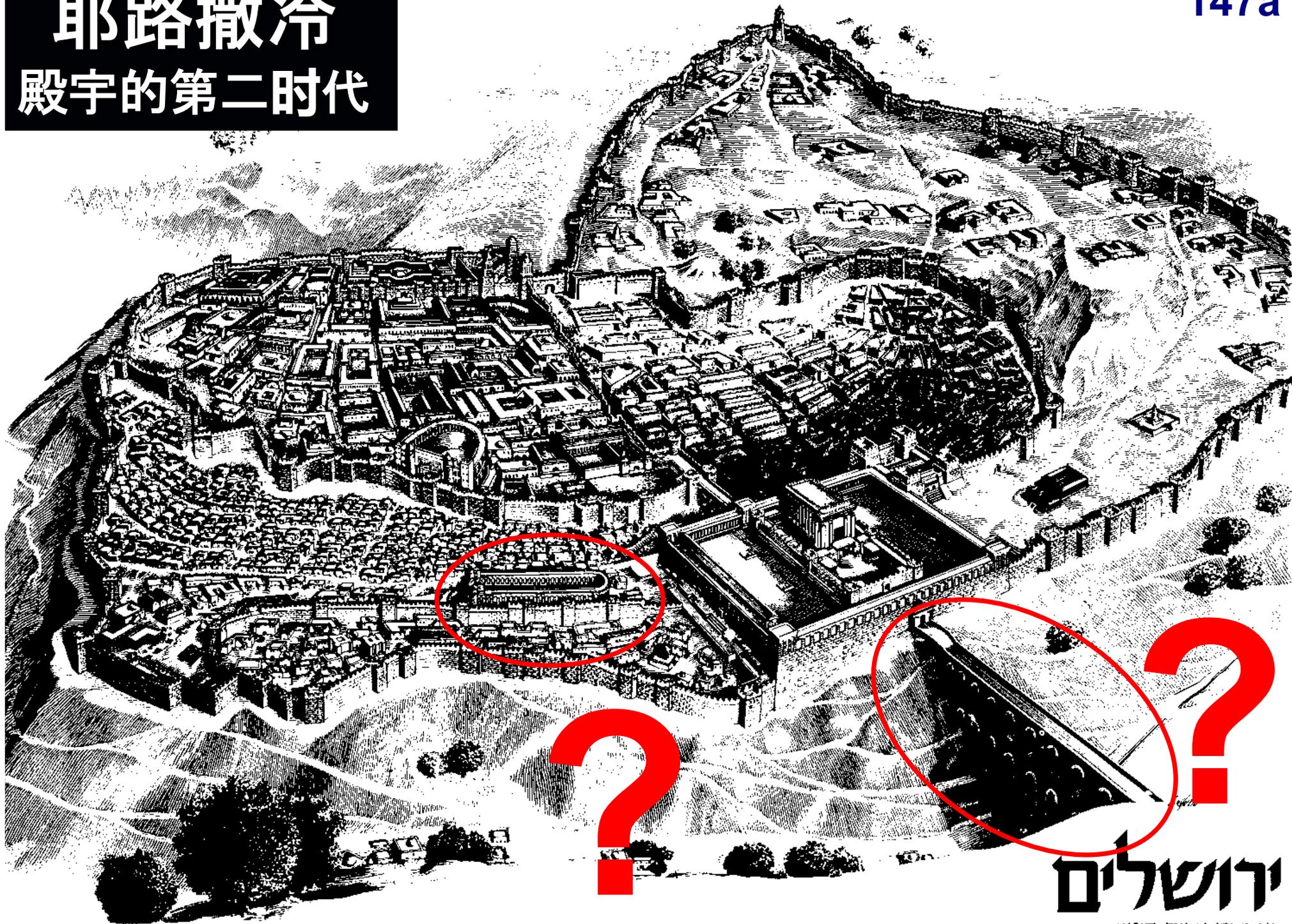
汲淪谷

推罗波安谷

西山的山脊

欣嫩谷

# 耶路撒冷 殿宇的第二时代



# ירושלים

בתקופת הבית השני

# 正方形 在哪里？

How did Leen Ritmeyer locate the original Temple Mount platform? This plan highlights the clues he used to identify each corner of the square structure. Unlike earlier researchers, who started with their understanding of where the Temple stood and then tried to outline the platform around it, Ritmeyer first assembled archaeological clues to pinpoint the square Temple platform. Only then did he venture to locate the Temple itself.

### The Telltale "Step"

(see p. 28)

Ritmeyer noted two anomalies about the bottom step of the staircase at the northwest corner of the Muslim platform: it consists of pre-Herodian building blocks and it is parallel not to the Muslim platform but to the eastern wall of the Temple Mount. Ritmeyer wondered if this step was actually part of an early wall. He also noted that a line drawn to the east from the northern edge of these blocks passes along a rock scarp (a sheared-off rock ledge) before meeting the eastern wall. The length of this line is 861 feet, equal to 500 royal cubits by the 20.67 inches-per-cubit measure. Five hundred cubits is the measurement given in an ancient Jewish source for each side of the Temple platform.

### The Northern Part of the Eastern Wall

(see pp. 40-41)

Ritmeyer noticed an anomaly as well at his postulated northeast Temple Mount corner. The lowest course above ground in this area protrudes from the later and clearly different masonry above it. This protruding course ends at the point marked "offset" on the plan, north of the northeastern corner of the proposed square Temple Mount. Ritmeyer hypothesized that a defensive tower stood in the area between the northeast corner of the square Temple Mount and the offset. A comparable tower may have been attached at the northwest corner, between the "step" and the fosse, or moat.

### The Southern End of the Eastern Wall

(see pp. 38-39)

A slight bend in the eastern wall helped Ritmeyer fix the southeastern corner of the square Temple Mount. The famous 19th-century explorer of Jerusalem Charles Warren recorded this bend. When Ritmeyer measured it, he found that it began exactly 500 royal cubits south of where his proposed northern wall intersects the eastern wall. Ritmeyer then drew a perpendicular line west from where the bend in the eastern wall begins and a line directly south from the "step," yielding two sides each 500 cubits long. Later expansions of this original square platform, as Ritmeyer reconstructs them, are shown on pages 30-31; his placement of the Temple appears on page 44.



安东尼城堡

以色列池塘

圆顶清真寺

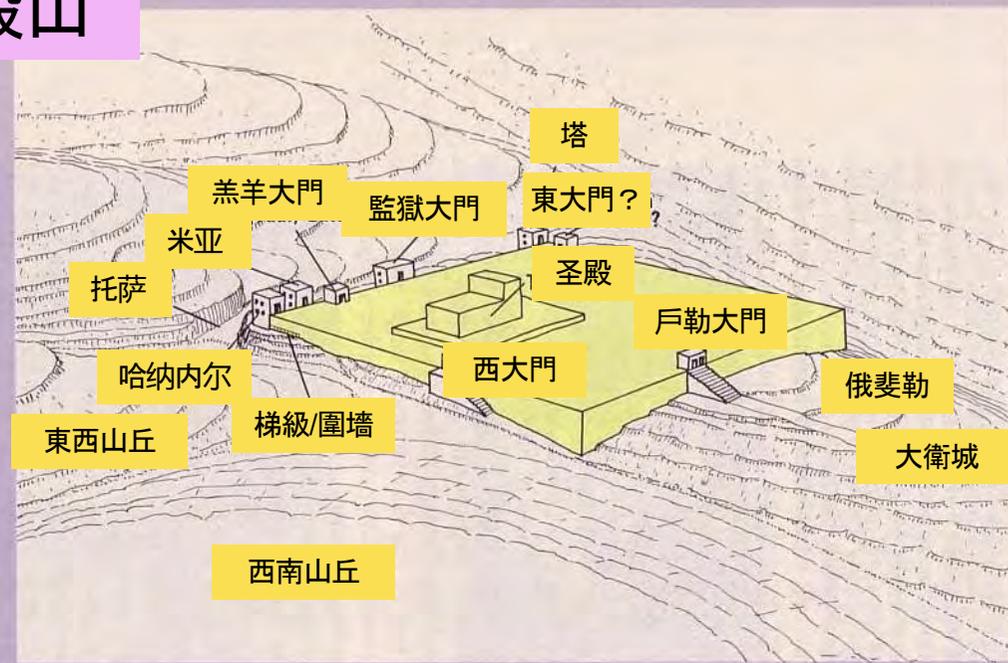
正方形圣殿山

哈斯莫的拓展

西律王的拓展

# Leen Ritmeyer, “定位原先的殿宇” 圣经考古学评论18集 1992年(3月/4月): 27

# 原先的四方形圣殿山



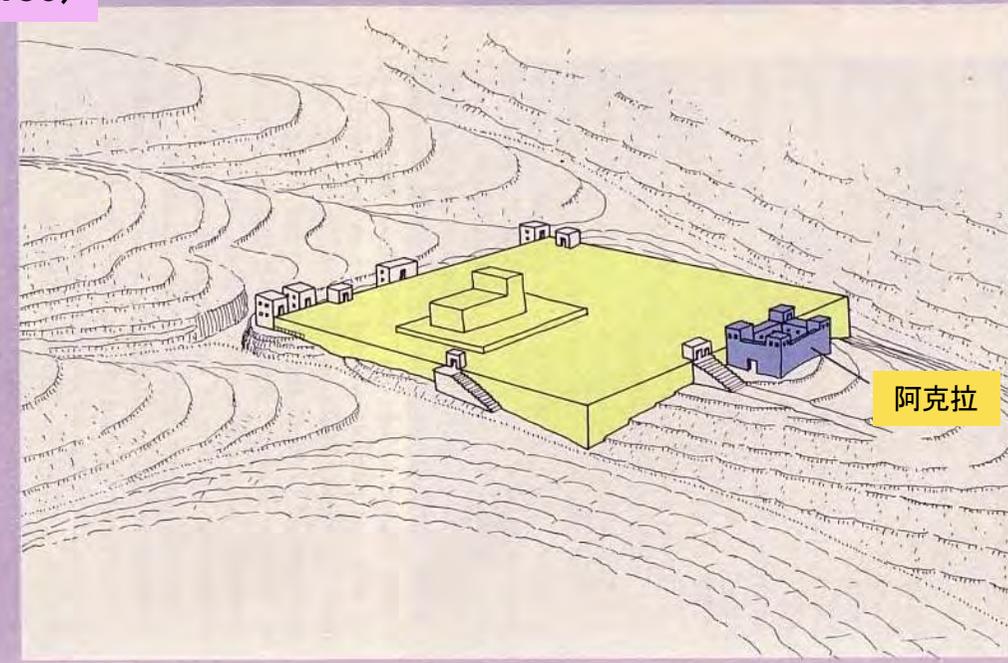
# 圣殿山 131 是如何形成?

The four major stages of development of the Temple Mount platform are shown here from two views—as plans seen from above and as perspective reconstructions viewed from the southwest.

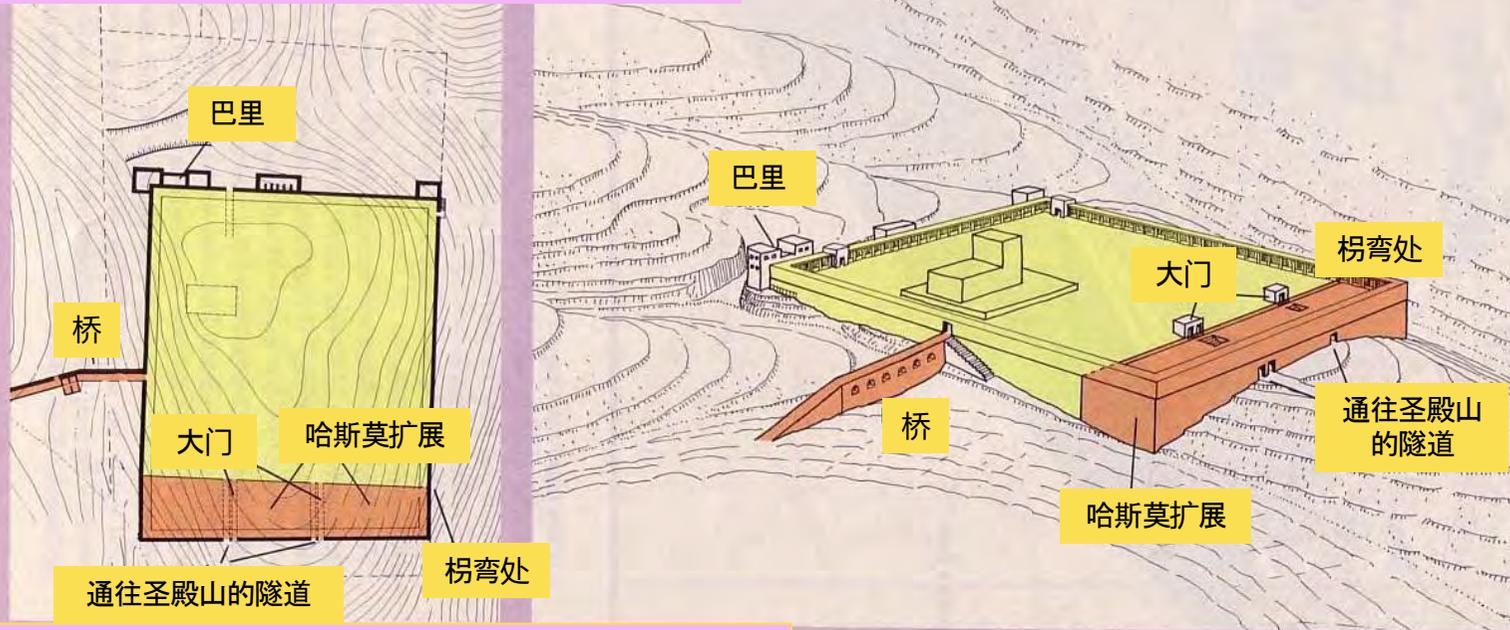
## SQUARE TEMPLE MOUNT

This square platform (top drawings) supported the First Temple, which was destroyed by the Babylonian ruler Nebuchadnezzar in 587/586 B.C. and then rebuilt by Nehemiah and the returnees from the Babylonian Exile in about 444 B.C. According to Nehemiah 3:1 and 12:39, the towers of Hananeel and Mea stood at the northwest corner of the Temple Mount. The Sheep Gate and Prison Gate were to the east of them. As recorded in Jeremiah 31:38 and Zechariah 14:10, Hananeel existed already at the end of the First Temple period, which also indicates that the square Temple Mount existed then as well. After the destruction of Hananeel and Mea in 587/586 B.C., they were rebuilt and called Baris by the Hasmonean ruler John Hyrcanus I (134-104 B.C.). According to Josephus the Baris stood on the north side of the Temple, apparently on the same spot where previously the towers of Hananeel and Mea stood. This Baris was destroyed in 63 B.C. by Pompey. Herod rebuilt Baris between 37 and 31 B.C. (that is, before he enlarged the Temple Mount) and renamed it Antonia after his patron Mark Antony. This original Antonia was located therefore at the northwest

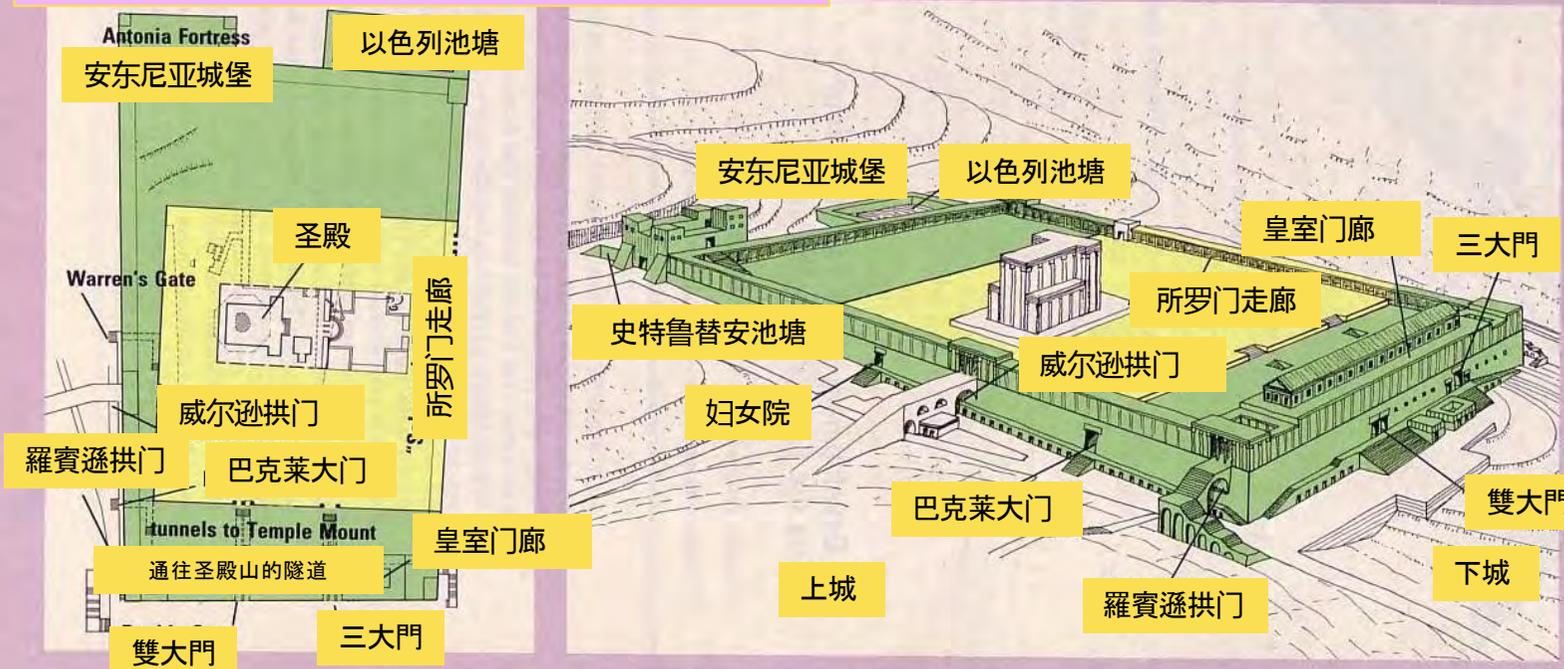
# 赛琉西王朝增加阿克拉 (主前186)



# 哈斯莫的扩张 (主前141)



# 西律的扩张 (主前19-11)



corner of the square T Mount. Herod later built another fortress, also Antonia, at the northwest corner of his enlarged Temple Mount.

## SELEUCID ADDITION

In 186 B.C. the Seleucid ruler of Syria built the Akra (drawings second from top), a fortress intended to control the population of Jerusalem. It adjoined the southern side of the Temple Platform.

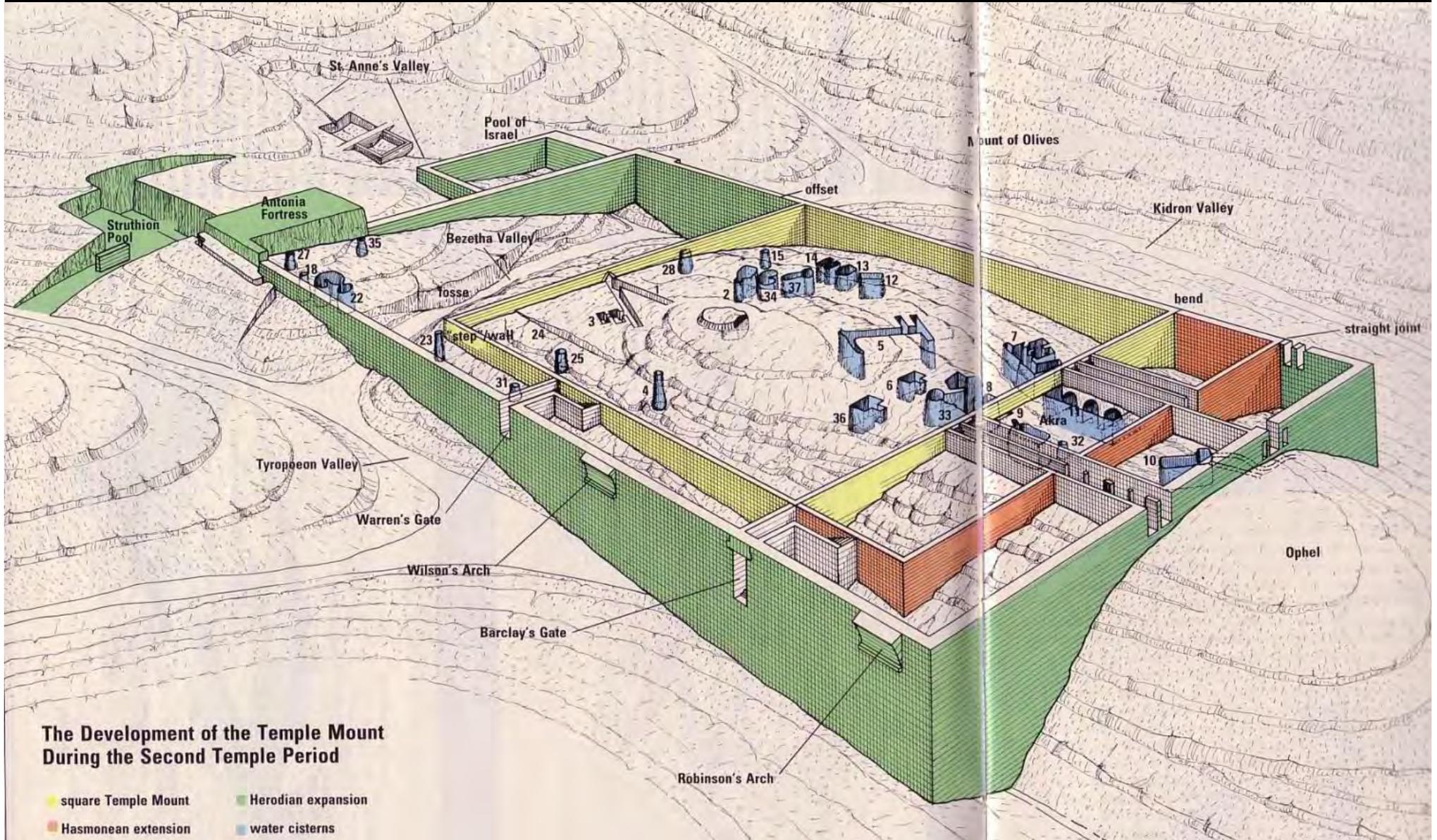
## HASMONEAN EXTENSION

The Hasmoneans extended the platform (drawings third from top) along the southern end of the Temple Mount in 141 B.C., building atop the dismantled Akra fortress. A pair of tunnels that would later be known as the Double and Triple Gate passageways were built at the south, leading up to the Mount.

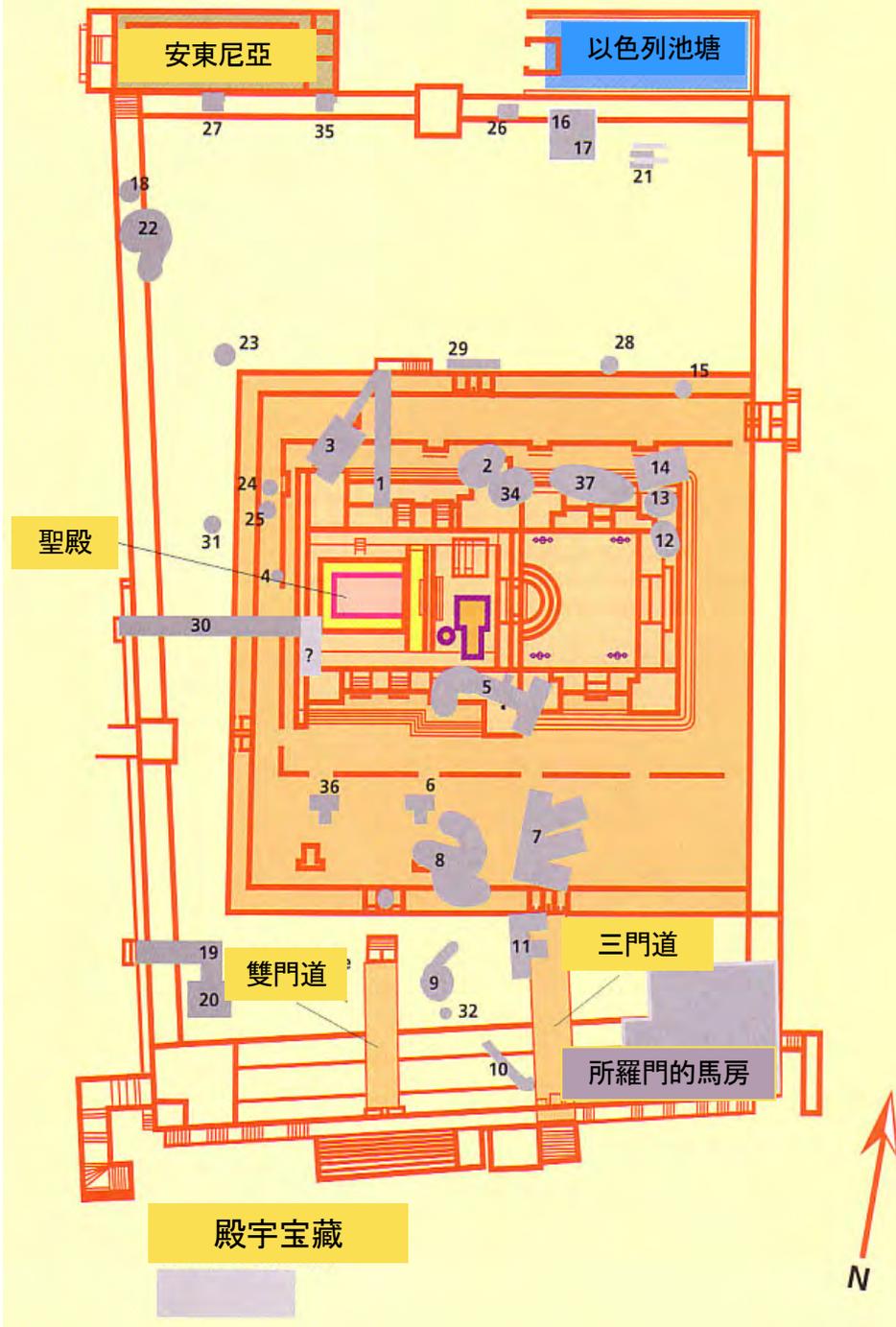
## HERODIAN EXPANSION

The last and most extensive expansion of the Temple Mount (bottom drawings) occurred under King Herod (37-4 B.C.), who enlarged the Mount on the north and west and even further to the south. At the northwest corner of the newly expanded platform, Herod built the Antonia fortress to defend the Temple precincts. The north side of the Temple was most vulnerable to attack because it did not have a valley to hamper assaults, as did the other three sides. Because the eastern edge of the Temple Mount drops off steeply into the Kidron valley, no extension was ever made on that side.

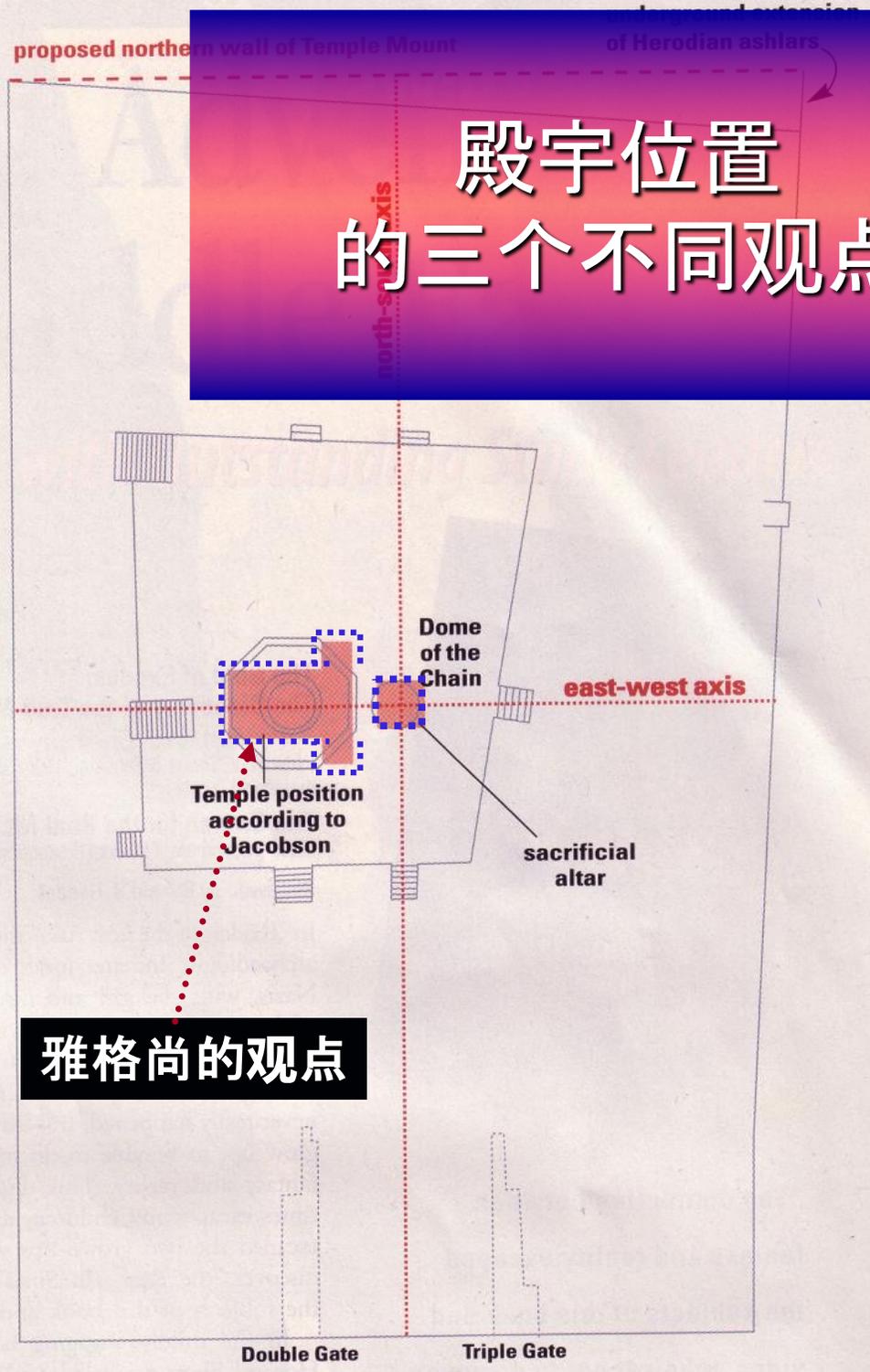
# 现代的圣殿山



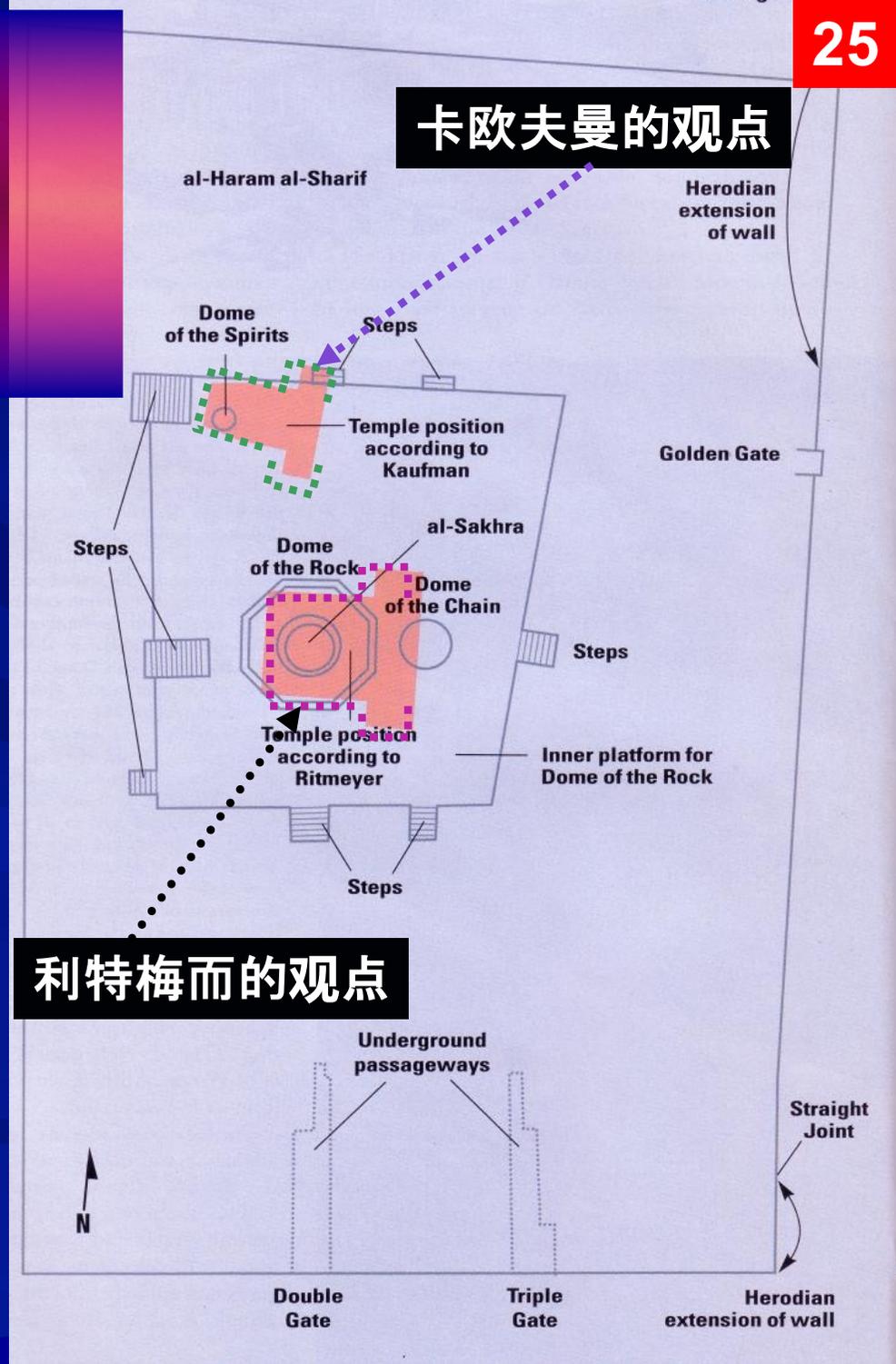
# 殿宇的地下室



# 殿宇位置的三个不同观点



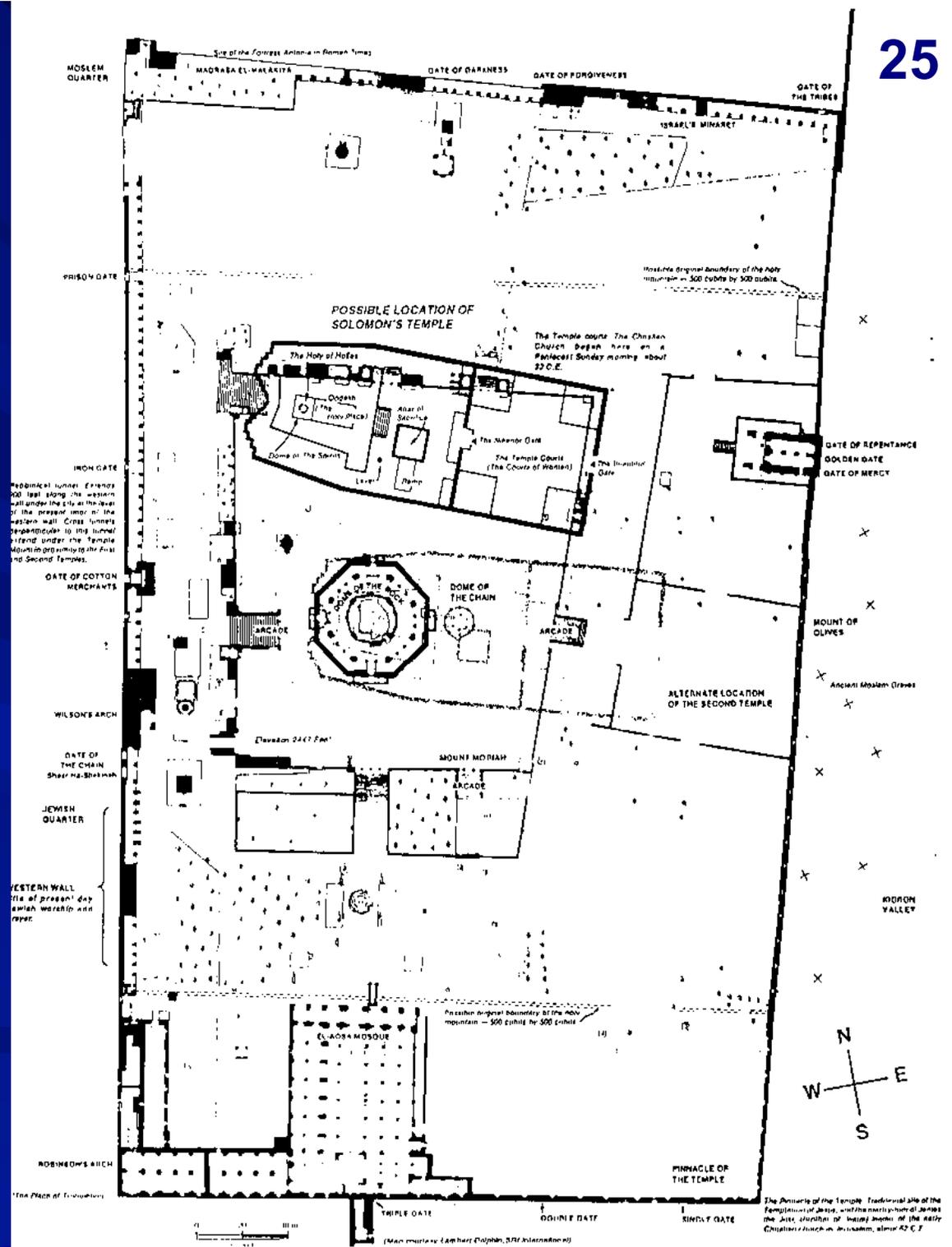
雅格尚的观点



卡欧夫曼的观点

利特梅而的观点

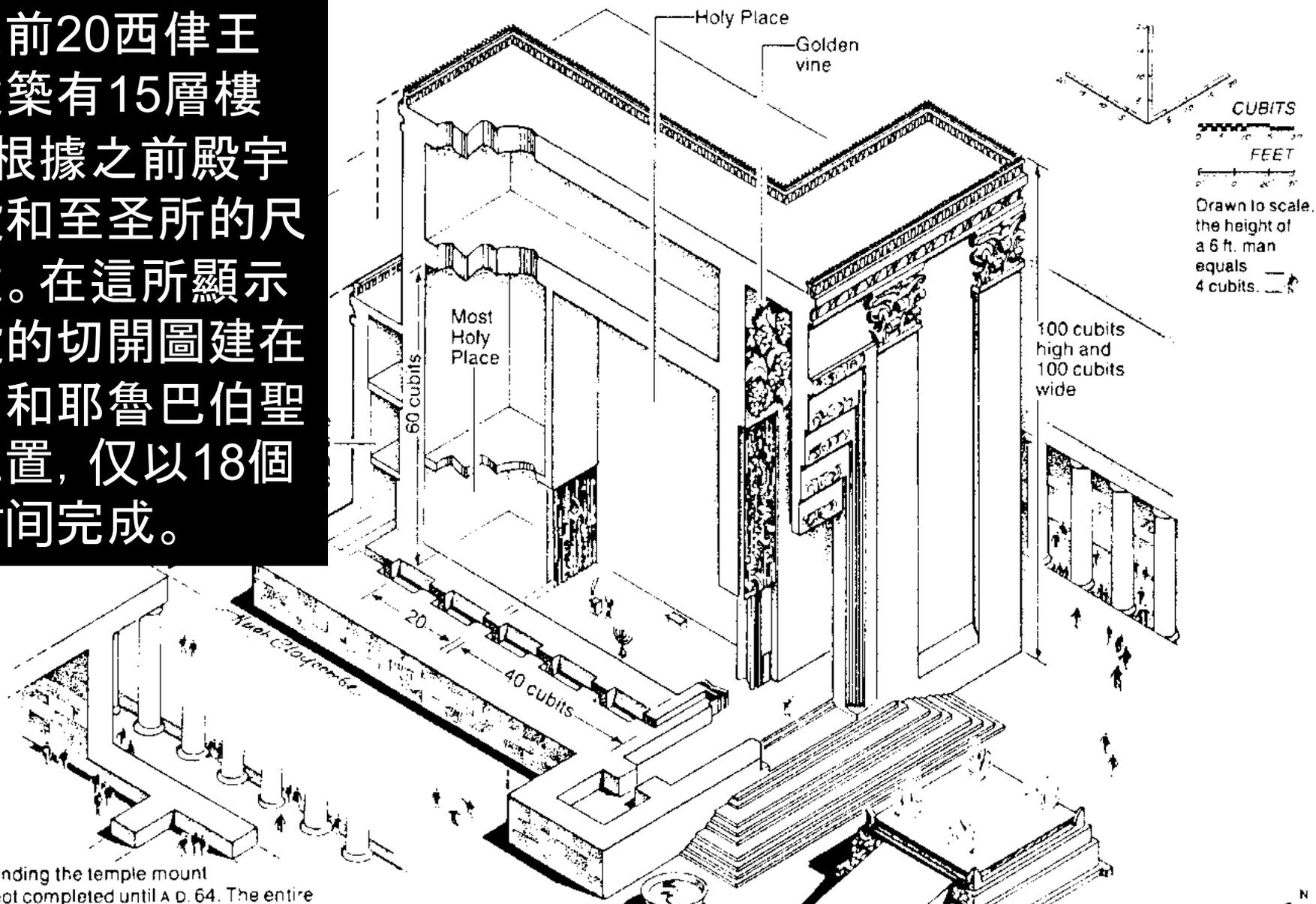
# 现代的 圣殿山



# 希律王 修建的殿宇

(主前20年 - 主后70年)

始于主前20西律王的新建築有15層樓高，是根據之前殿宇的圣殿和至圣所的尺寸而建。在這所顯示的圣殿的切開圖建在所羅門和耶魯巴伯聖殿的位置，仅以18個月的時間完成。



The outer courts surrounding the temple mount were not completed until A. D. 64. The entire

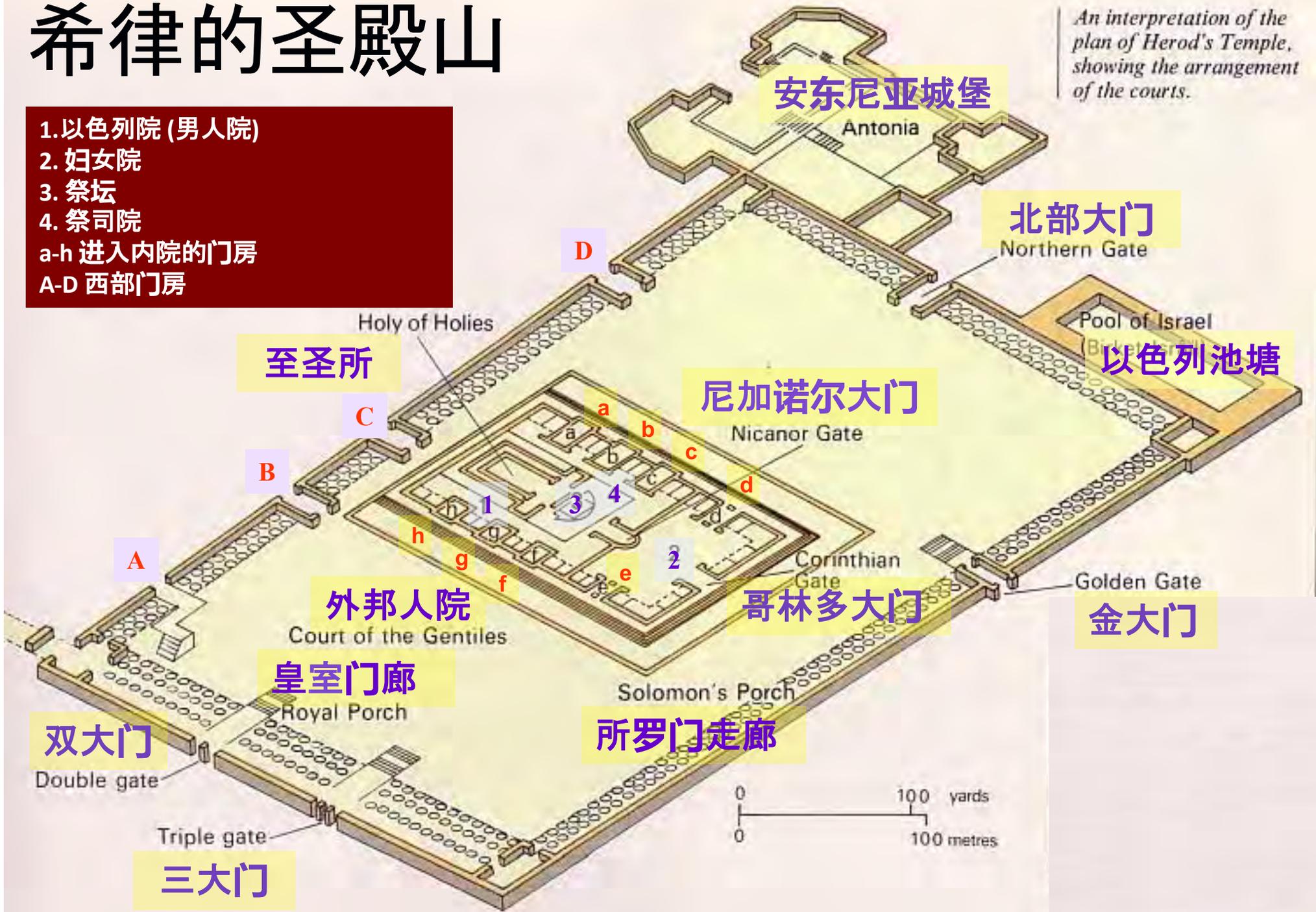
# 希律所修的殿宇模型， 安东尼亚所修的殿宇模型



# 希律的圣殿山

An interpretation of the plan of Herod's Temple, showing the arrangement of the courts.

- 1. 以色列院 (男人院)
- 2. 妇女院
- 3. 祭坛
- 4. 祭司院
- a-h 进入内院的门房
- A-D 西部门房



安东尼城堡  
Antonia

北部大门  
Northern Gate

以色列池塘  
Pool of Israel

至圣所  
Holy of Holies

尼加诺尔大门  
Nicanor Gate

外邦人院  
Court of the Gentiles

哥林多大门  
Corinthian Gate

金大门  
Golden Gate

皇室门廊  
Royal Porch

所罗门走廊  
Solomon's Porch

双大门  
Double gate

三大门  
Triple gate

0 100 yards  
0 100 metres

现今的城市

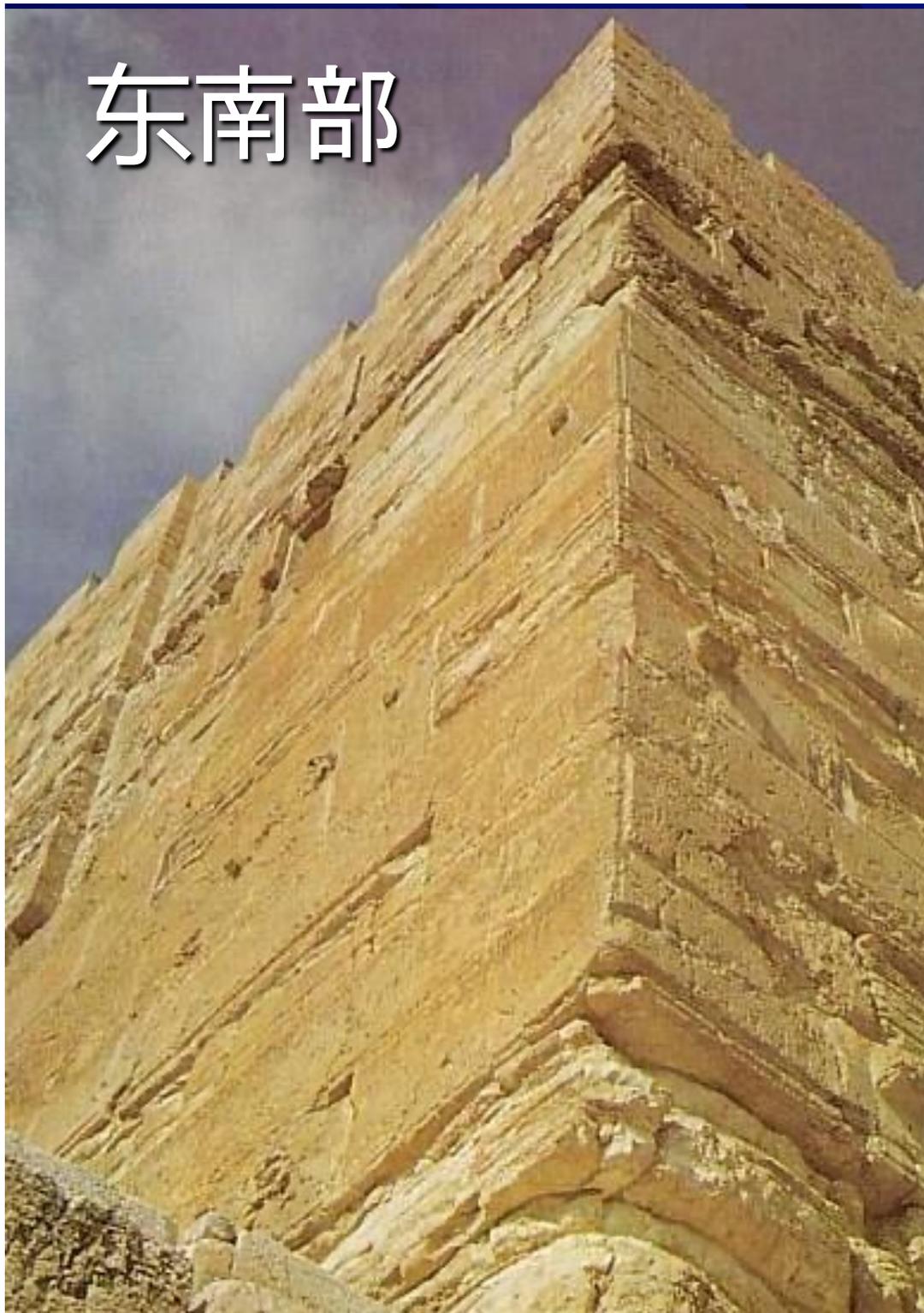
西律所扩展的部分

东南部

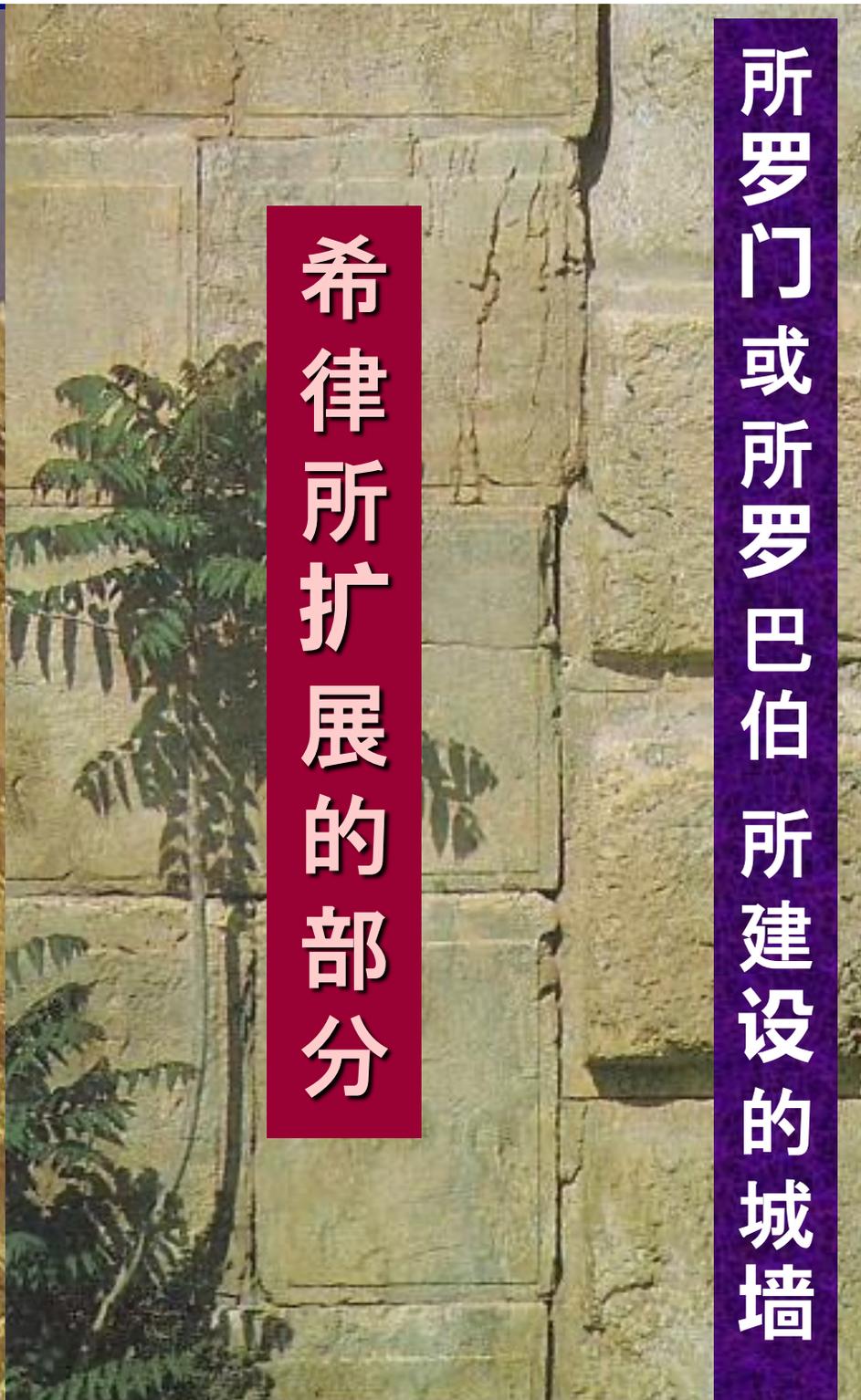
大卫城



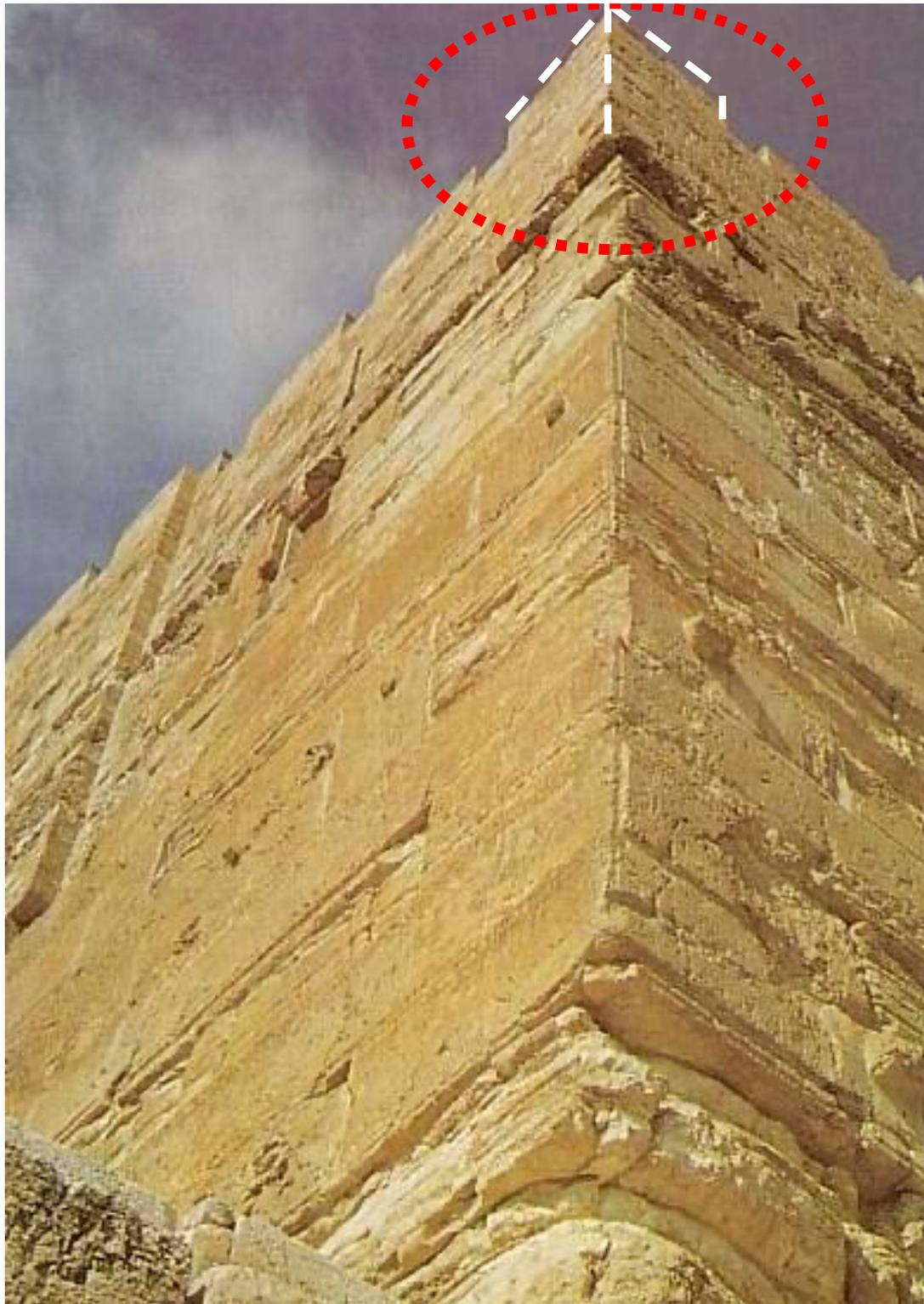
东南部



希律所扩展的部分



所罗门或所罗巴伯所建设的城墙

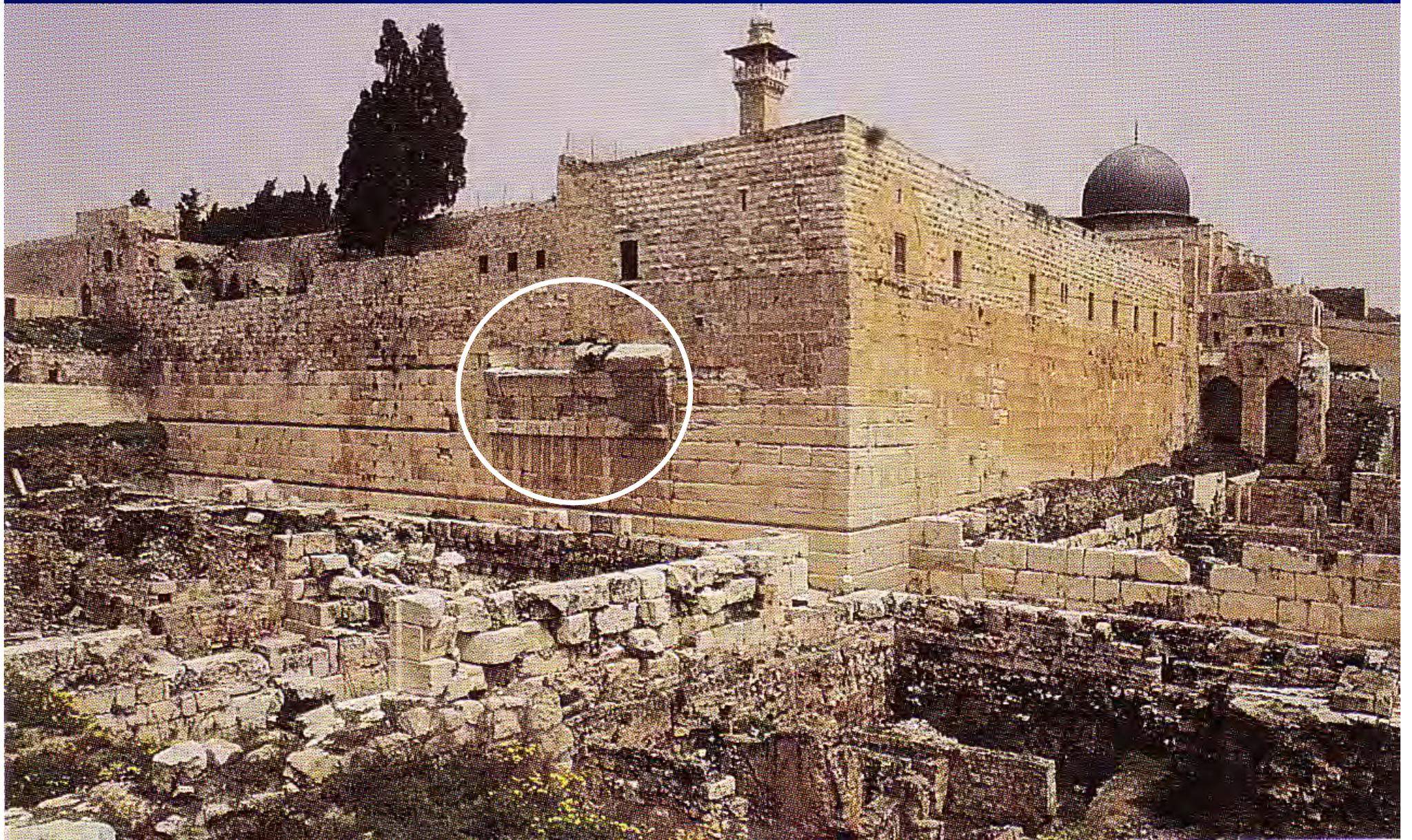


# 东南部

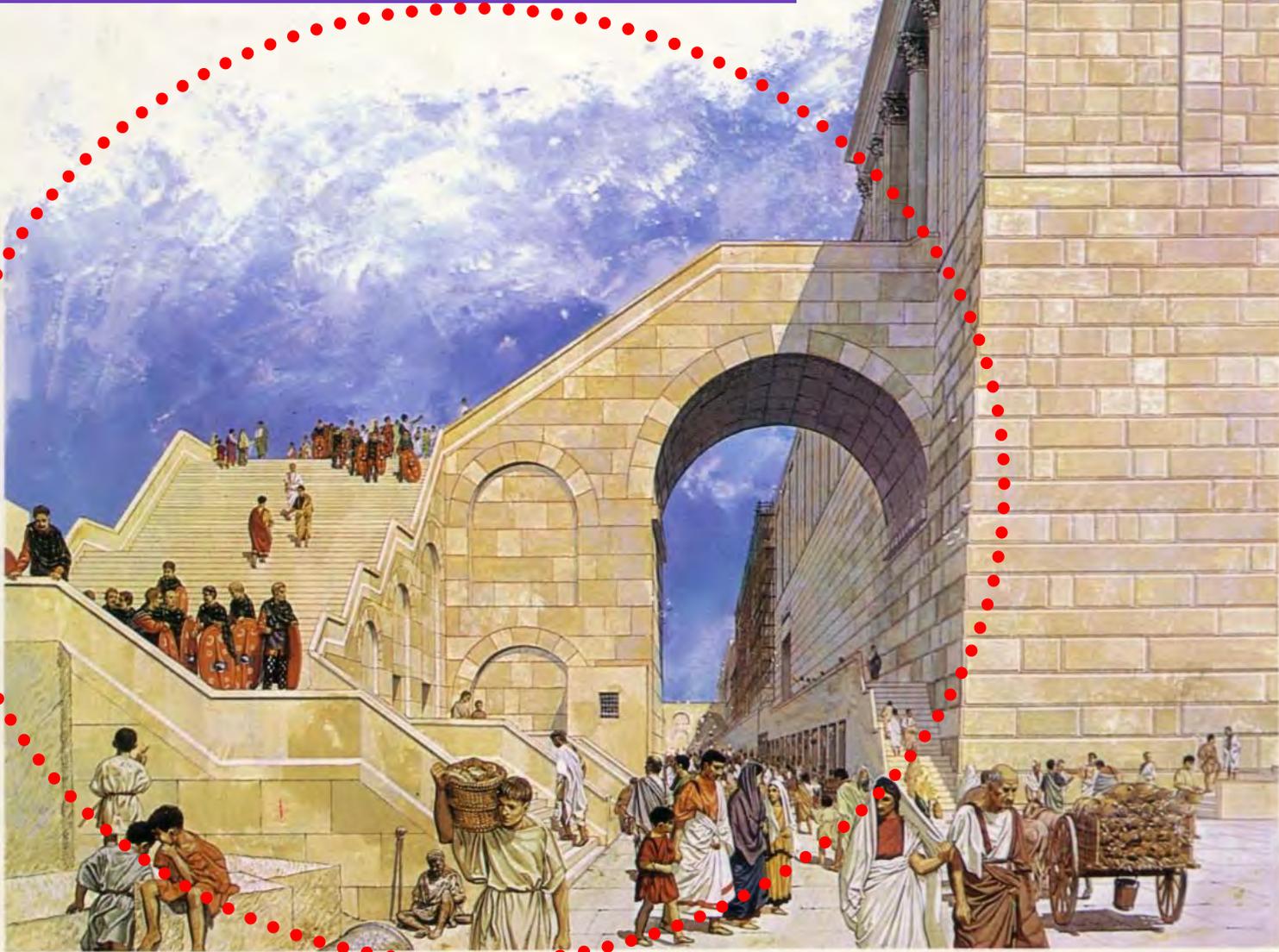
魔鬼又引他到耶路撒冷，叫他站在殿顶上，对他说：“你若是神的儿子，就从这里跳下去吧！...”

路加福音 4:9

# 殿宇西南部的角落



# 殿宇西南部的 阶梯和店铺

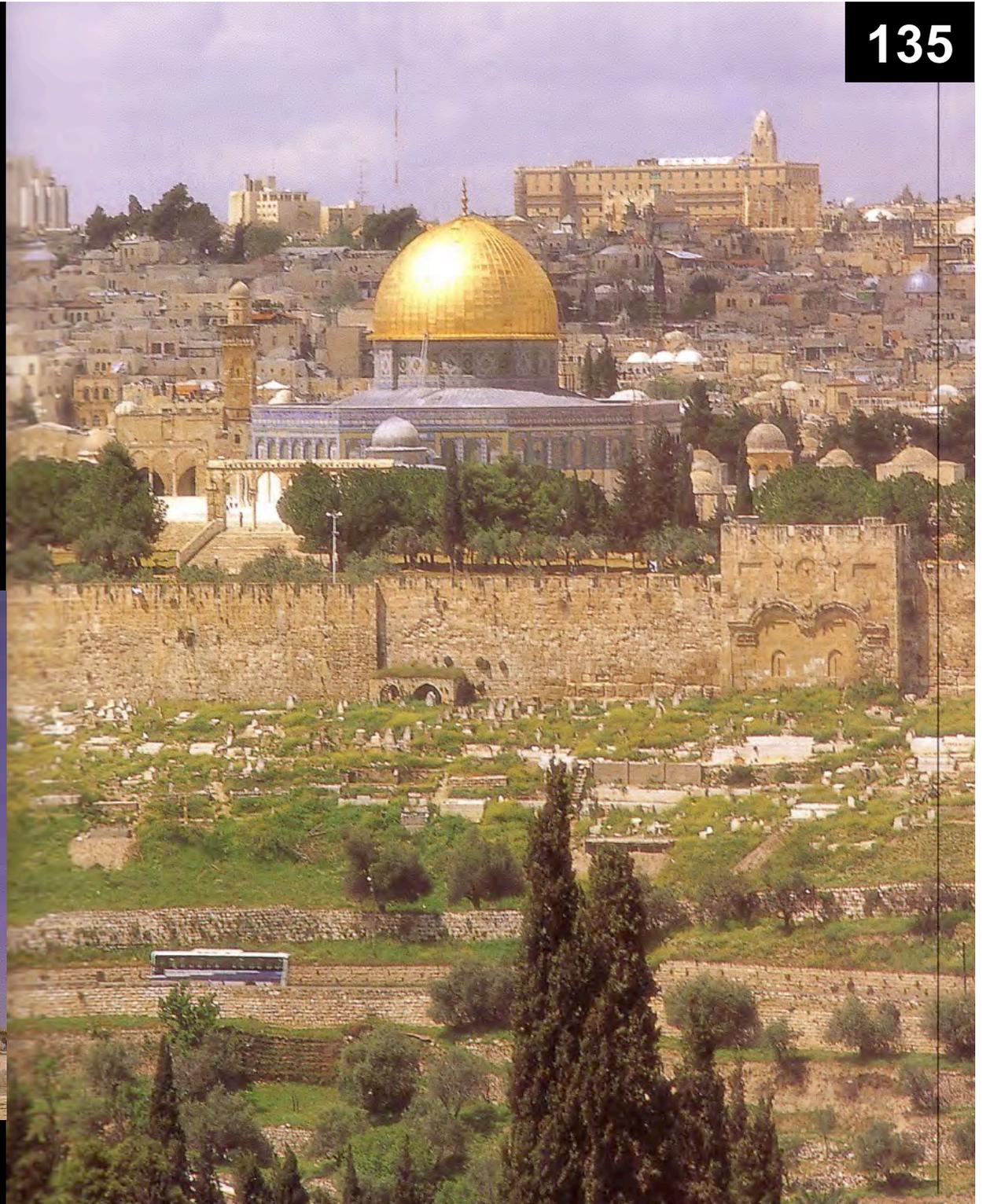


# 安东尼亚城堡

史特鲁替安池塘

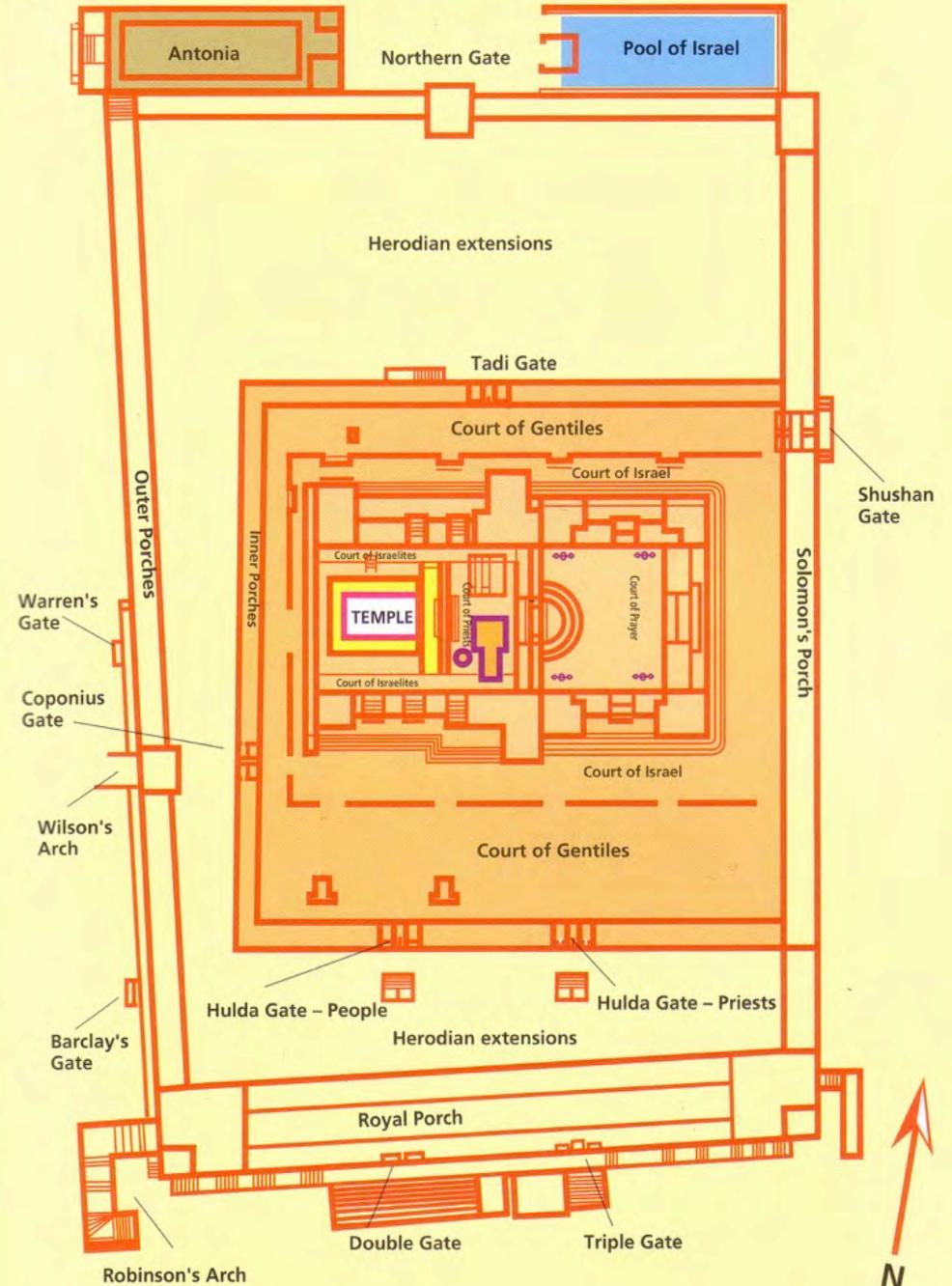


# 圆顶清真寺



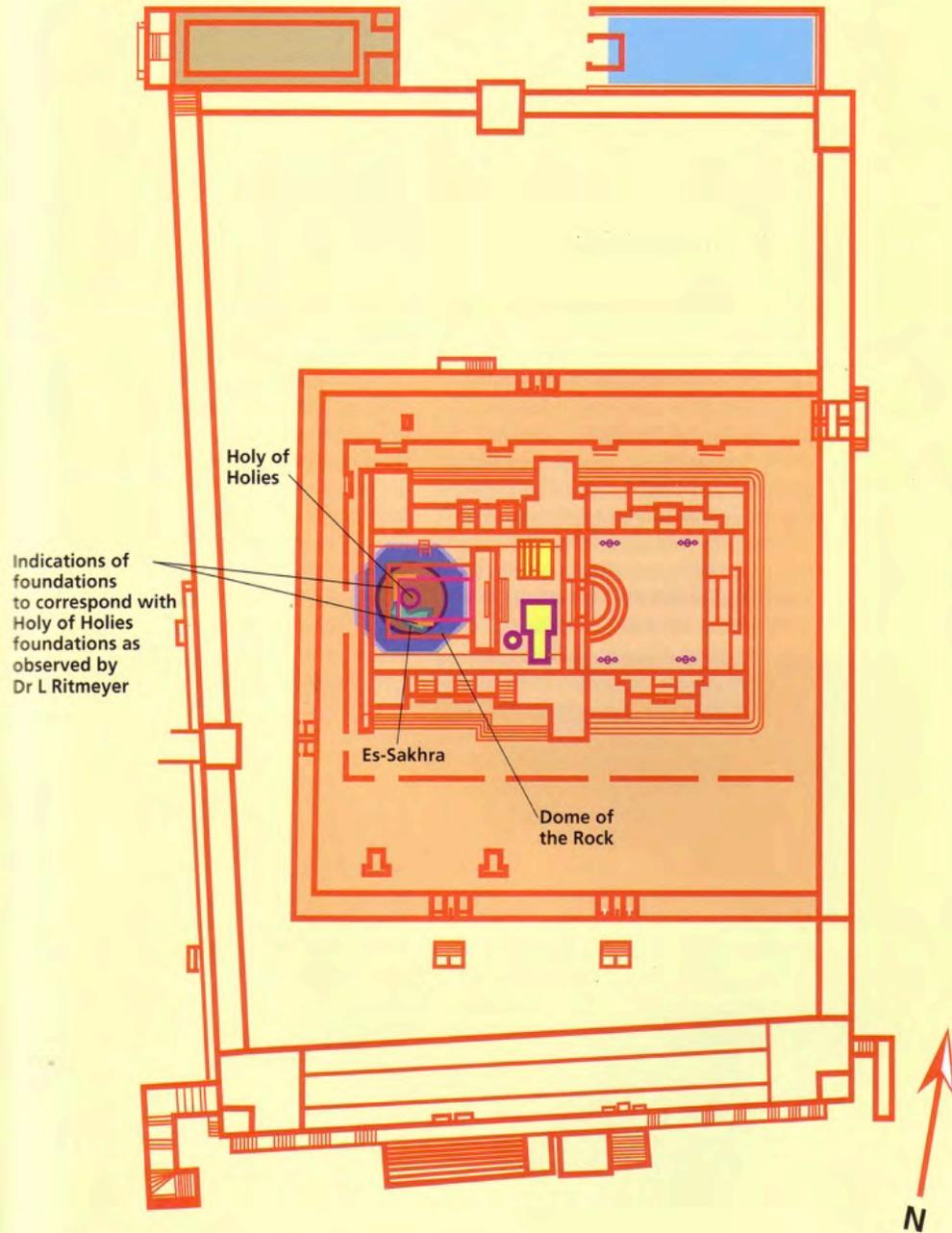
# 西律王殿宇的 平面图

Ground Plan of Herod's Temple



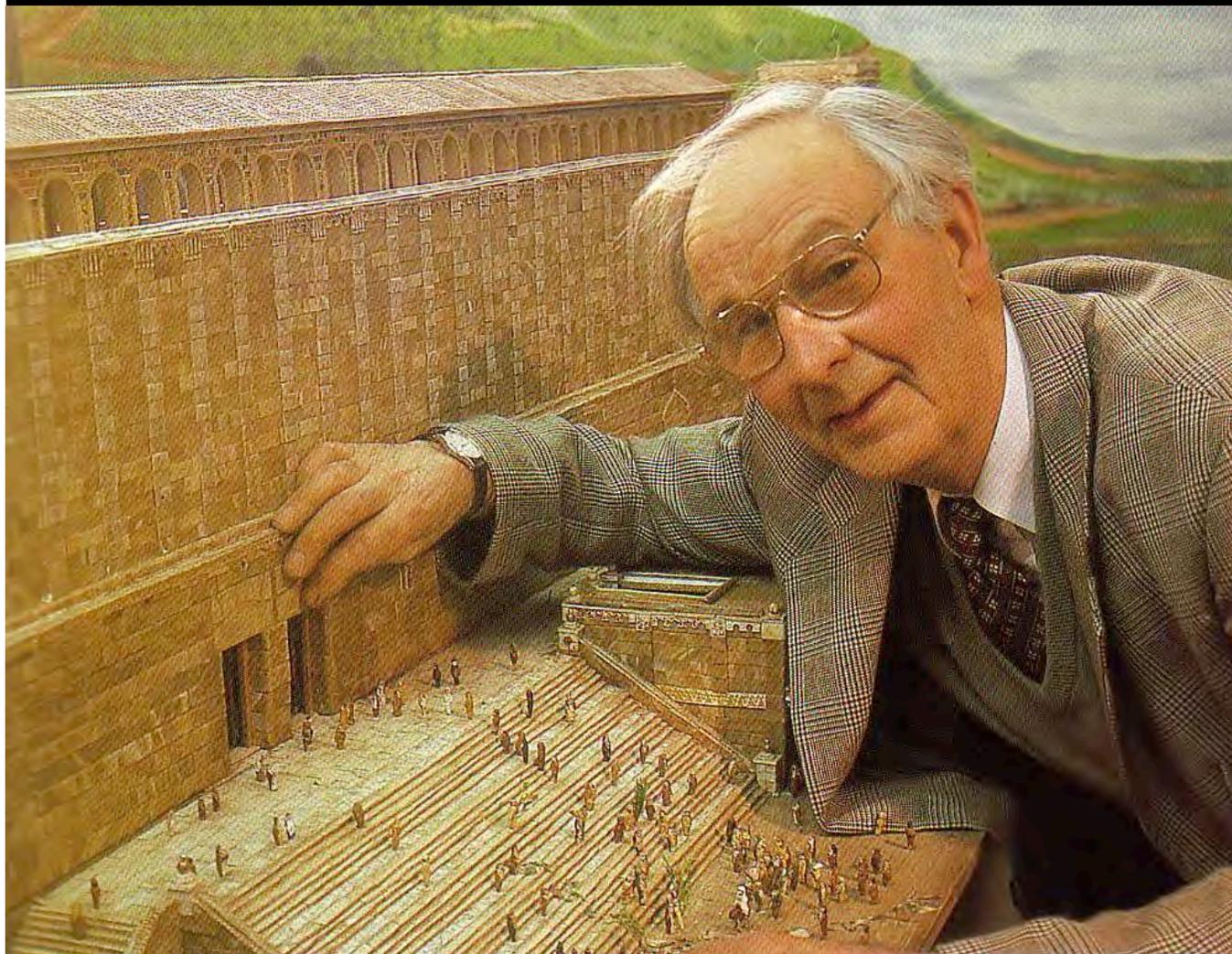
# Floor of the Dome of the Rock as observed by Dr. Leen Ritmeyer

(Biblical Archaeology Review Volume 22, No 1, 1996)

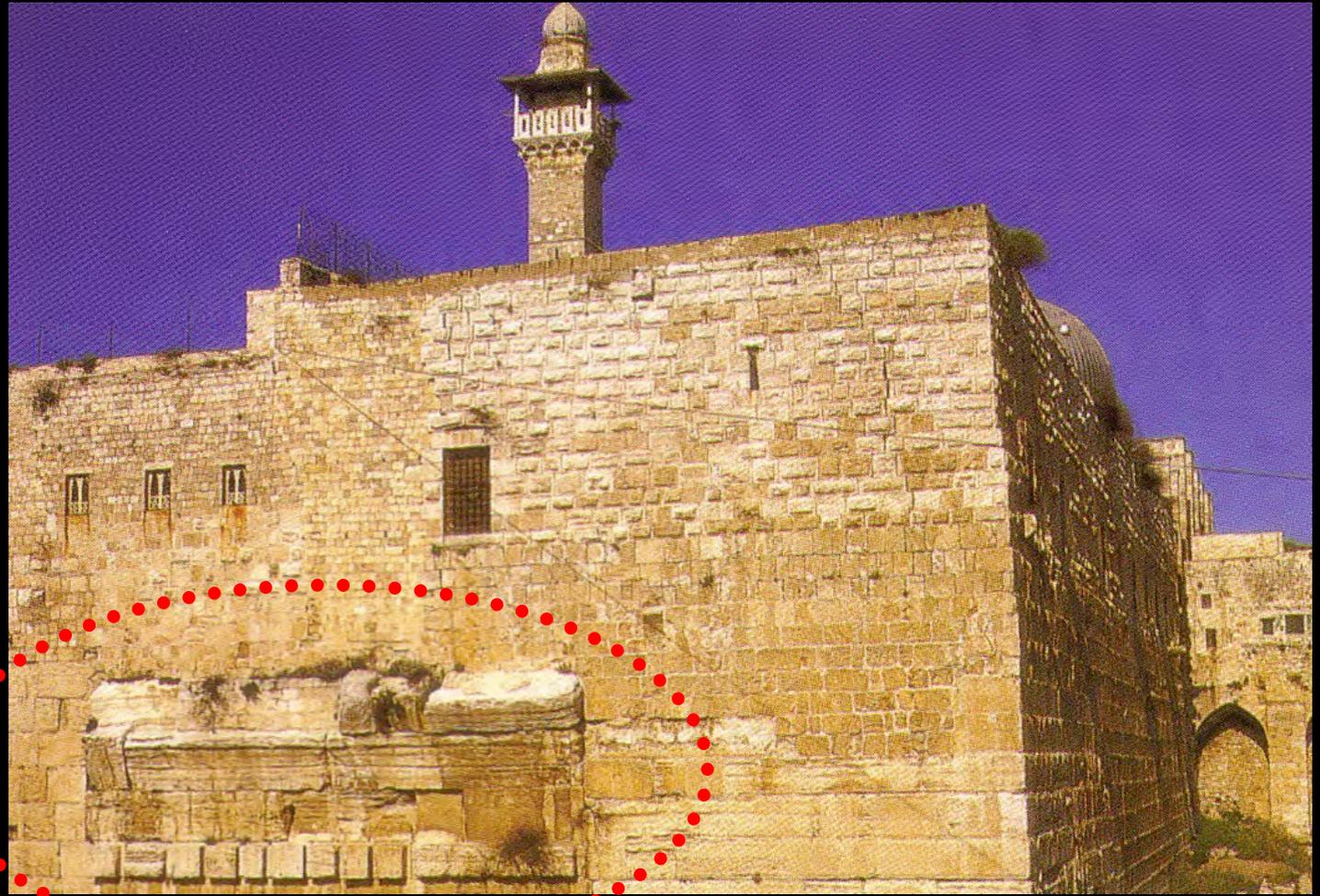


# 圆顶清真寺 的平面图

# 亚历克傑勒德

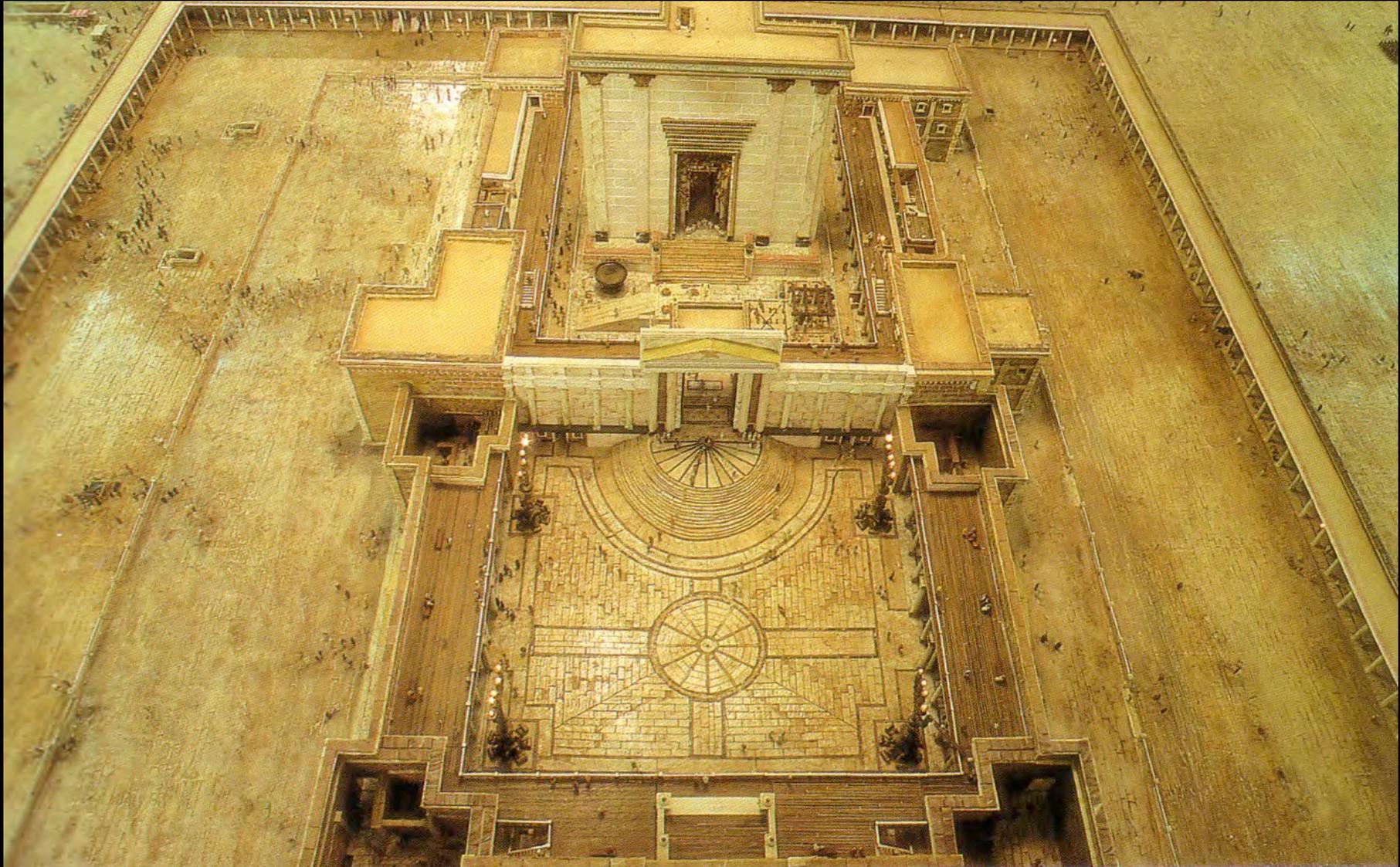


英国萨福克  
的农夫用了  
18 年来朔造  
西律王殿宇  
的比例模型



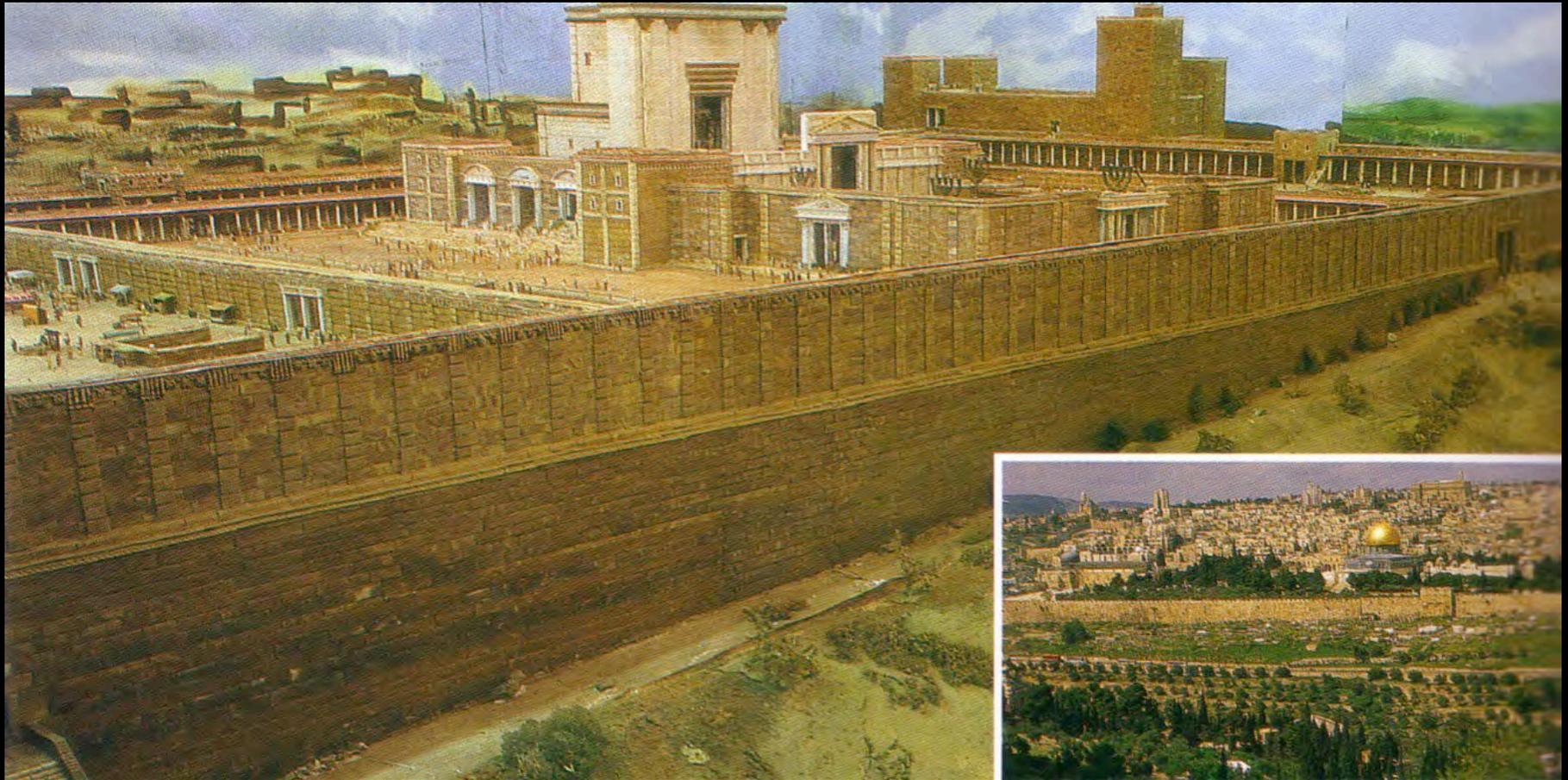
罗宾逊拱门  
(西律王殿宇的西南角)

# 殿宇的模型



# 圣殿山的西南角

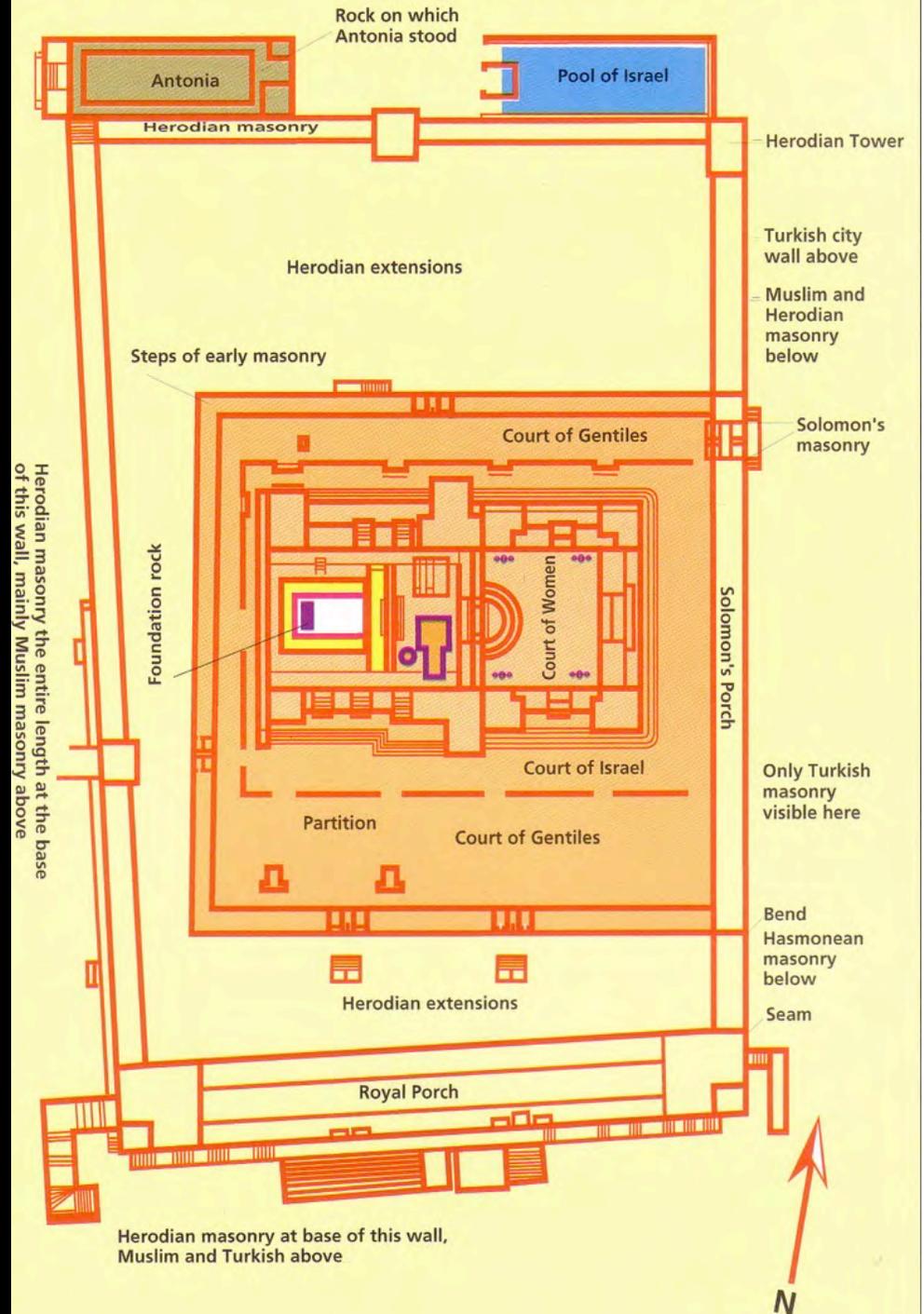




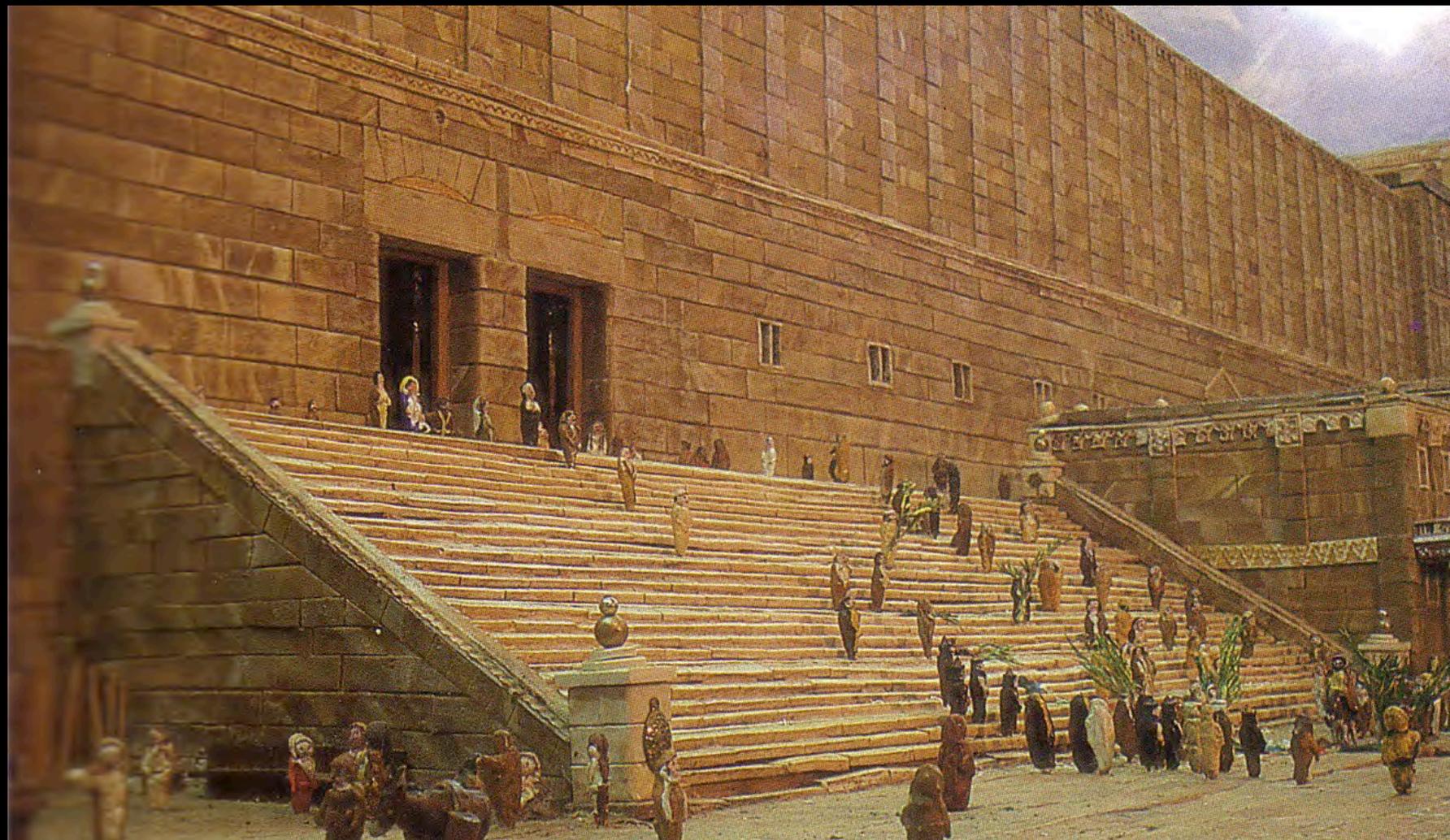
殿宇的东墙

# 殿宇所在地的 各种石工艺

## Types of Masonry of the Temple Site



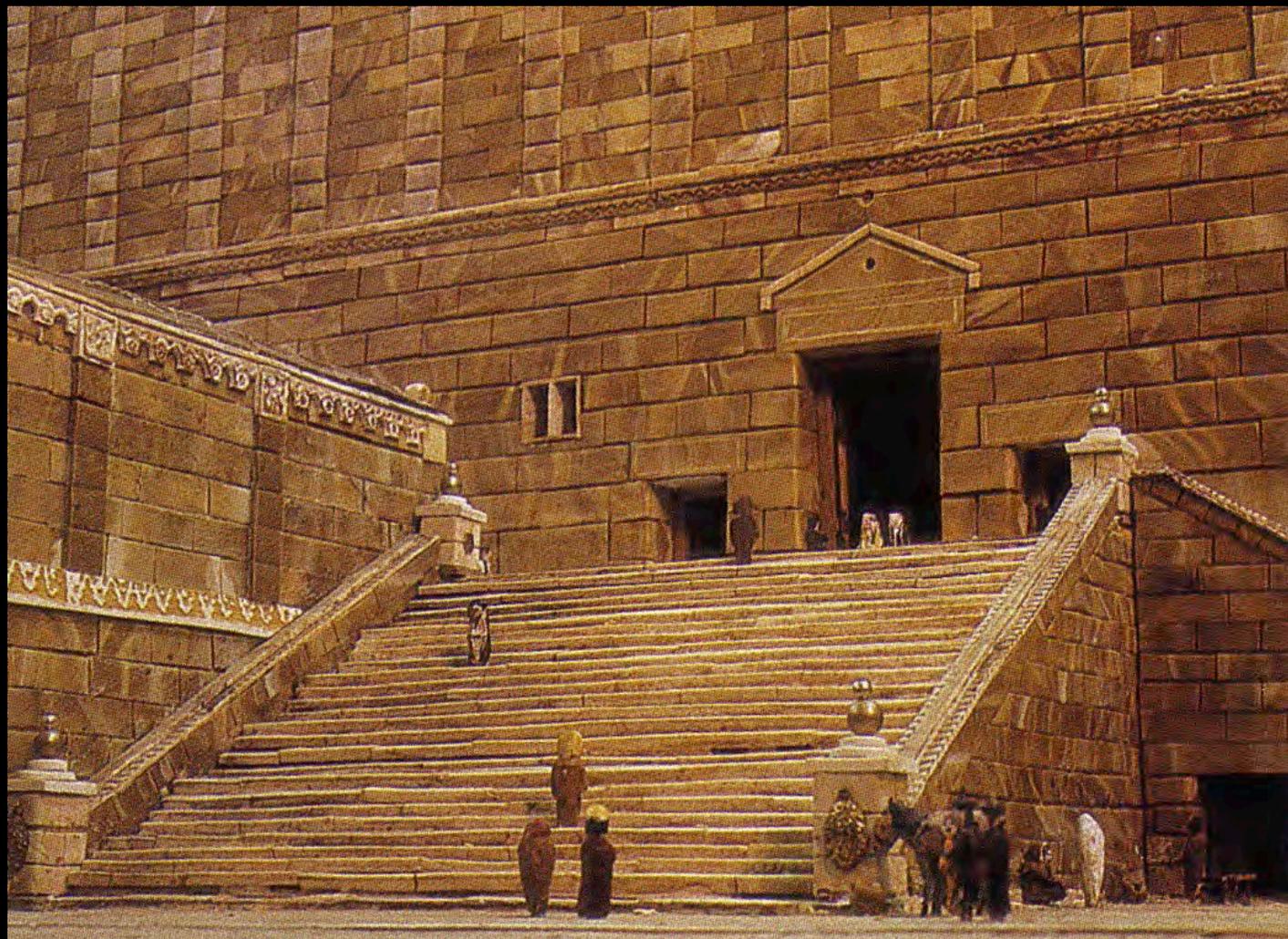
# 南墙的双门 - 人群从右门进入左门出来

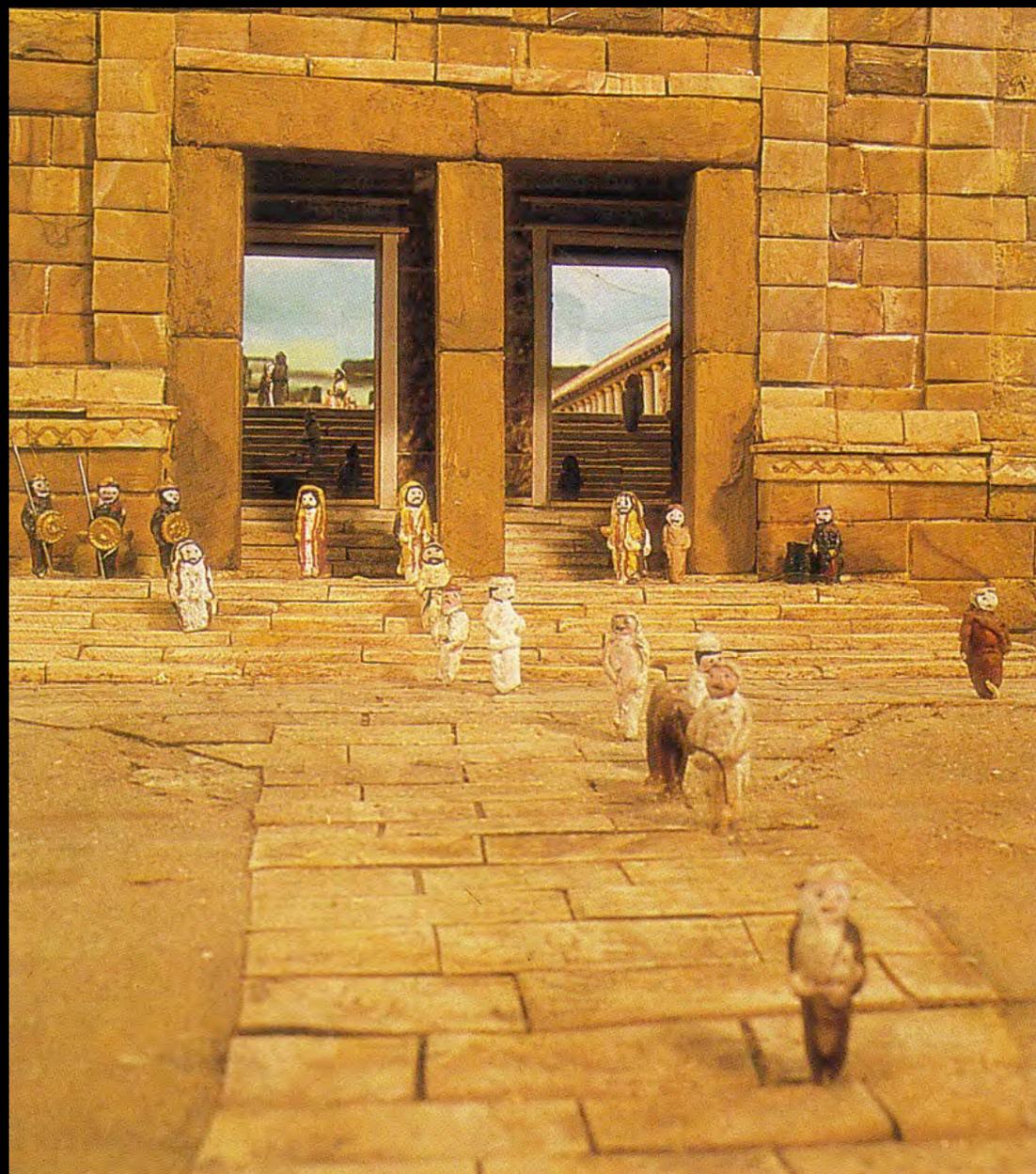




由双门进入经过圆顶走道  
直通外院

# 三道门专属殿宇祭司使用





# 东大门或称 蜀山大门



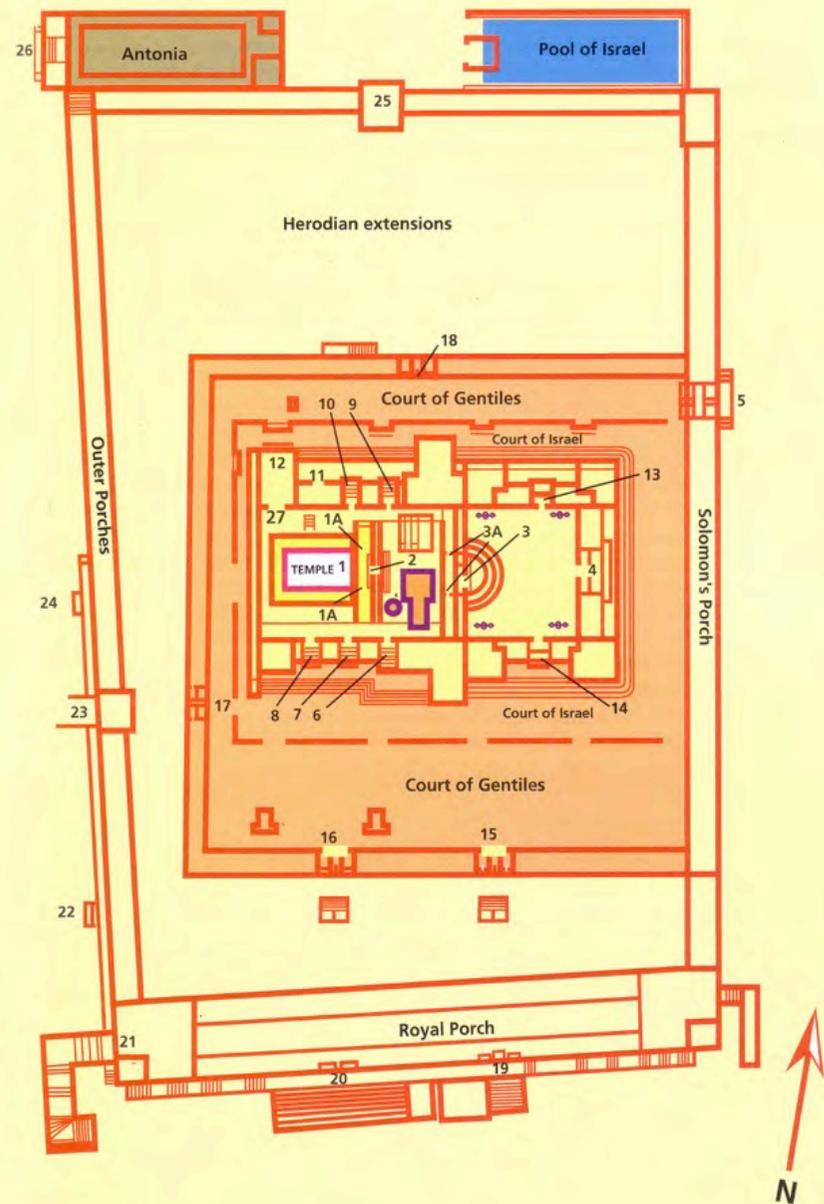
威尔逊大门，  
西门廊的大入口



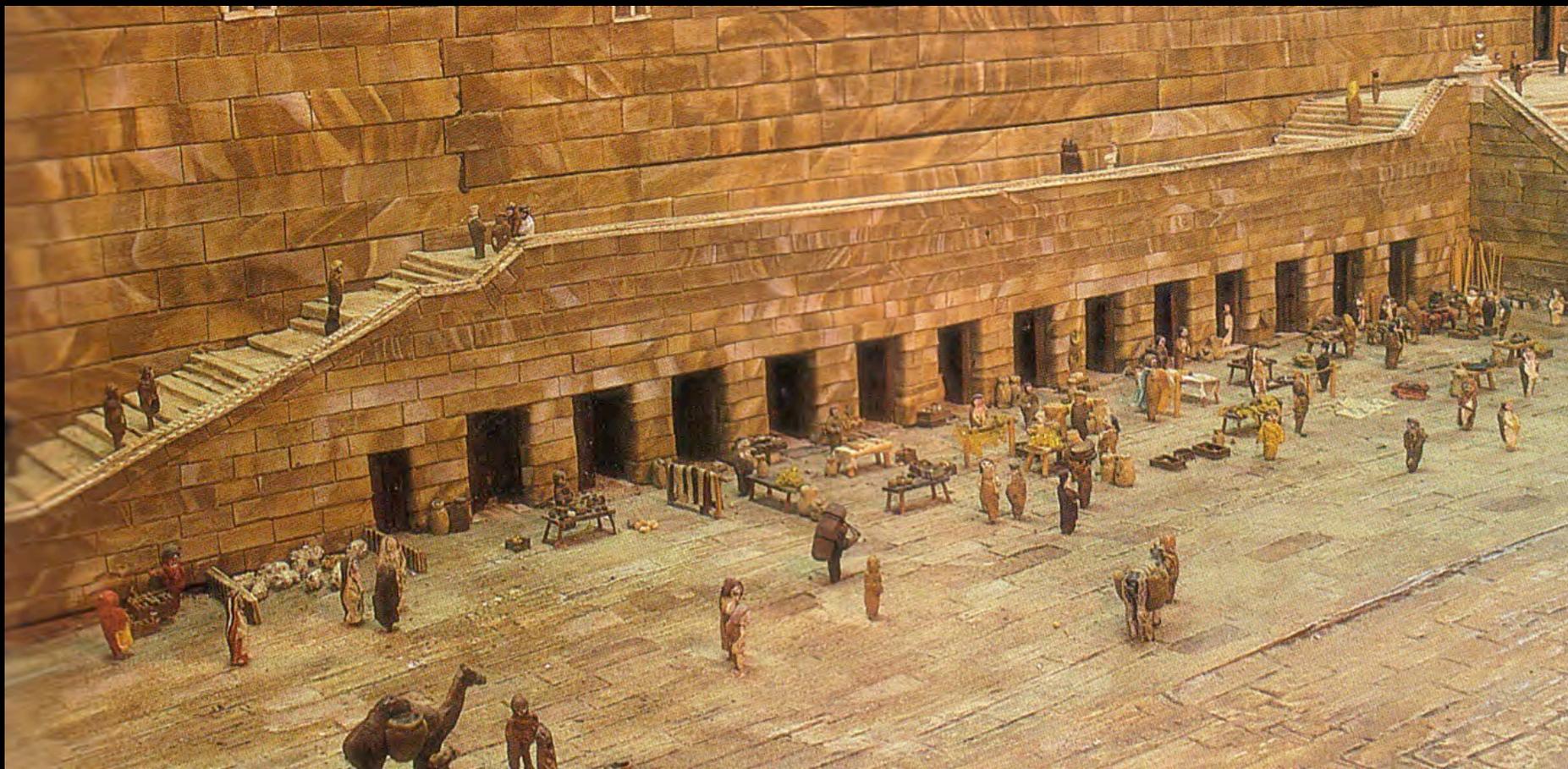
# 威尔逊拱支撑 横跨推罗波安 谷上的桥

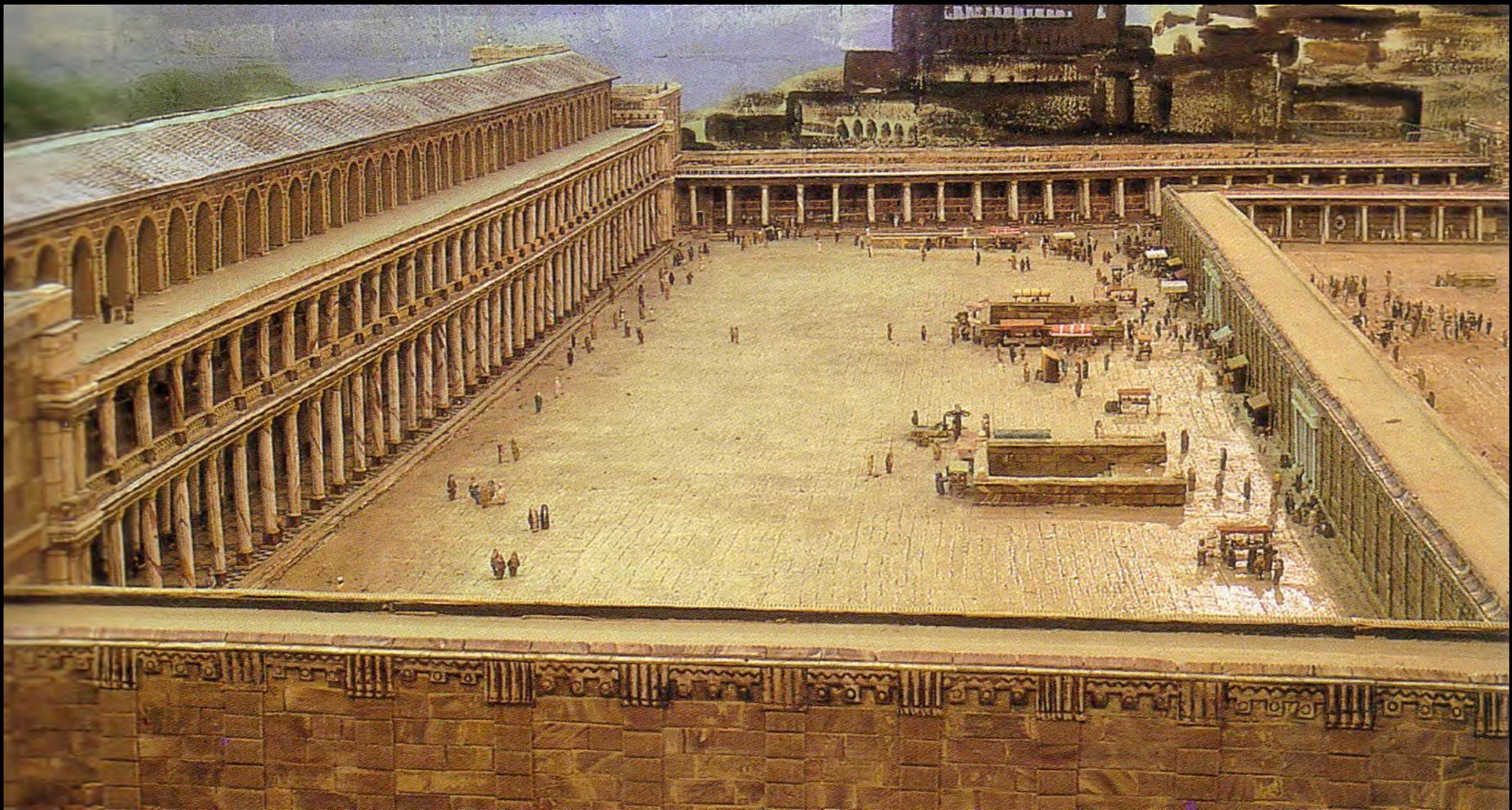
# 殿宇的门

## The Temple Gates



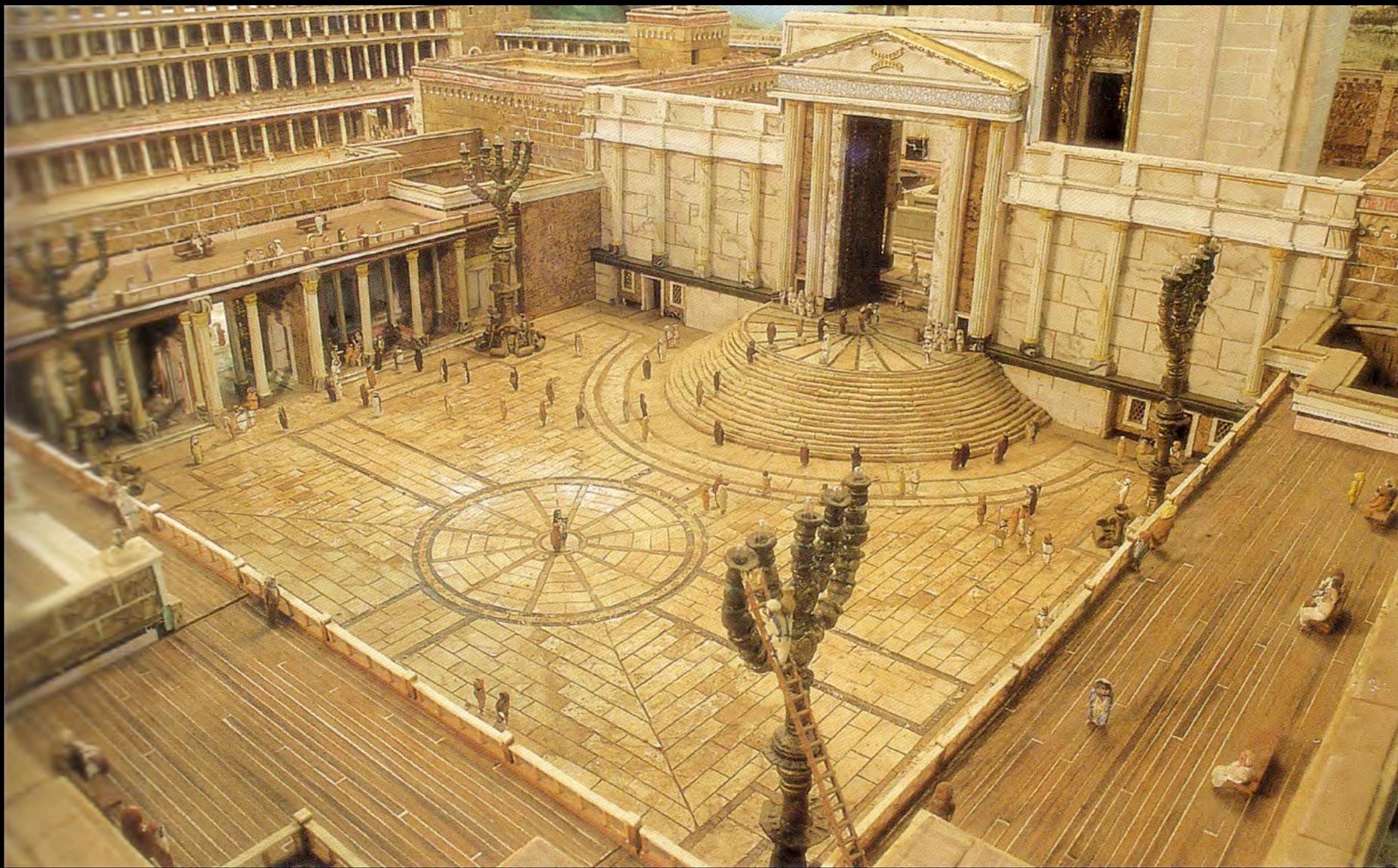
# 南墙外的市场



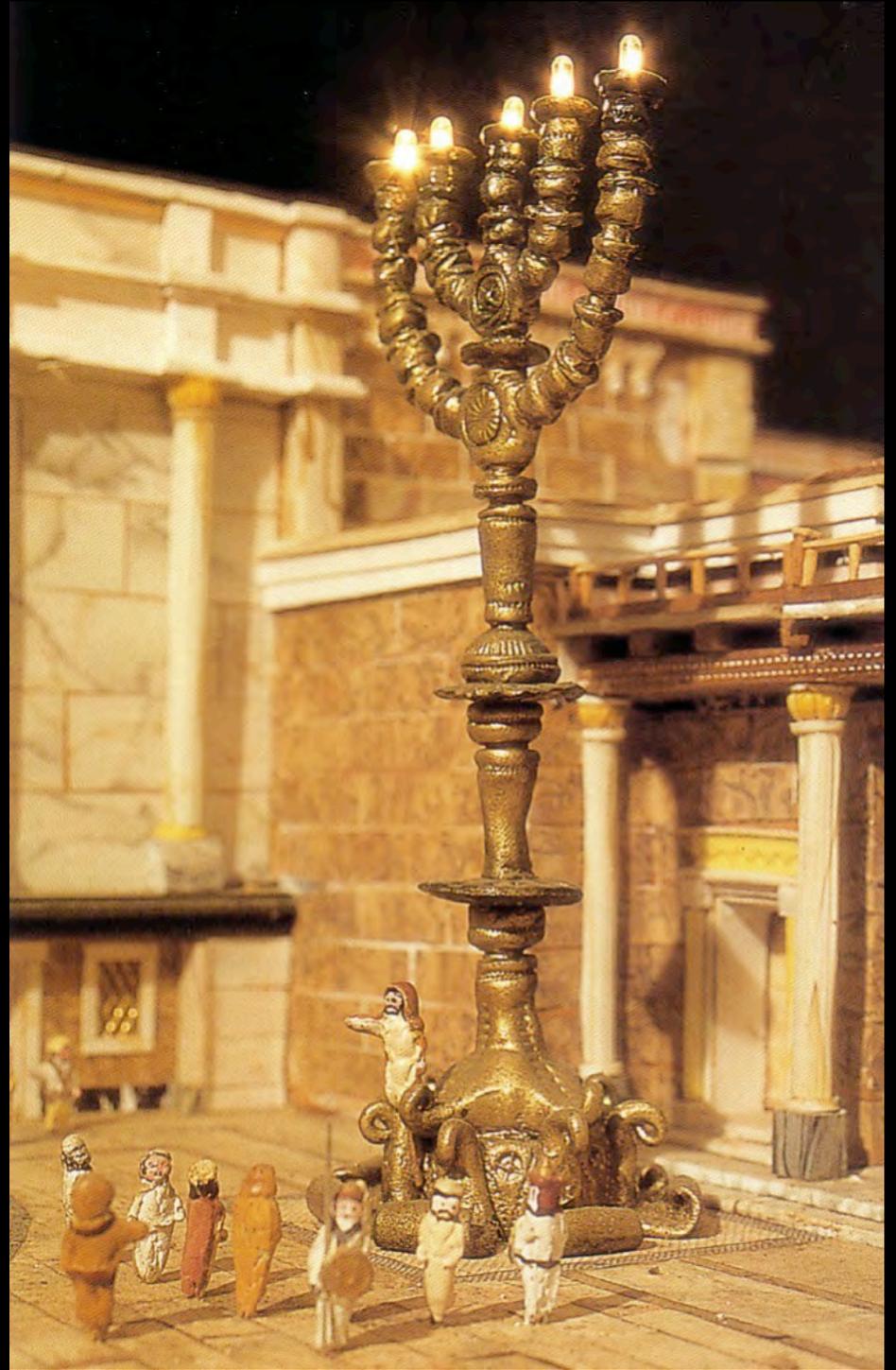


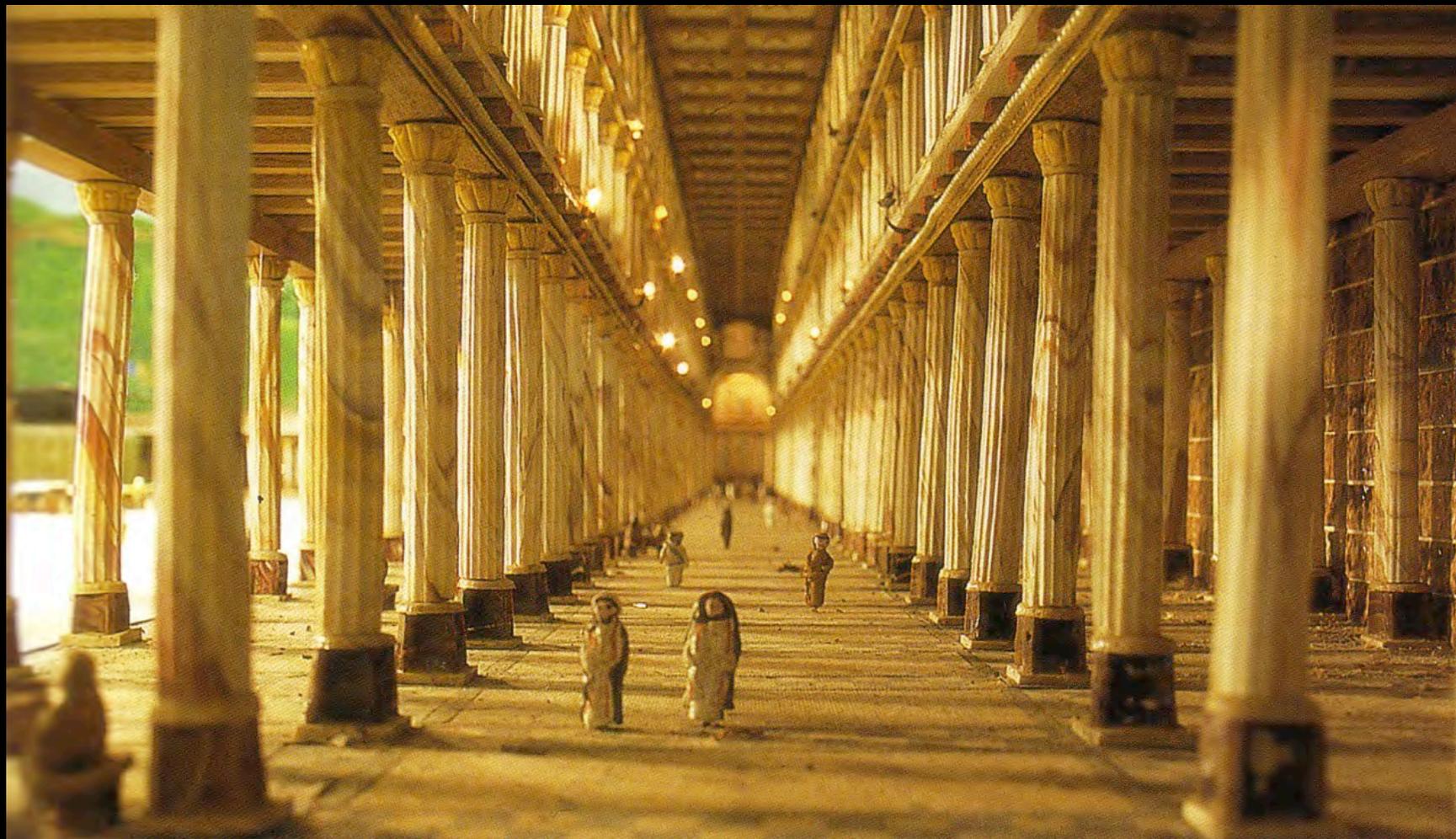
从东面眺望西边的外院

# 妇女院

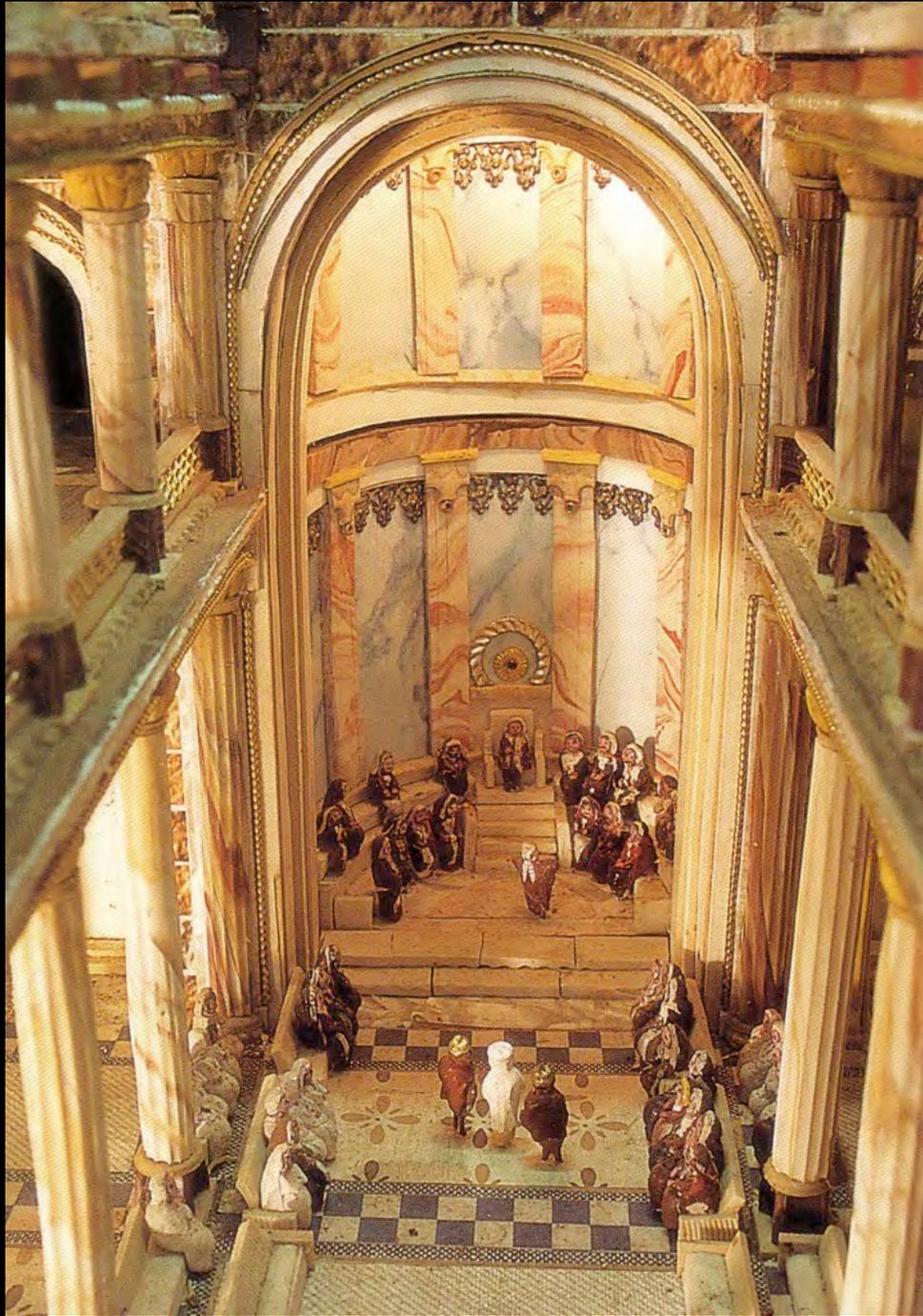


# 妇女院里的 金烛台



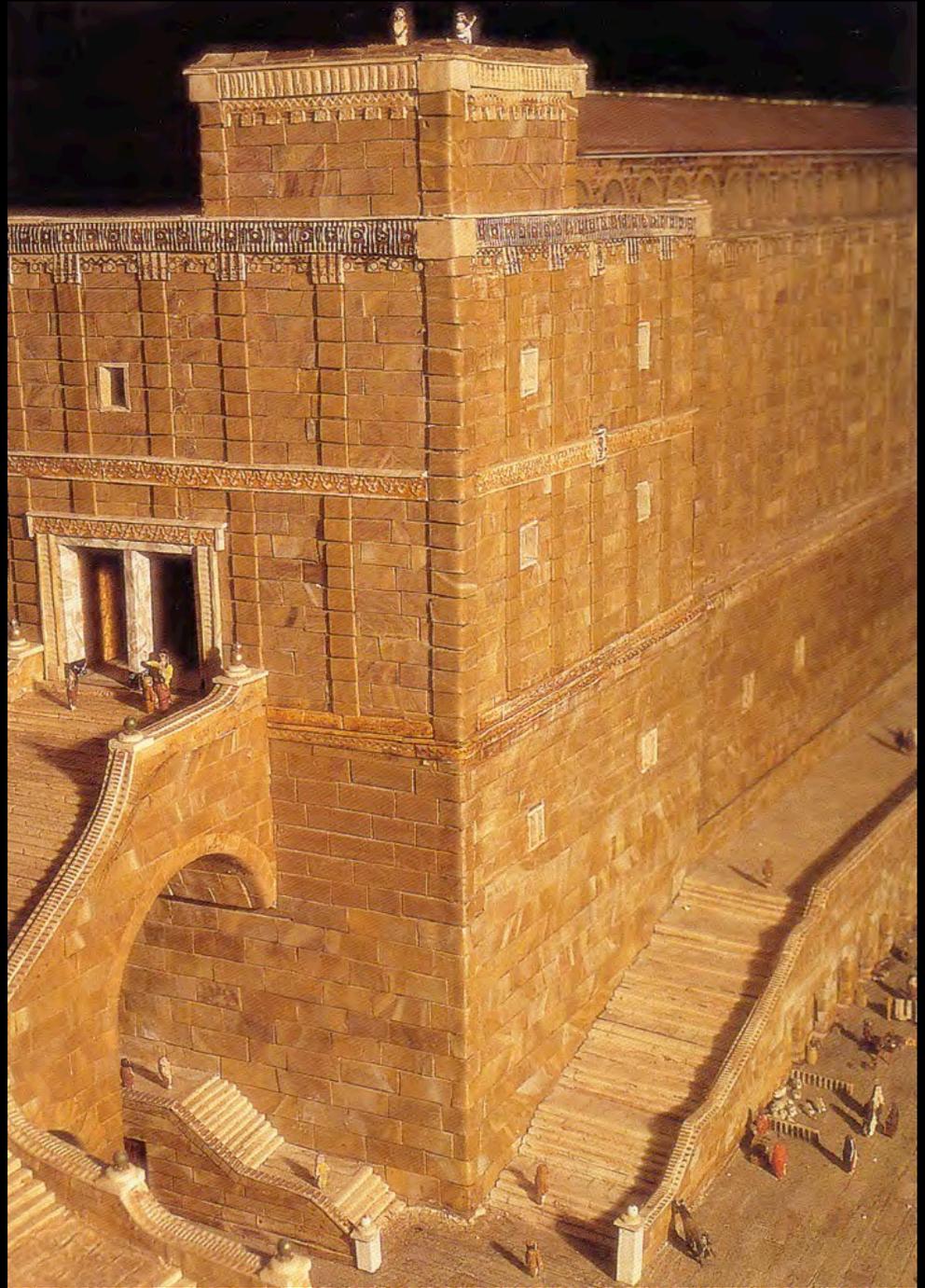


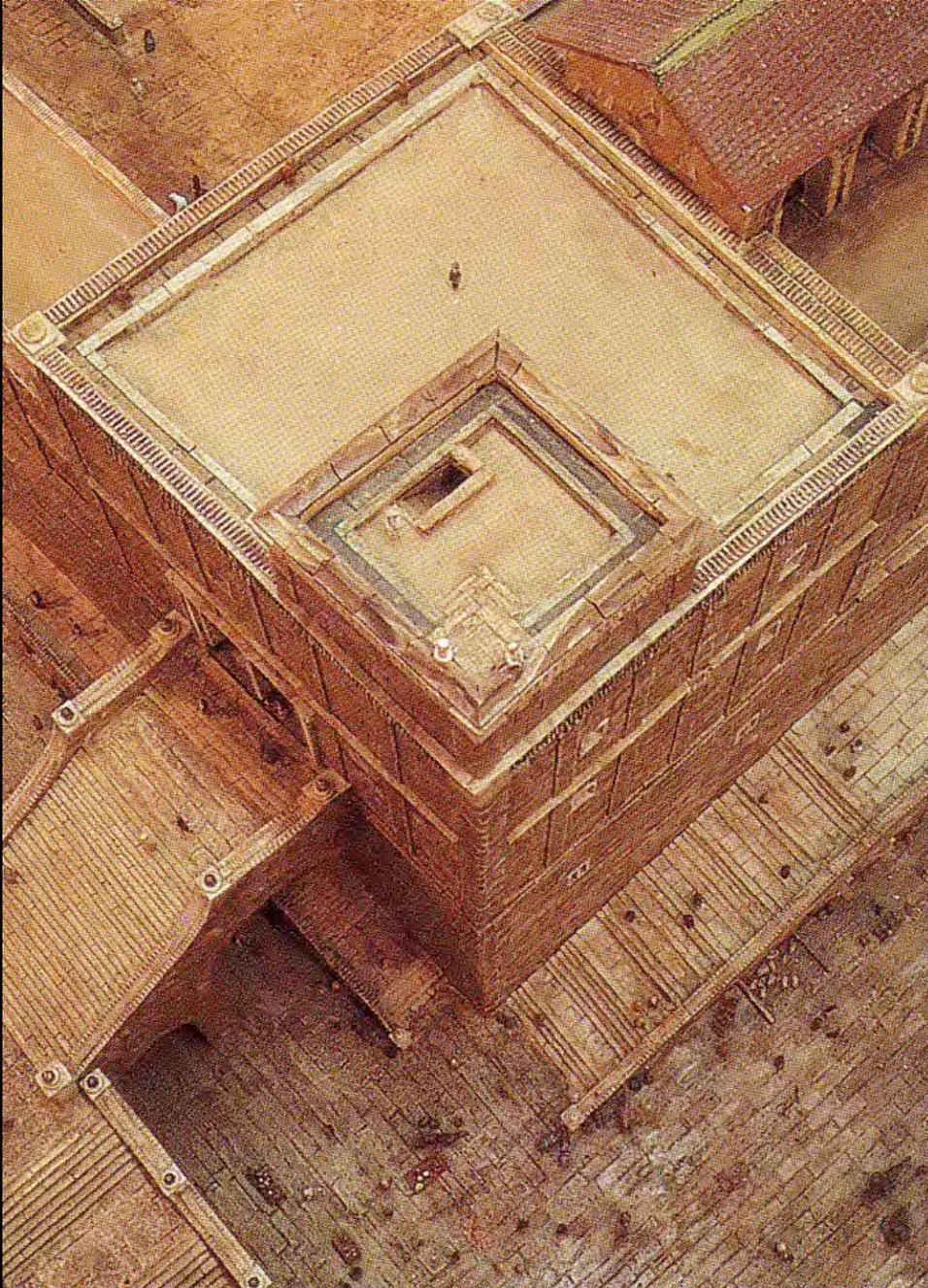
皇家门廊的内部



皇家门廊末端的圆顶大厅就是71公會成员听审的地方

# 皇家门廊 的西南角



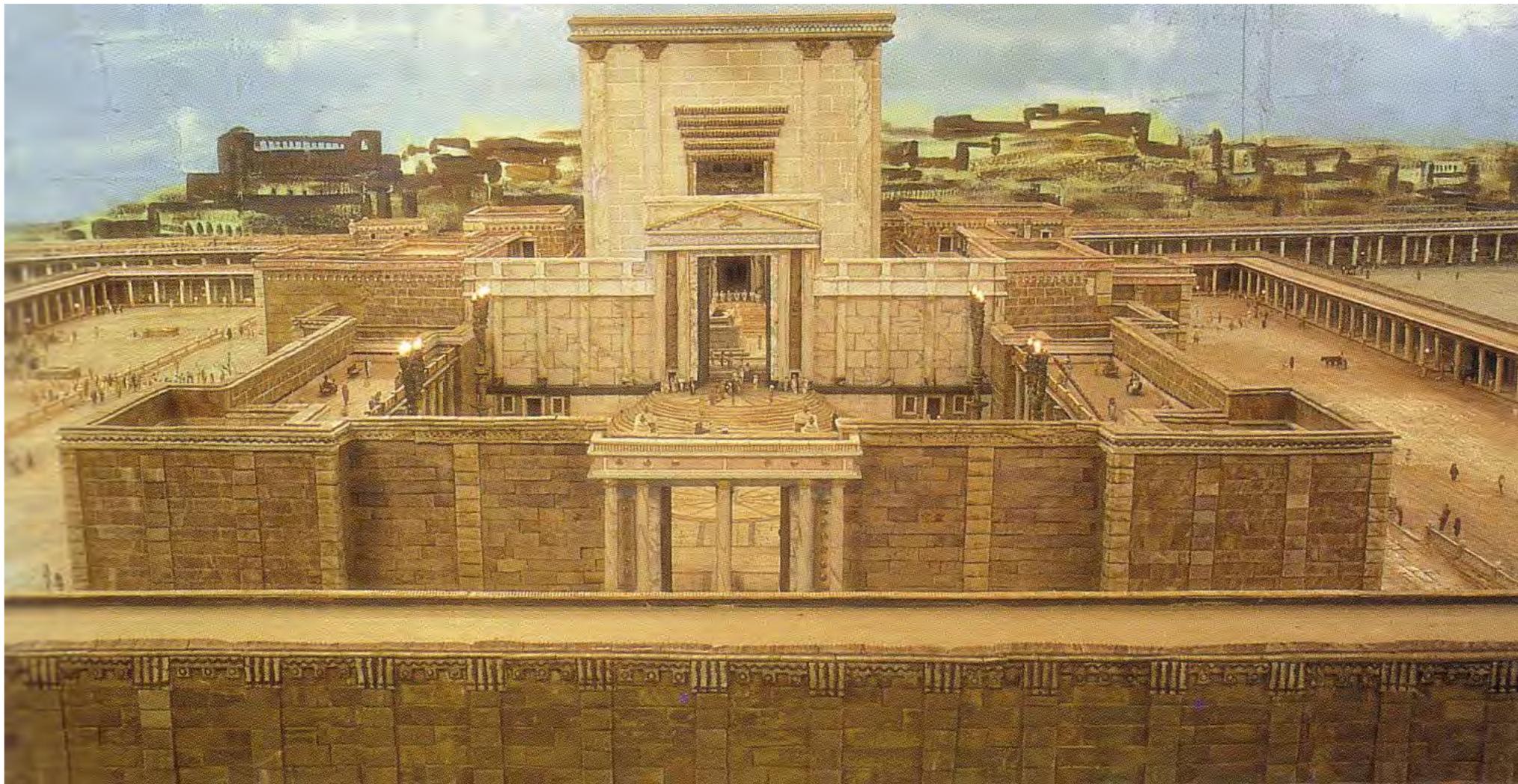


吹号角的地方

# 希伯来文的刻字

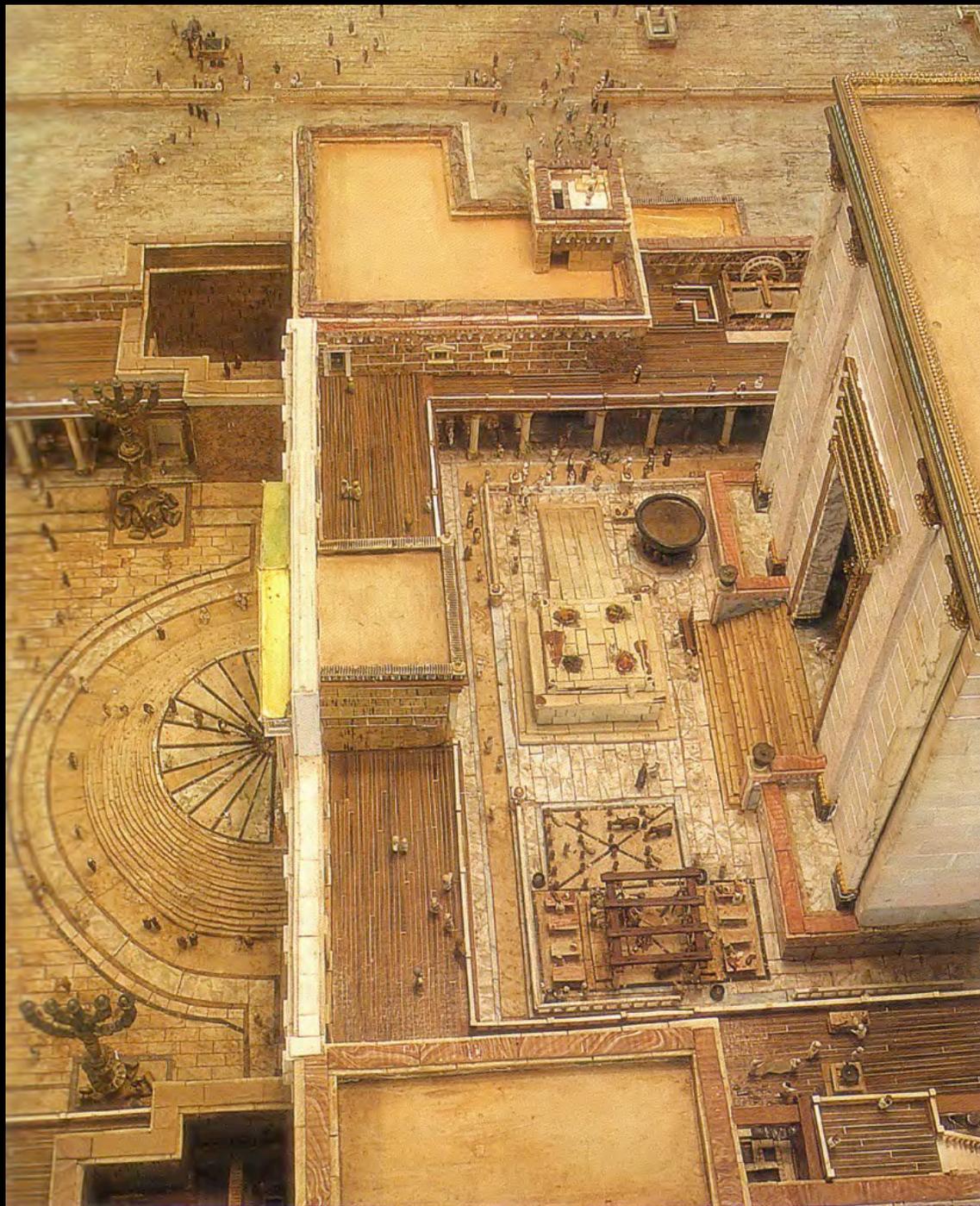
“往吹号角的地方。。。 ”



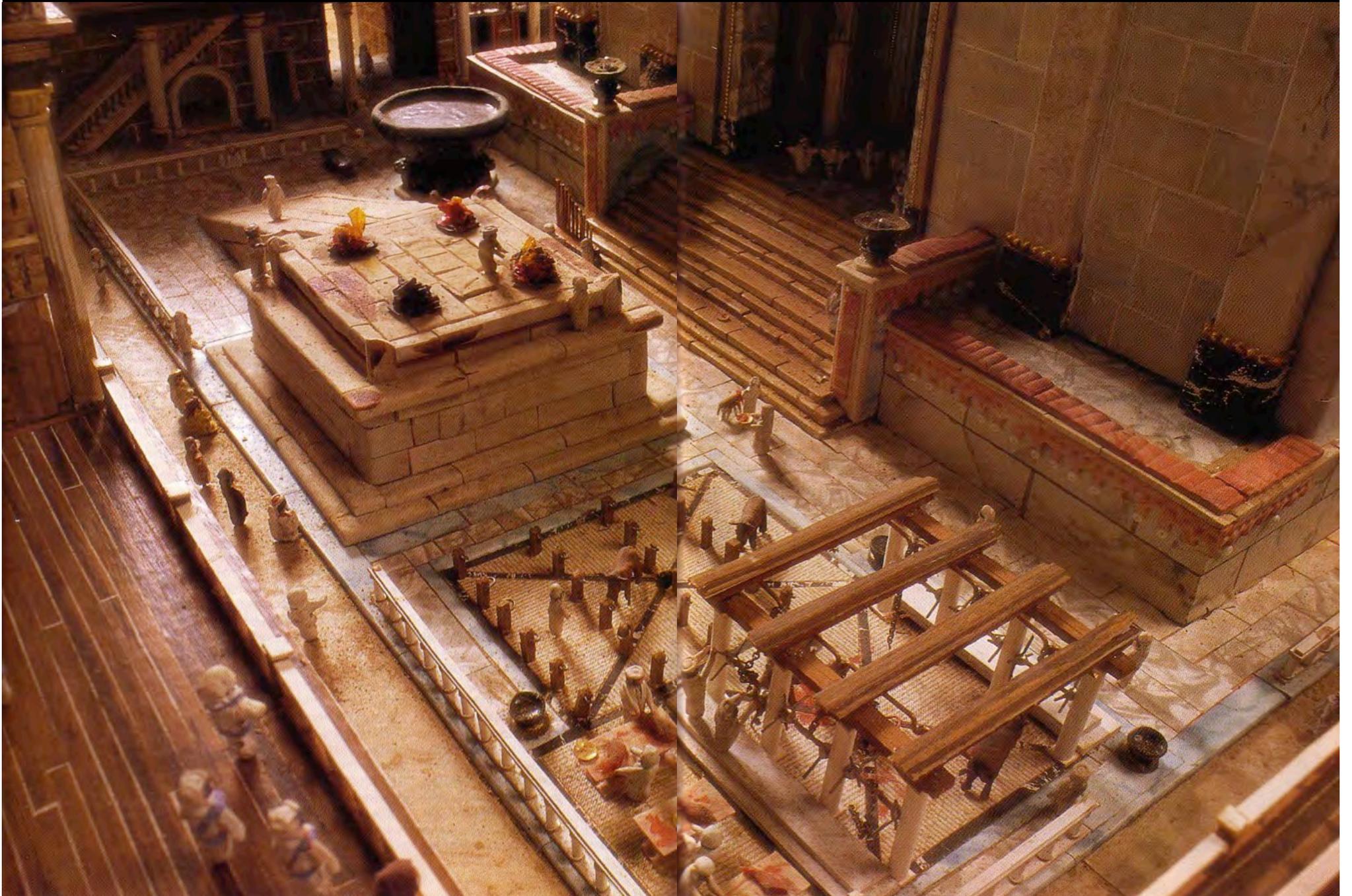


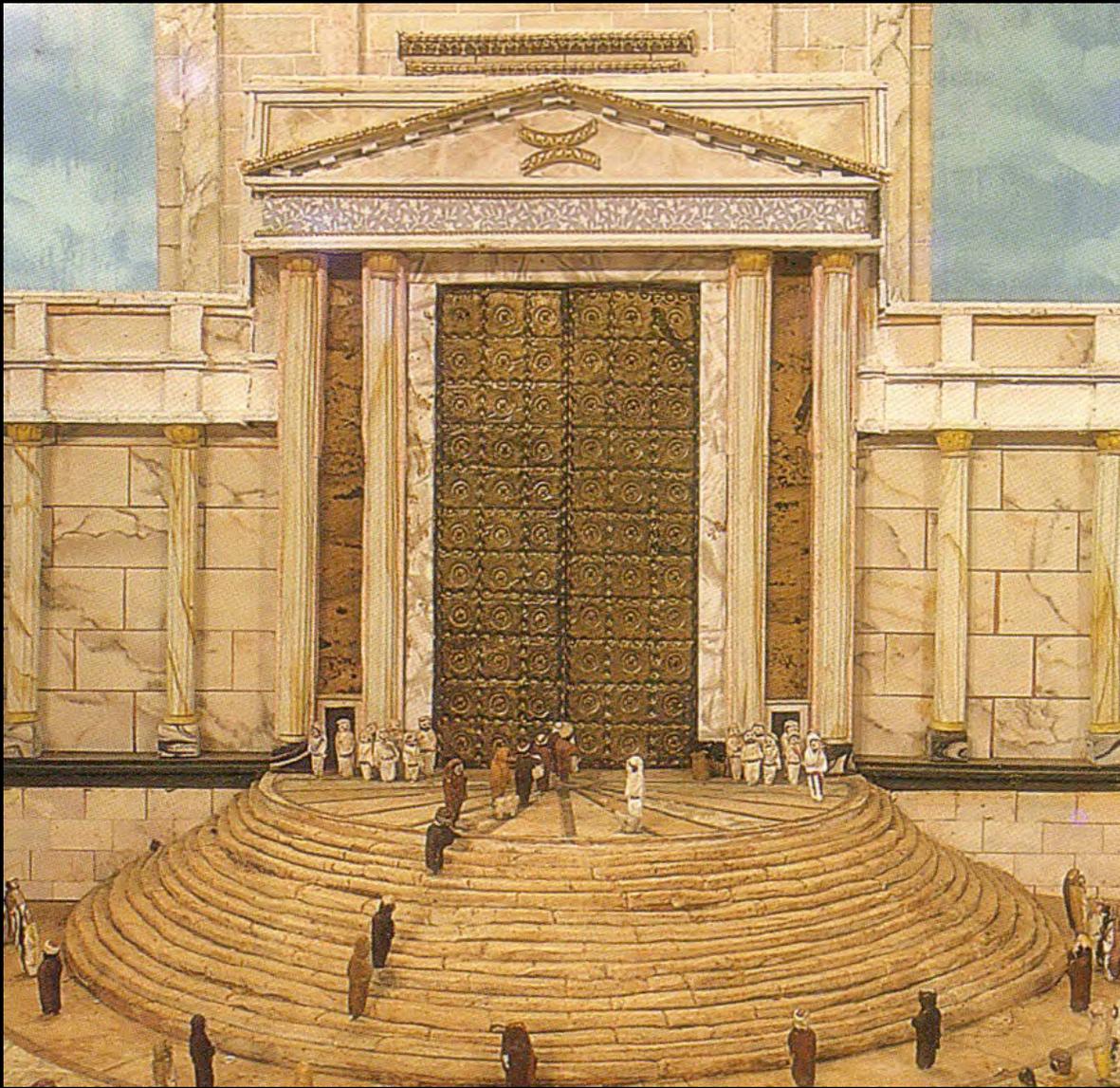
从东部观看殿宇

殿宇的内院  
及前往尼加  
諾尔大门的  
梯级

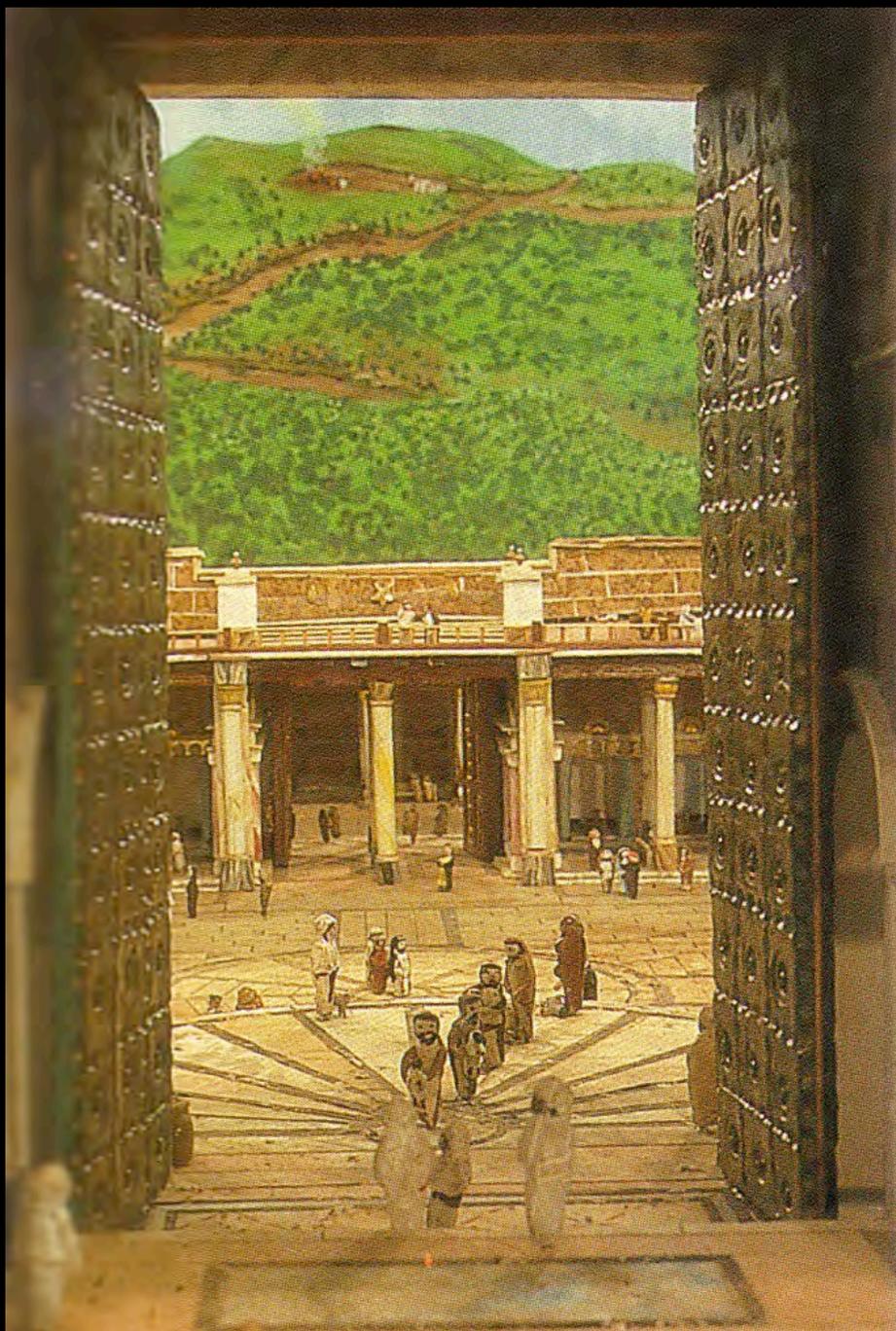


# 祭司院





尼加諾尔大  
门周圍的门



从尼加諾尔大门  
眺望橄欖山  
的景色

# 纯洁及公义大门通往妇女院





Beth-Moked大门是通往  
炉膛厅的入口

# 戶勒大門是祭司 的入口處





戶勒大門外的商人

# 音乐大门，奏乐者节日时 在这里站着

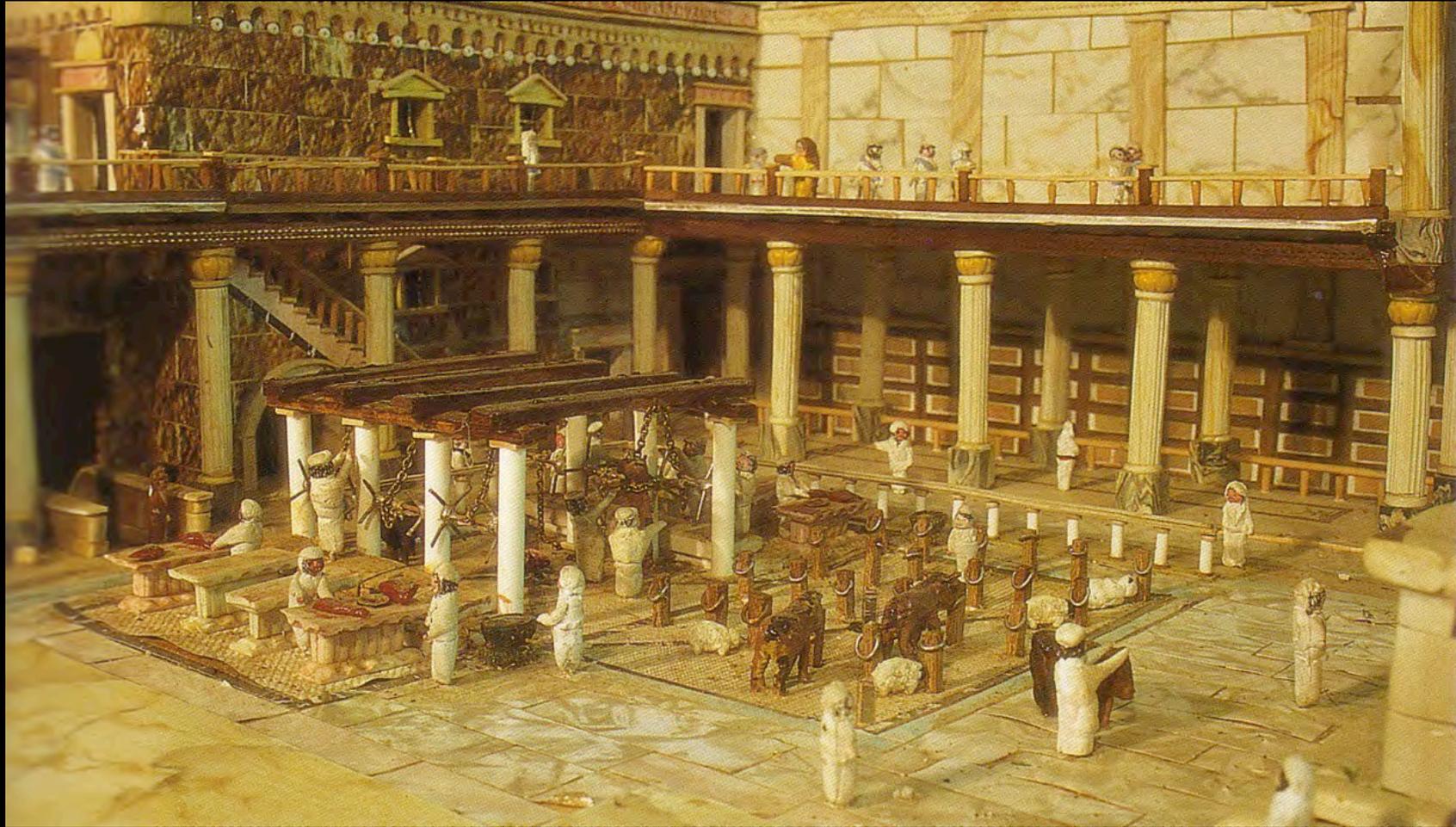




伟大大門通往  
殿宇的圣所  
只有祭司可由  
此进入

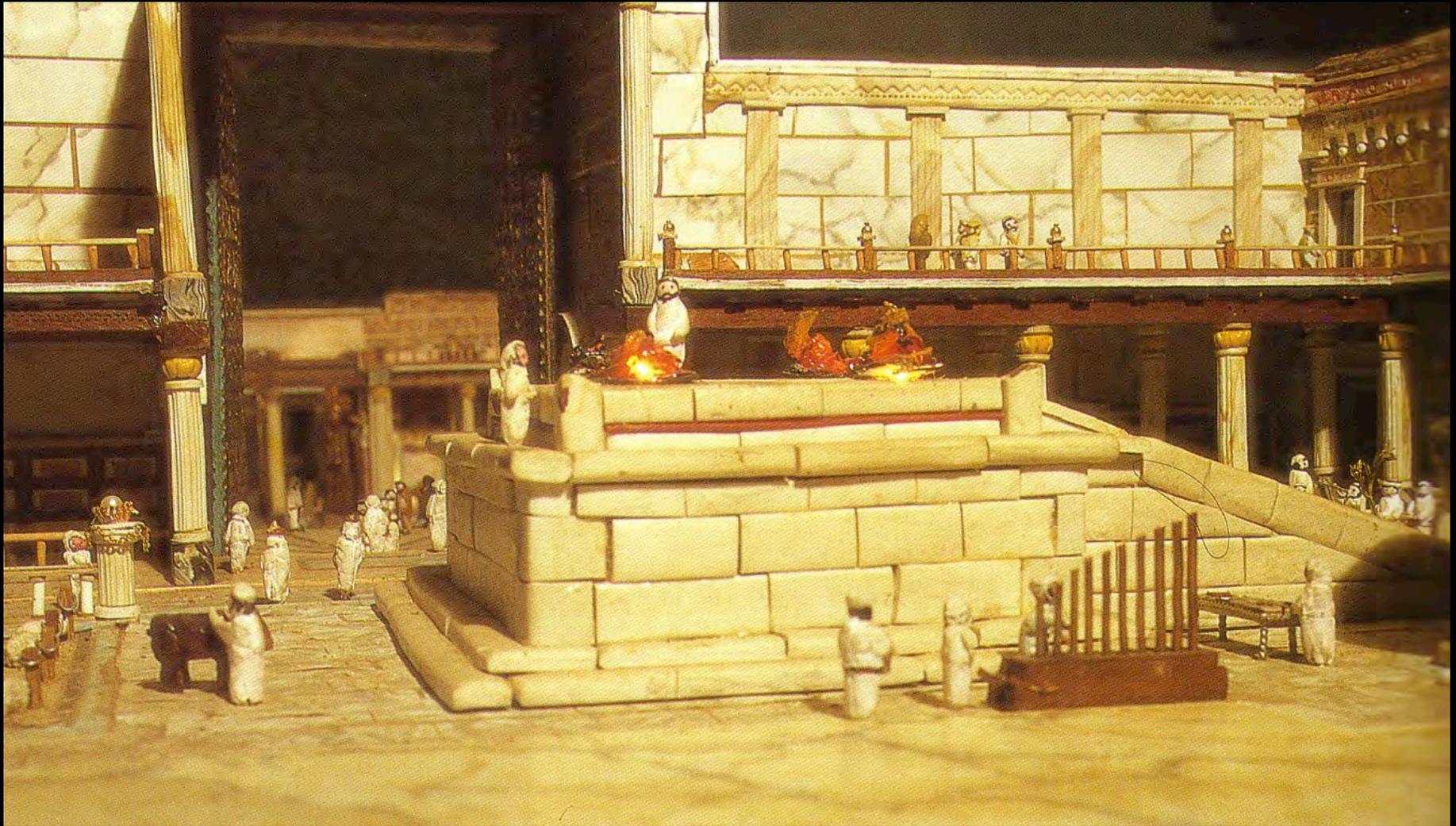
# 妇女大门





宰杀的地方，  
在此准备生畜的献祭

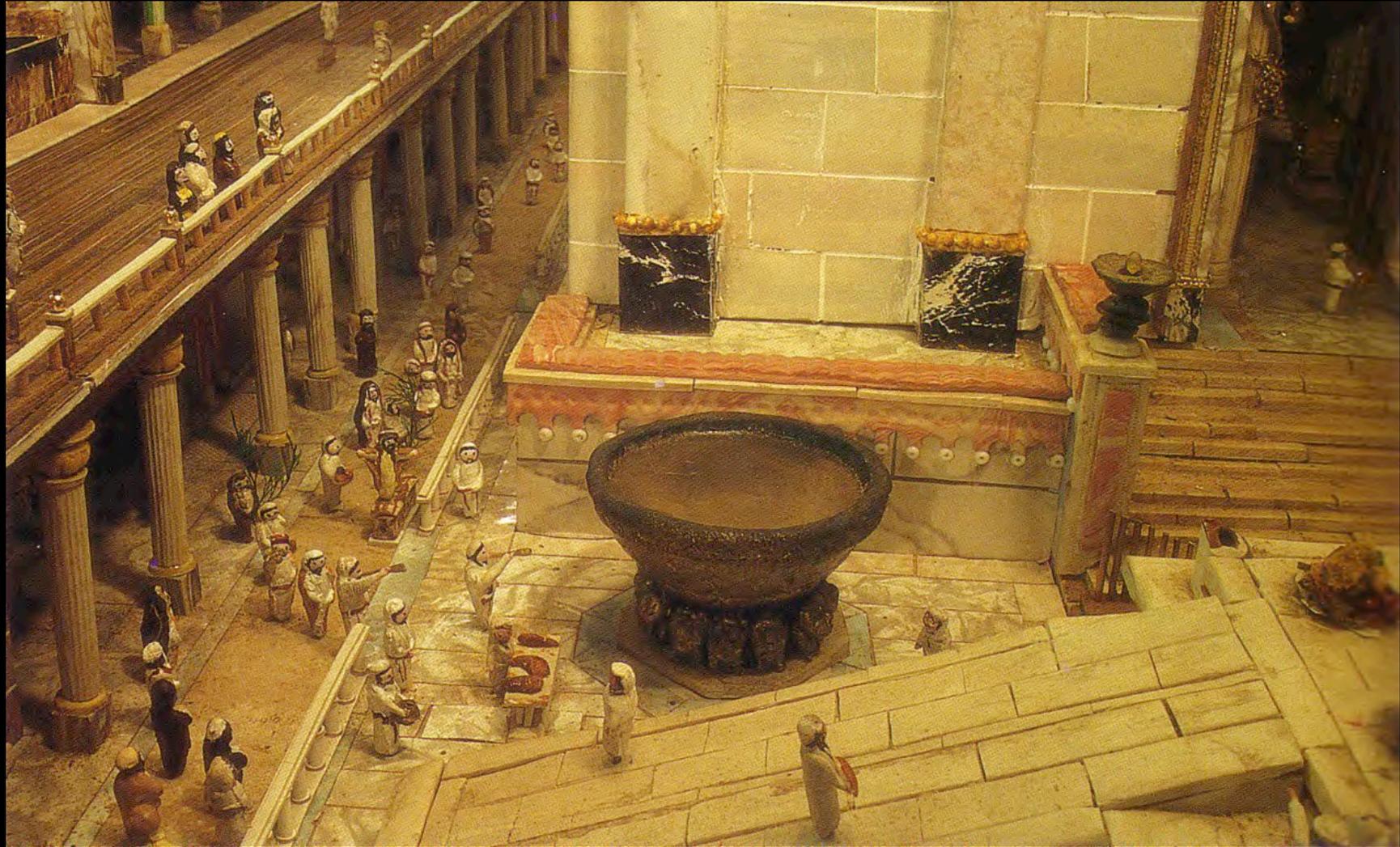
# 祭司院： 伟大的祭坛





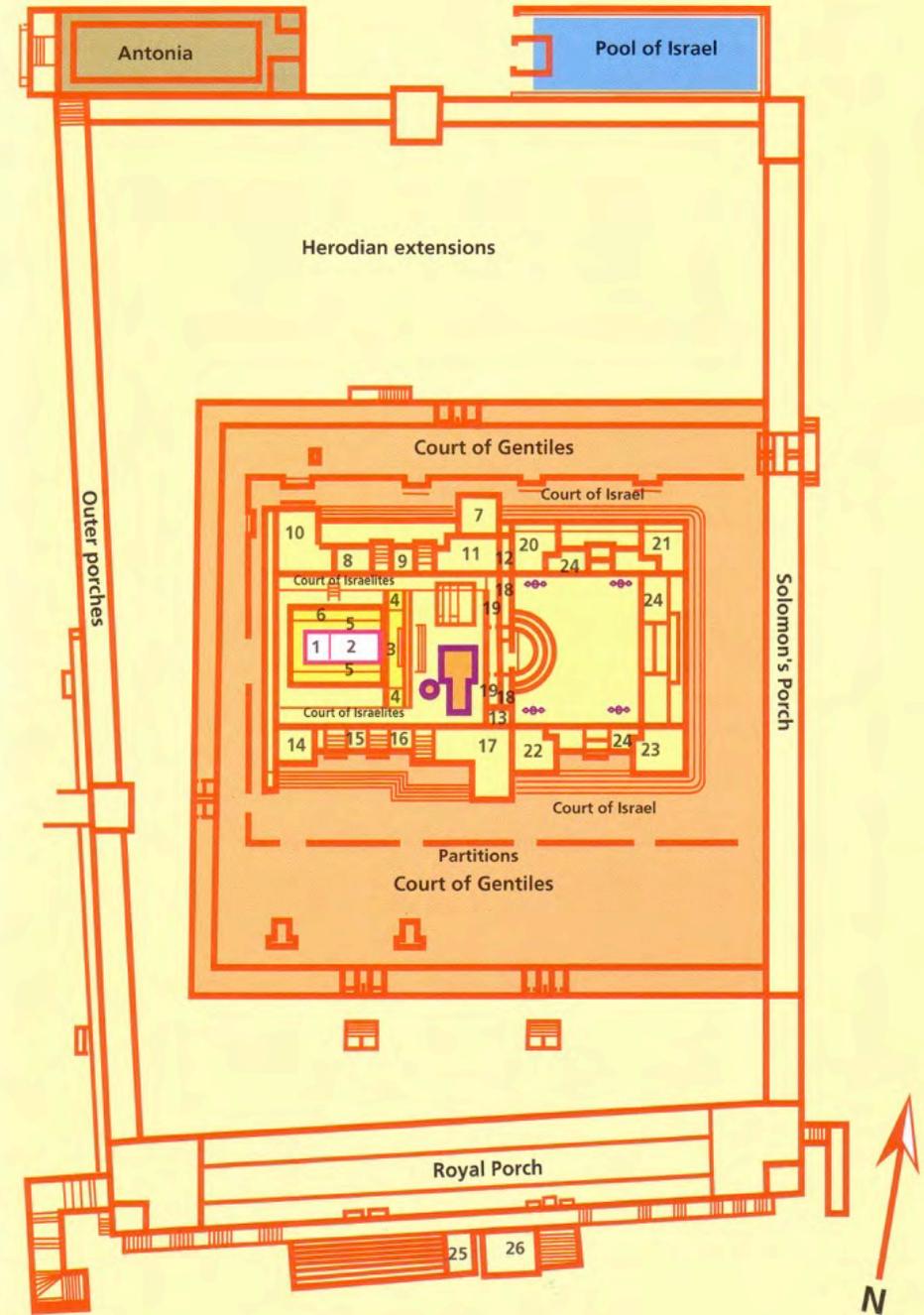
祭司室的一个地下房閒

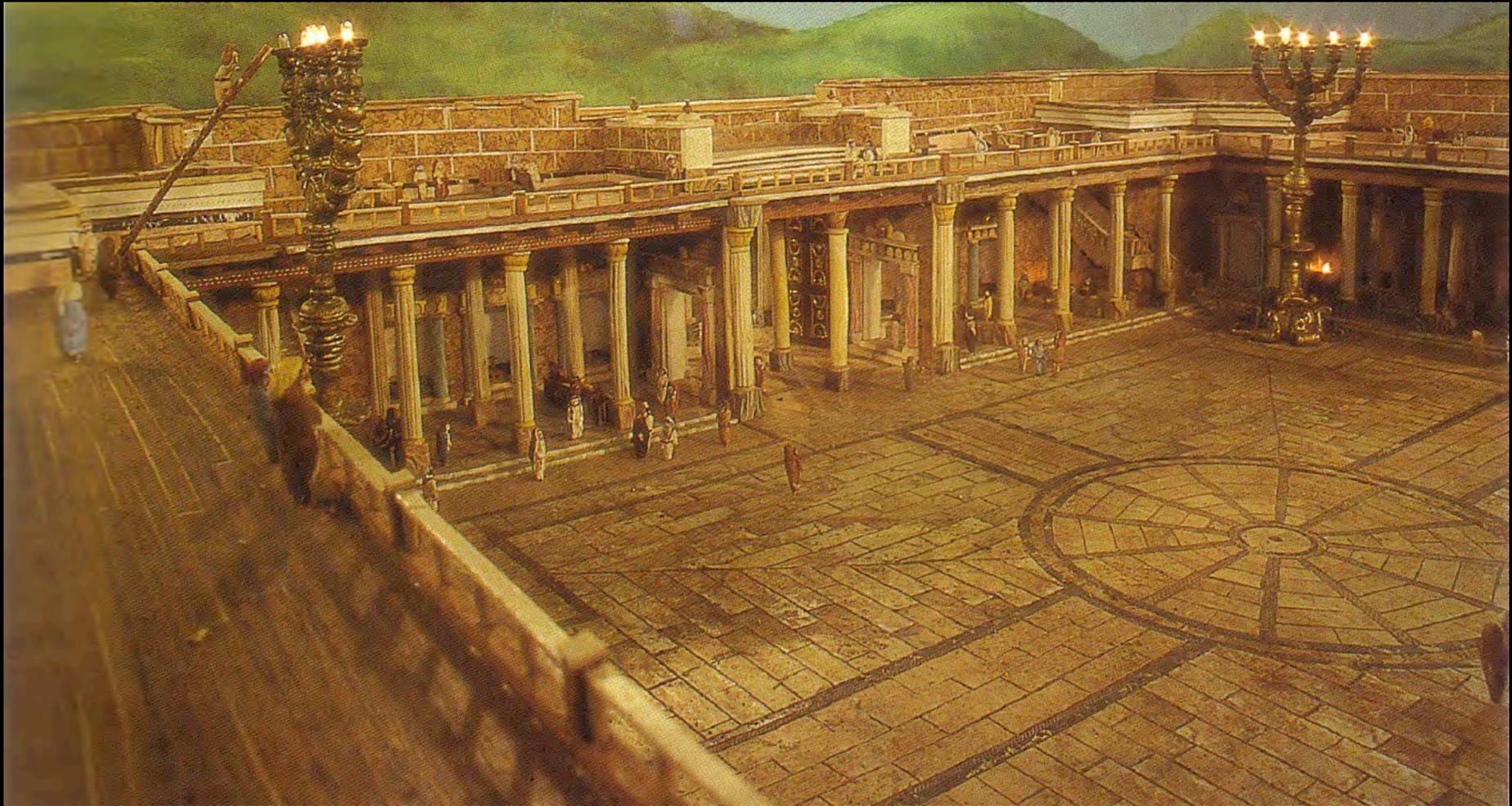
# 祭司院中的大水盆



# 在地面上的 殿宇所堂

Temple Chambers above ground

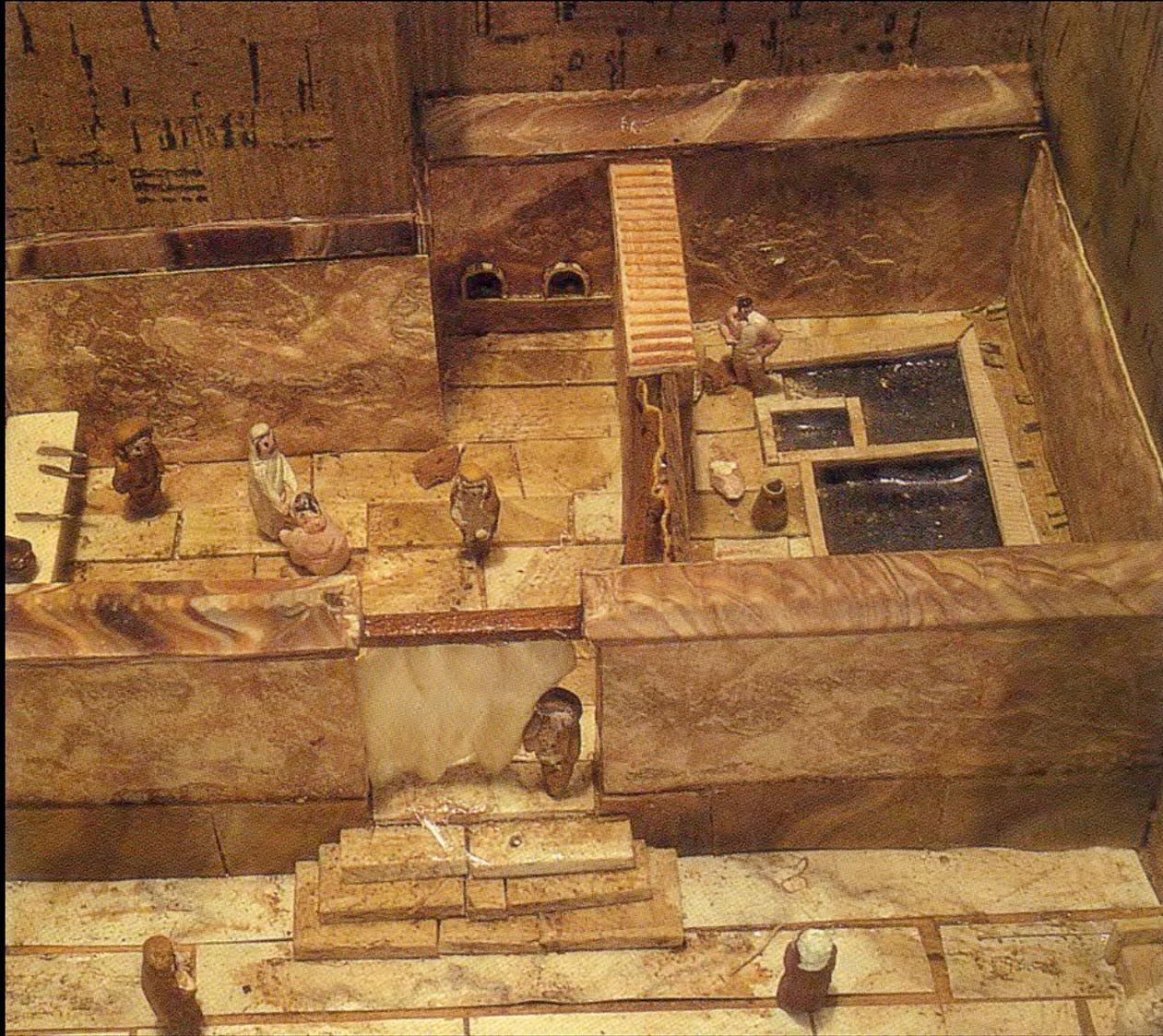




妇女院：妇女只能到此为止

# 酒油室



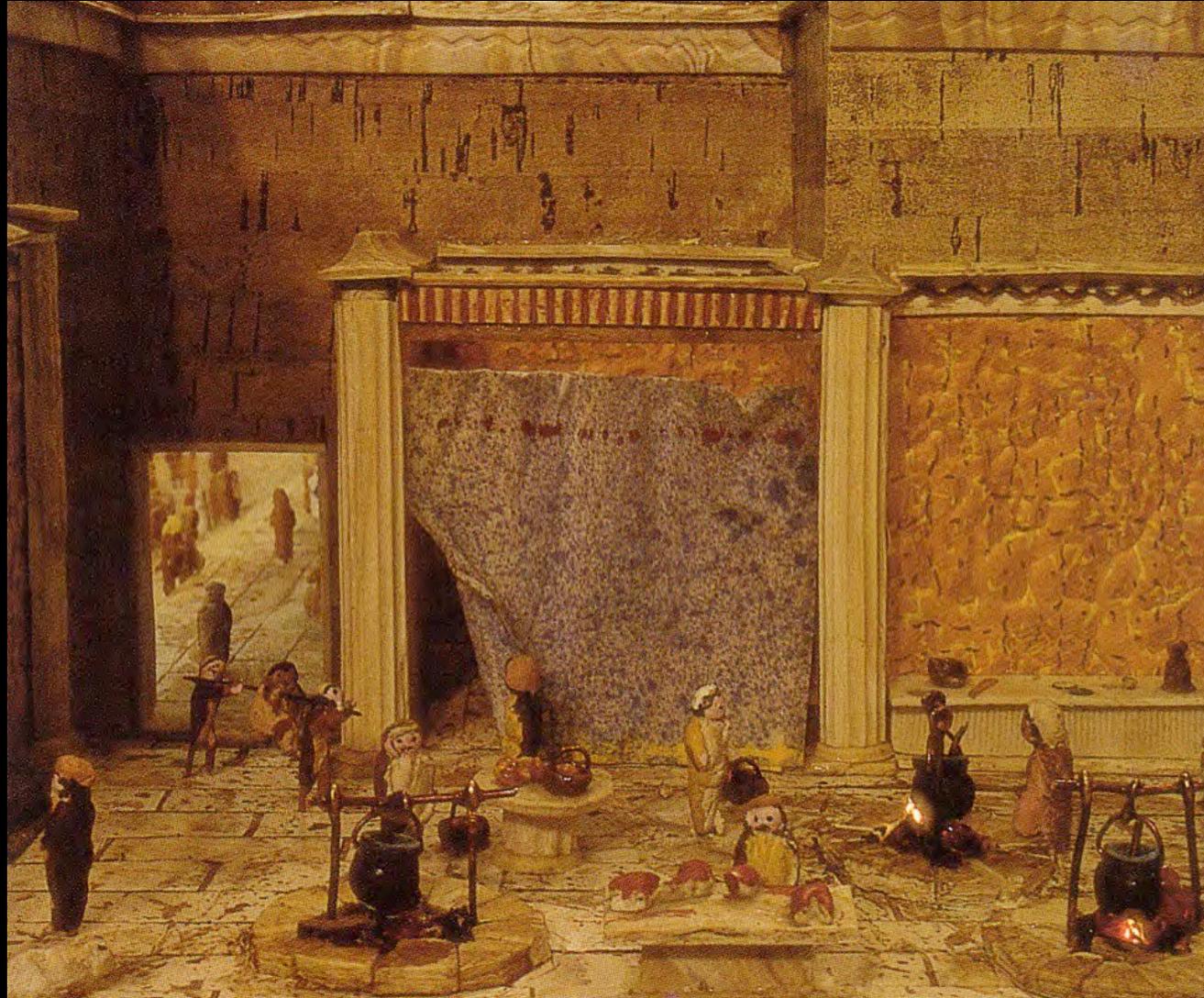


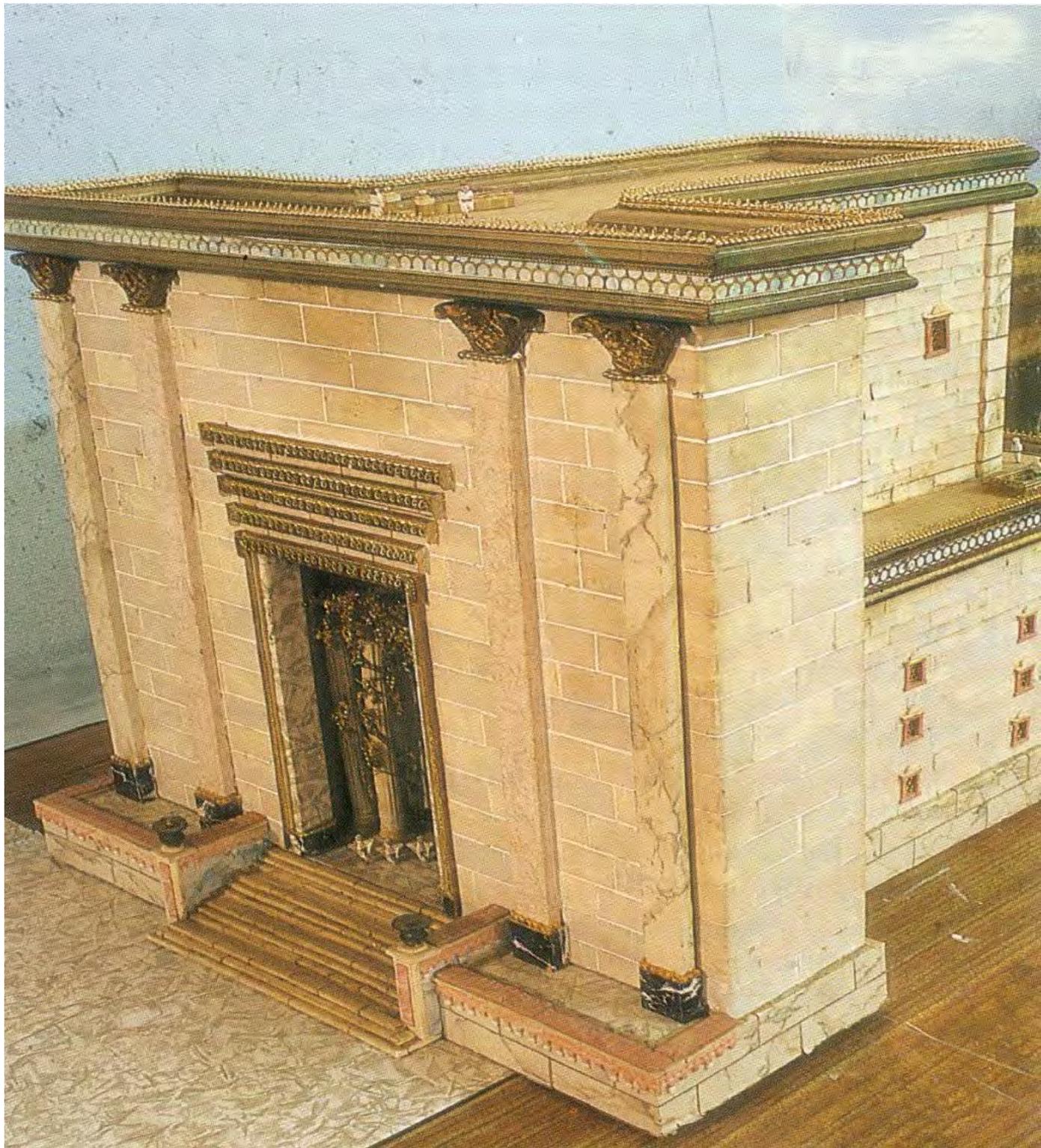
麻风病人室

# 木柴室

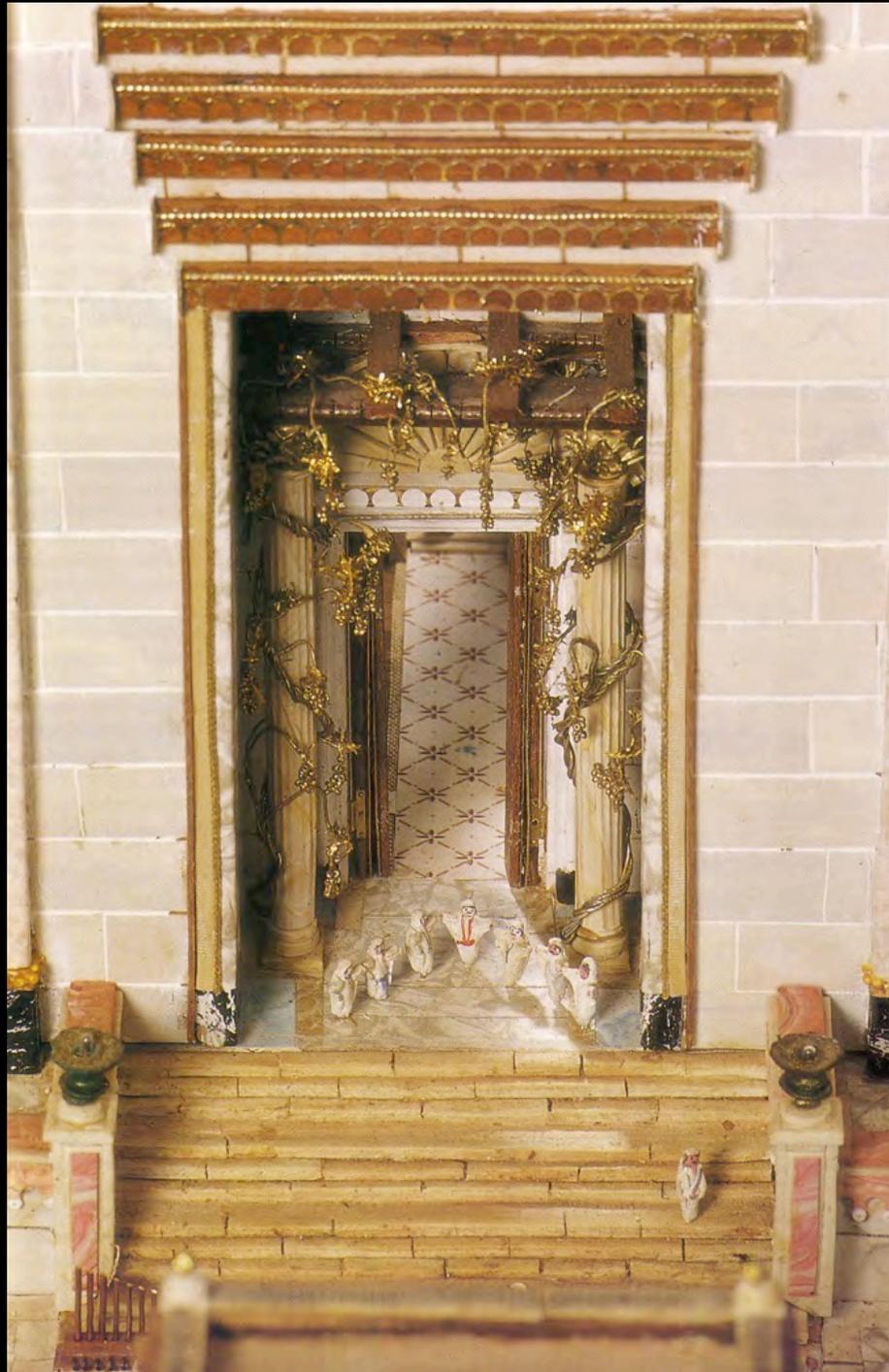


# 拿撒勒人室

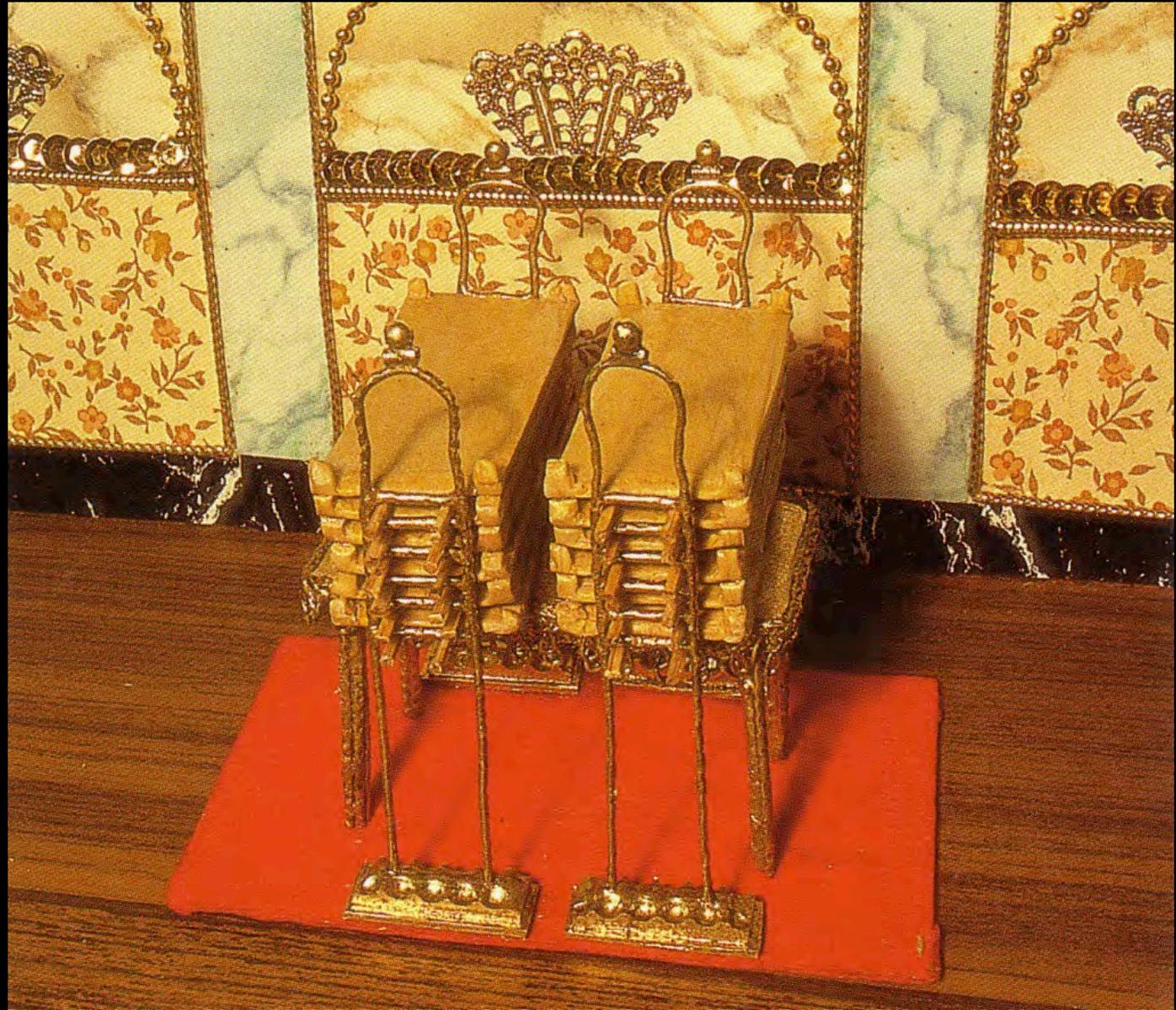




殿宇圣所



# 进入圣殿的 主门



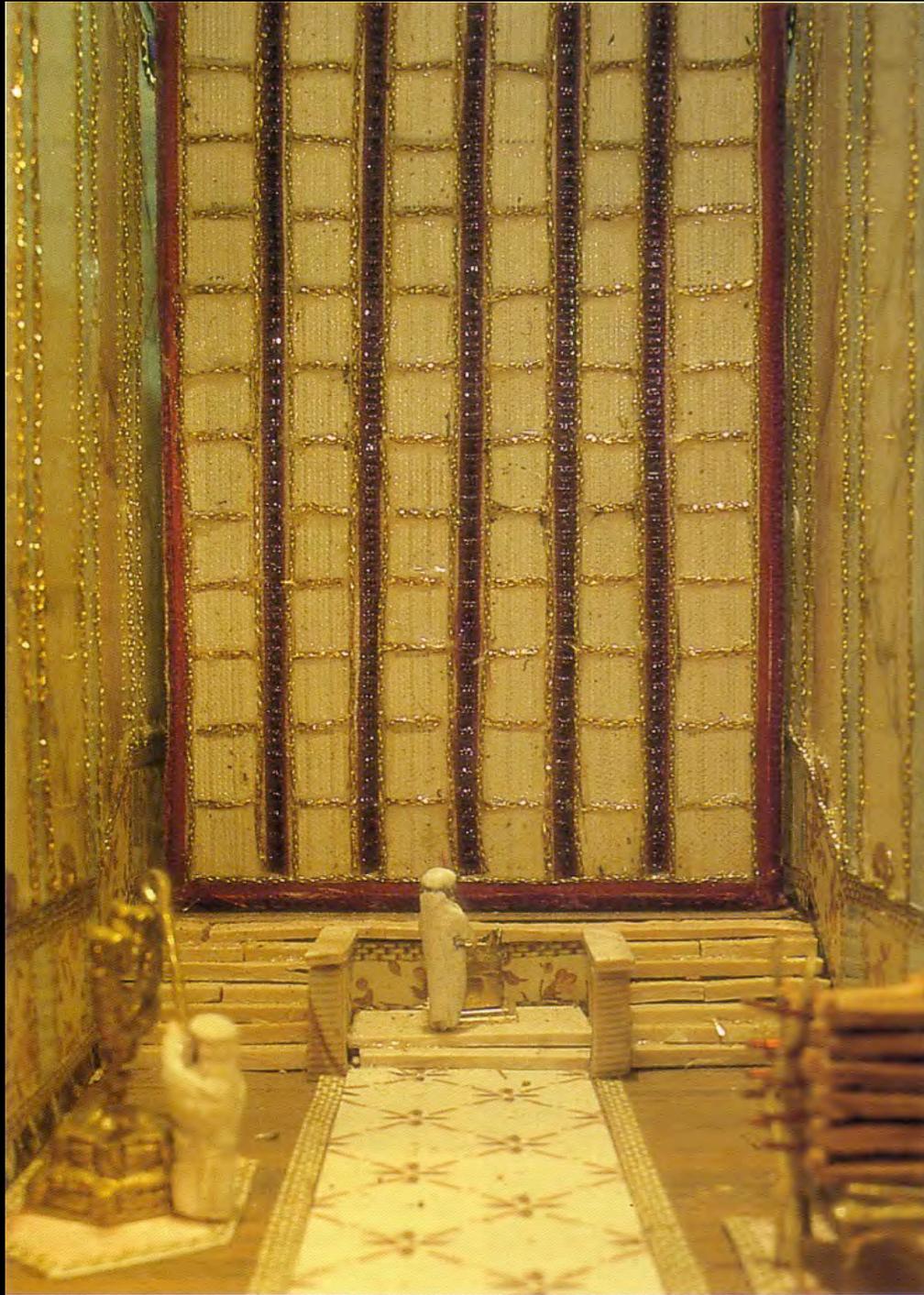
陈設饼桌子

# 七灯烛台



# 香檀



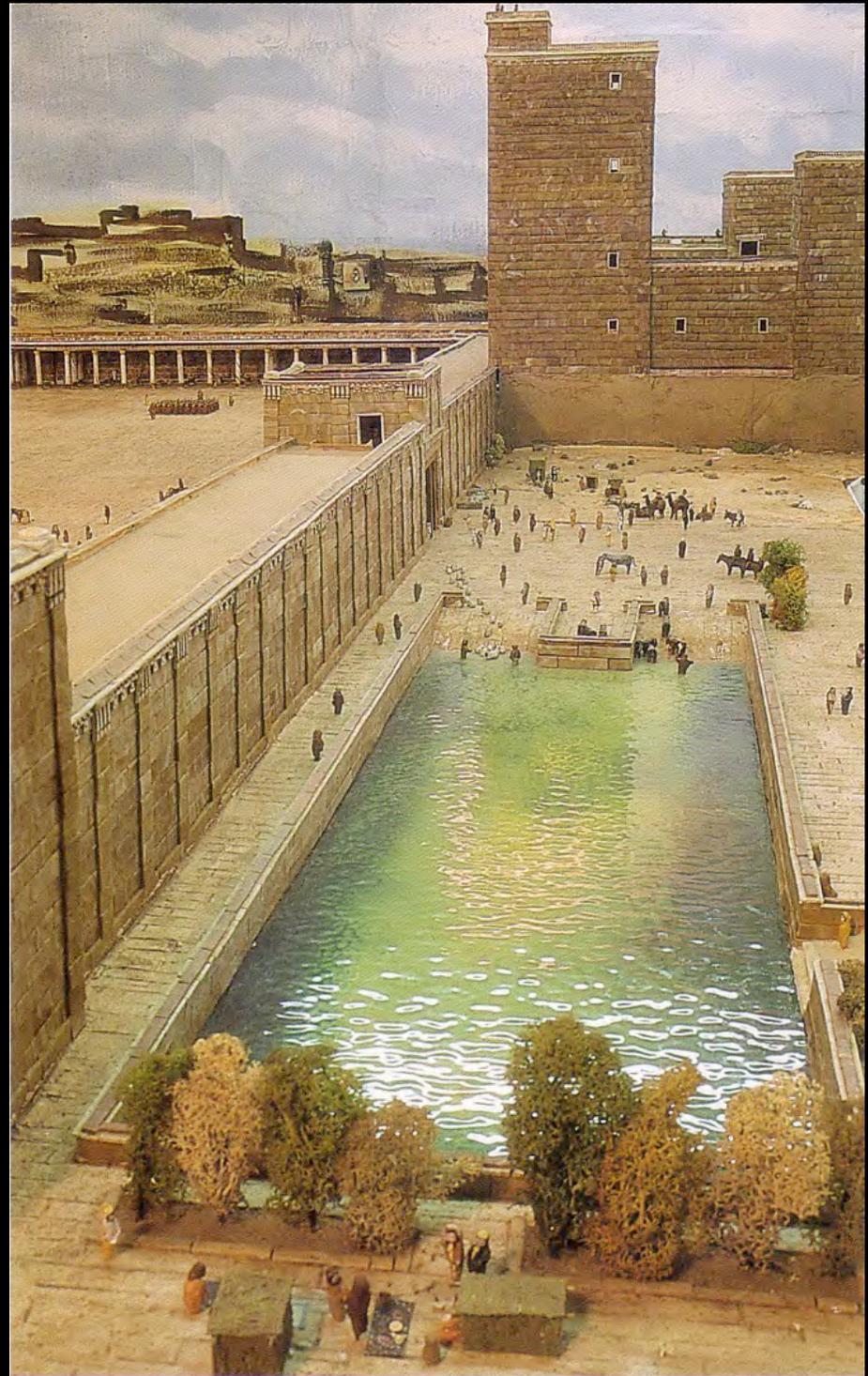


# 圣所里 的祭司

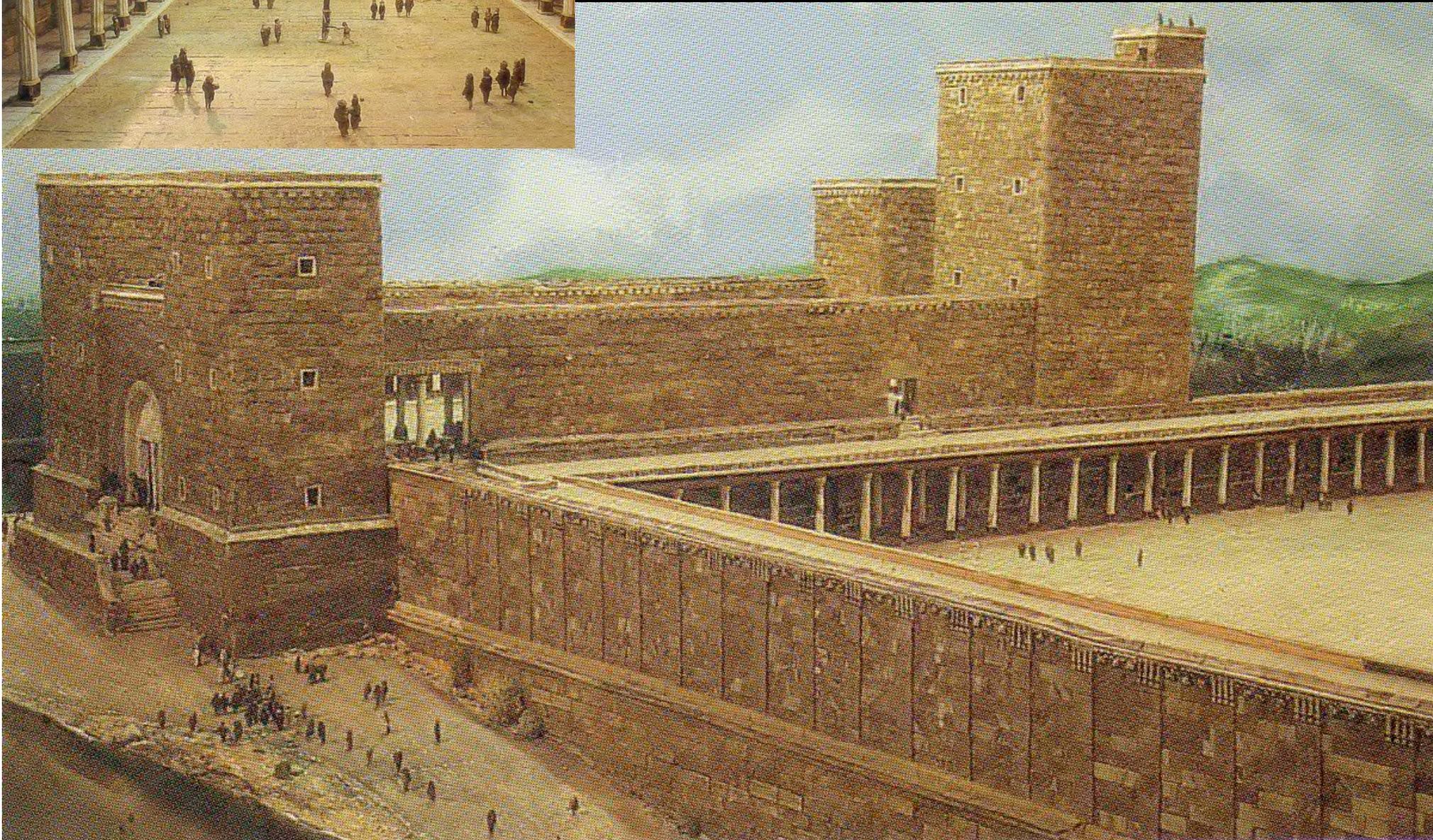


妇女们在编制至圣所的幔子

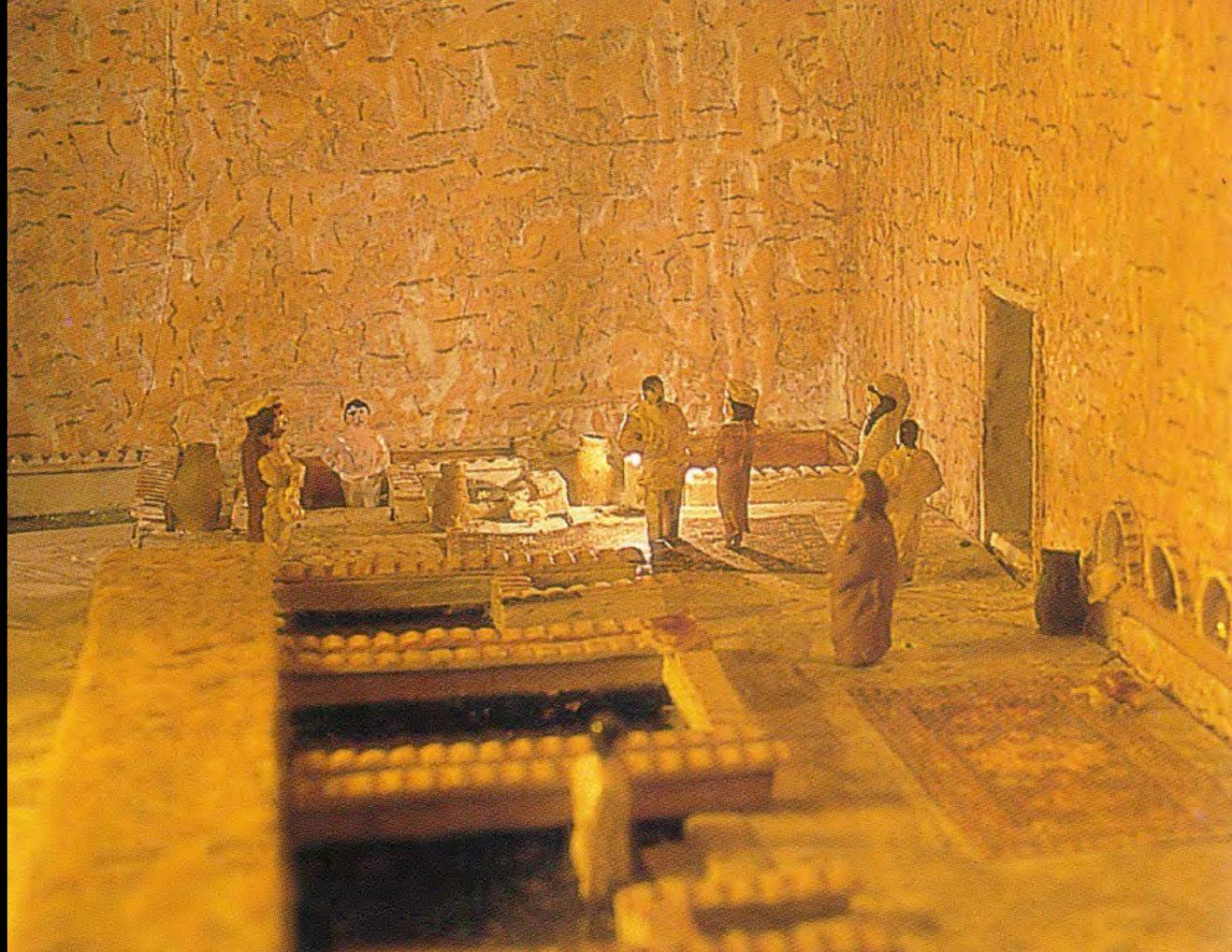
# 以色列的池塘



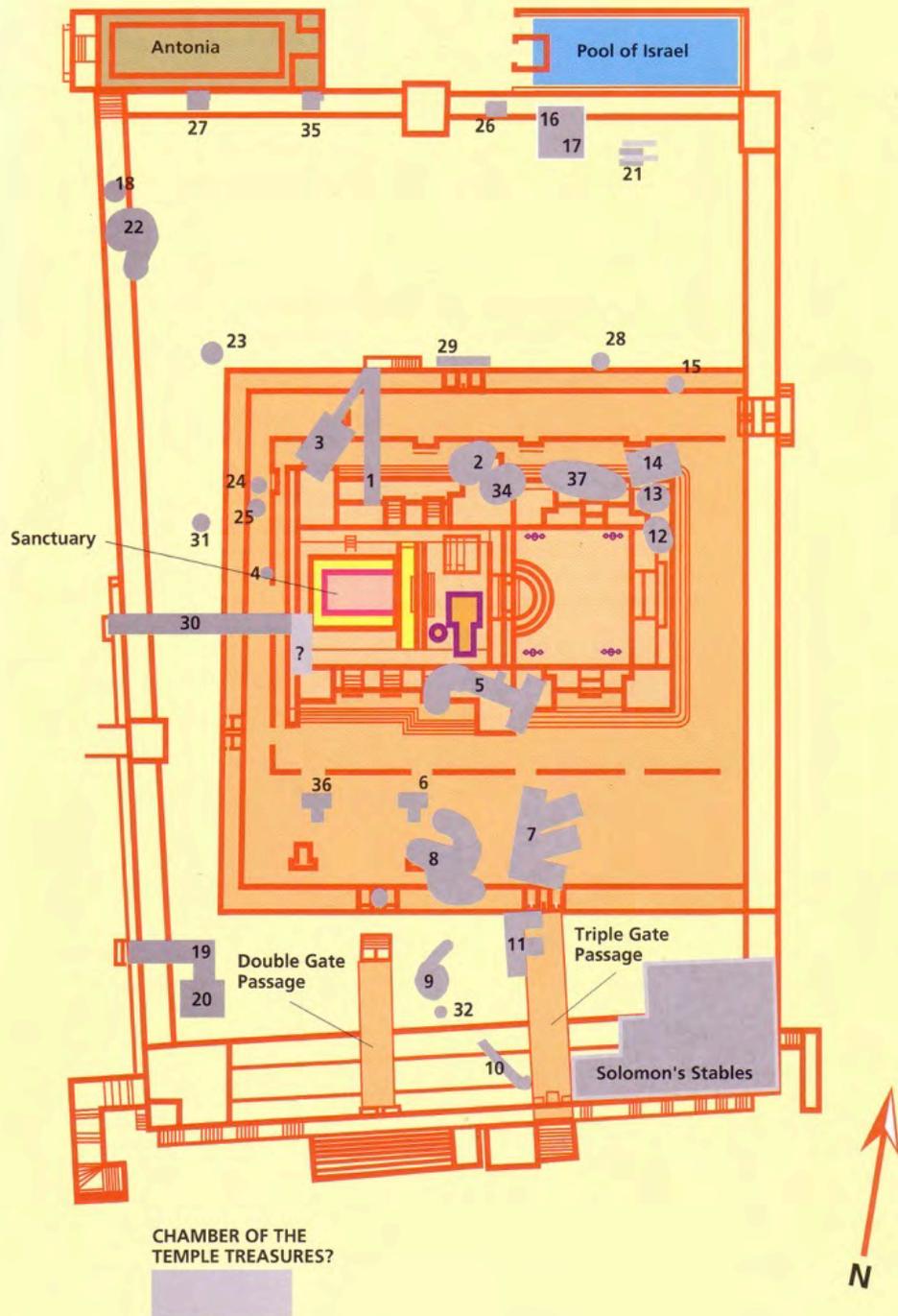
# 安多尼亚城堡



# 炉膛室

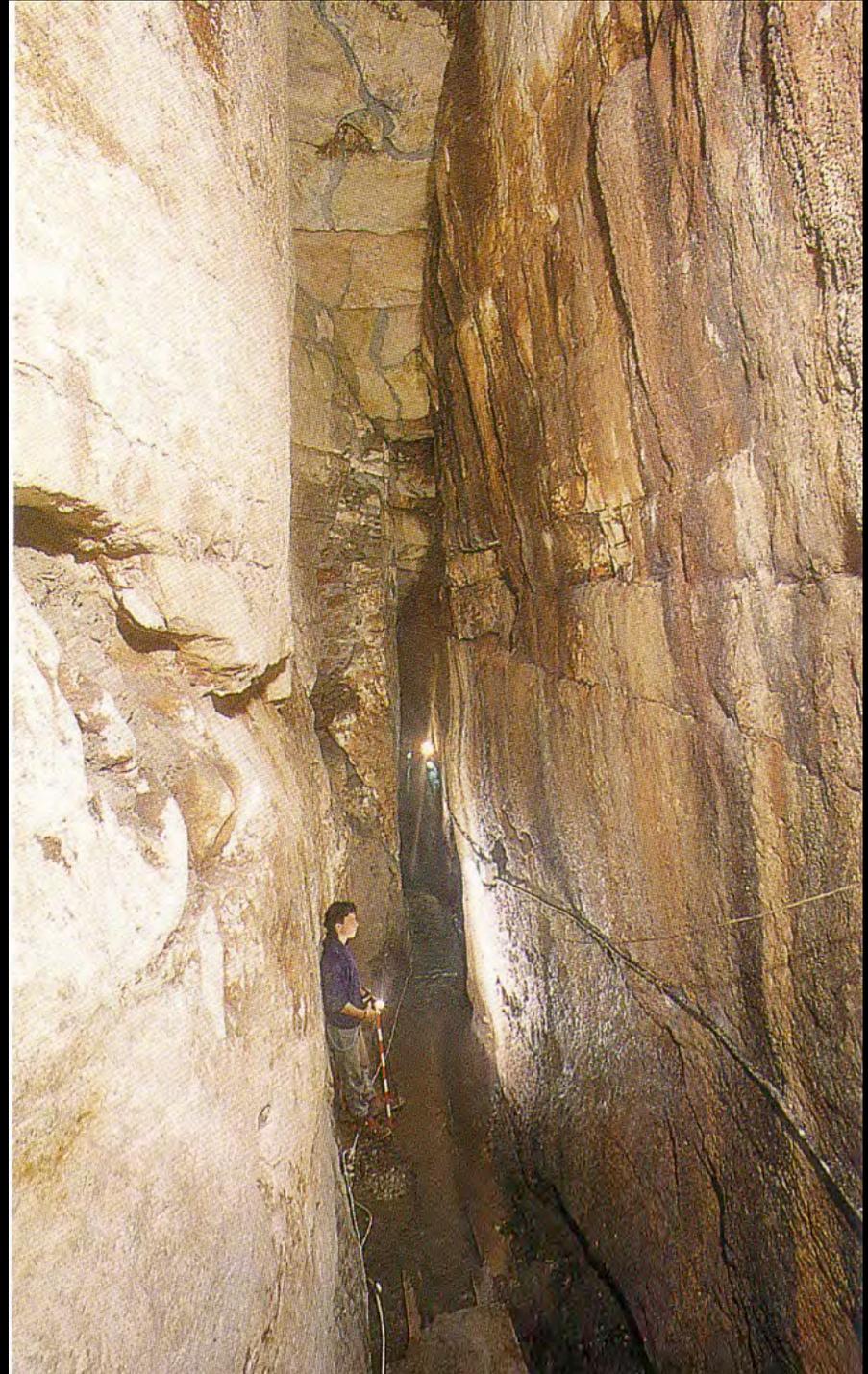


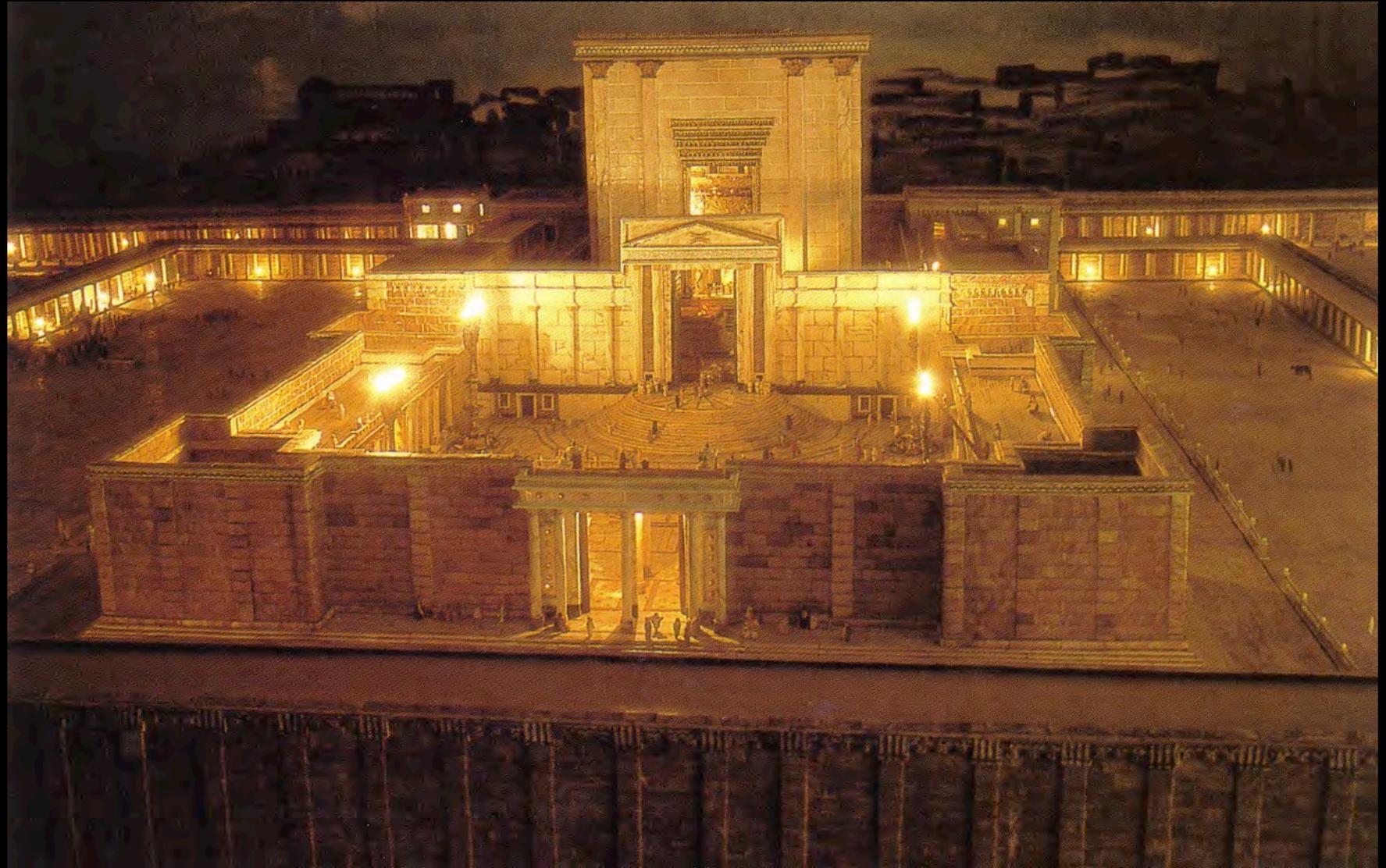
# Underground Chambers of the Temple



殿宇的地下室

# 圣殿山地下的 隧道



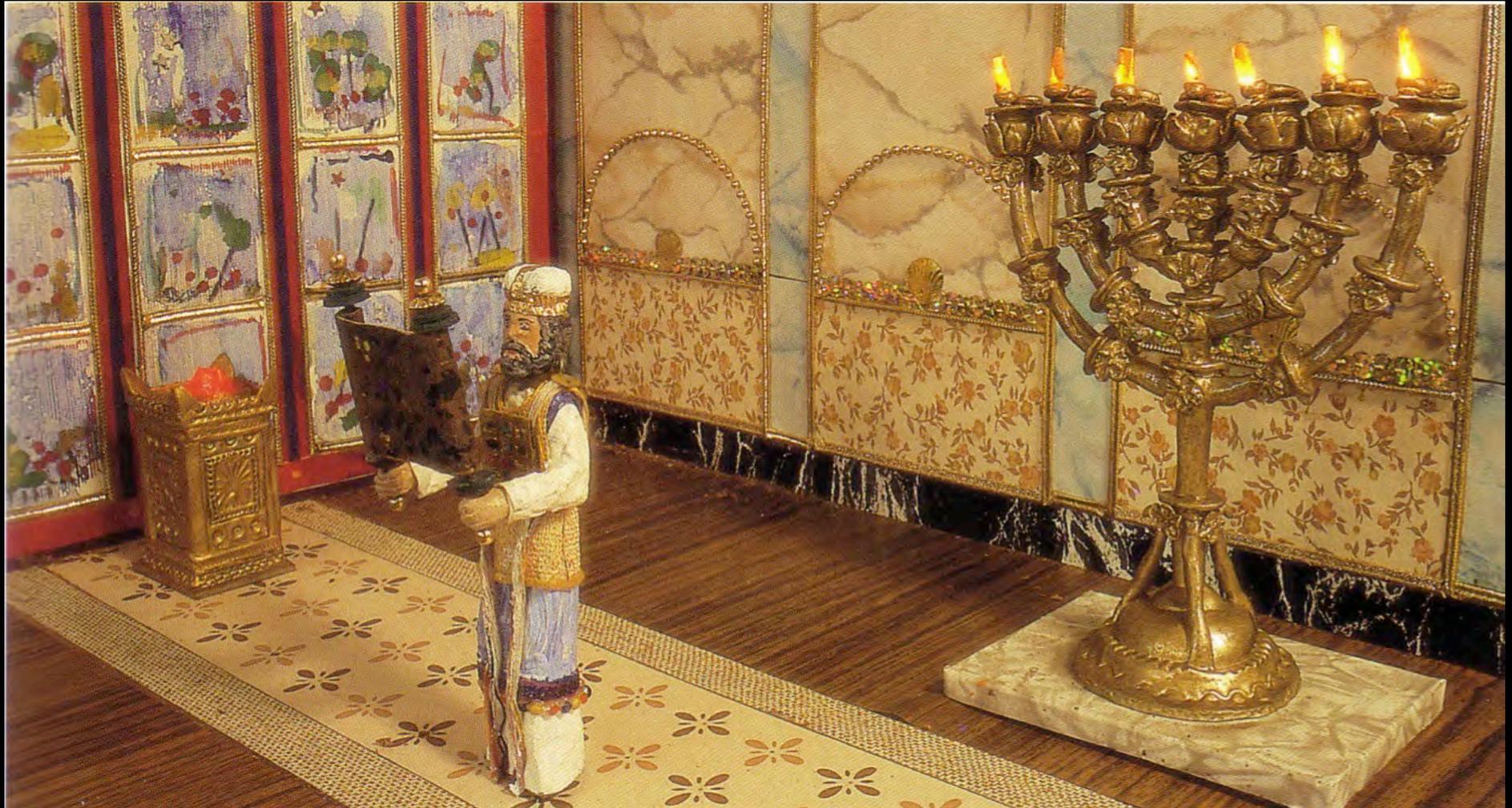


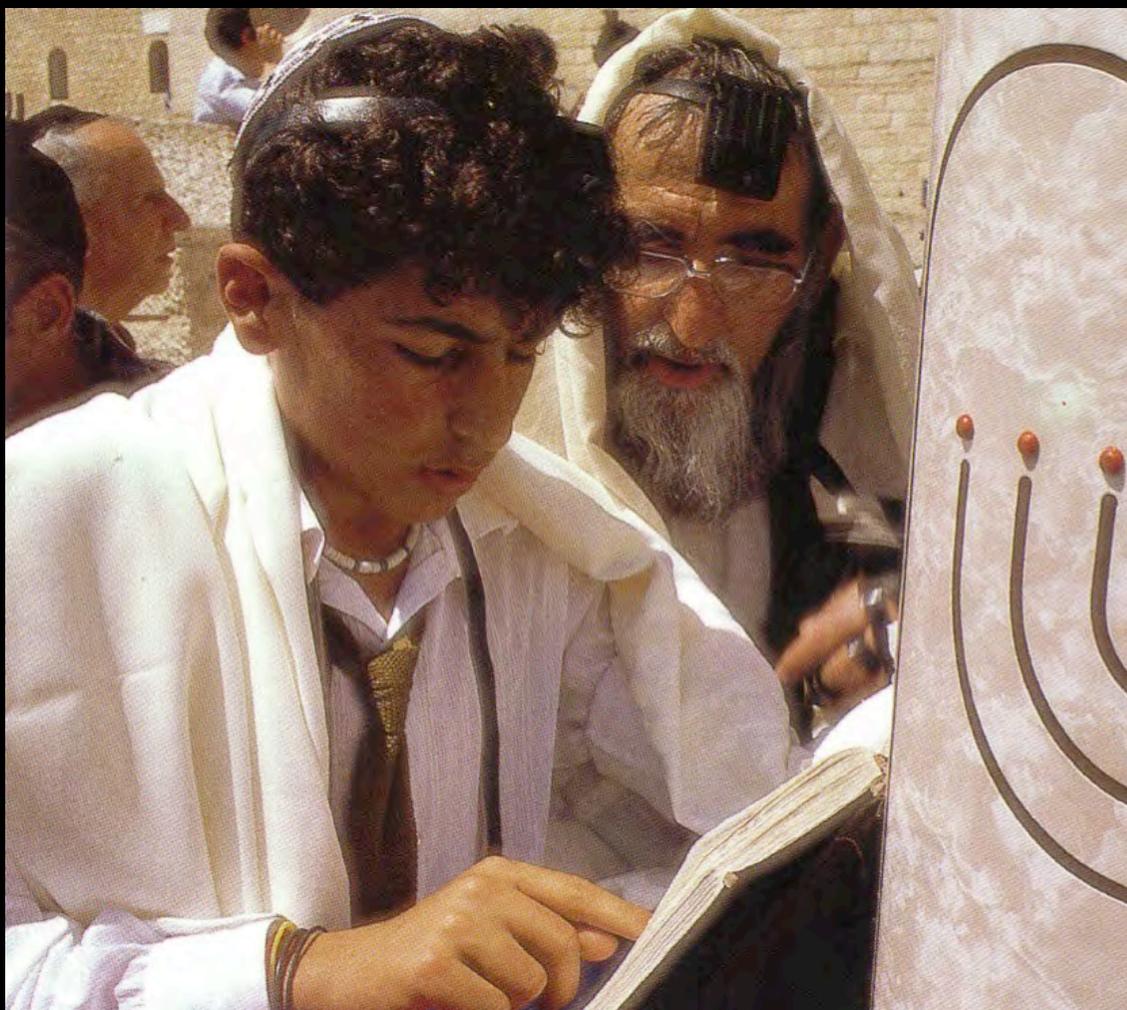
夜里的殿宇



西墙的拉比

# 大祭司手拿托拉

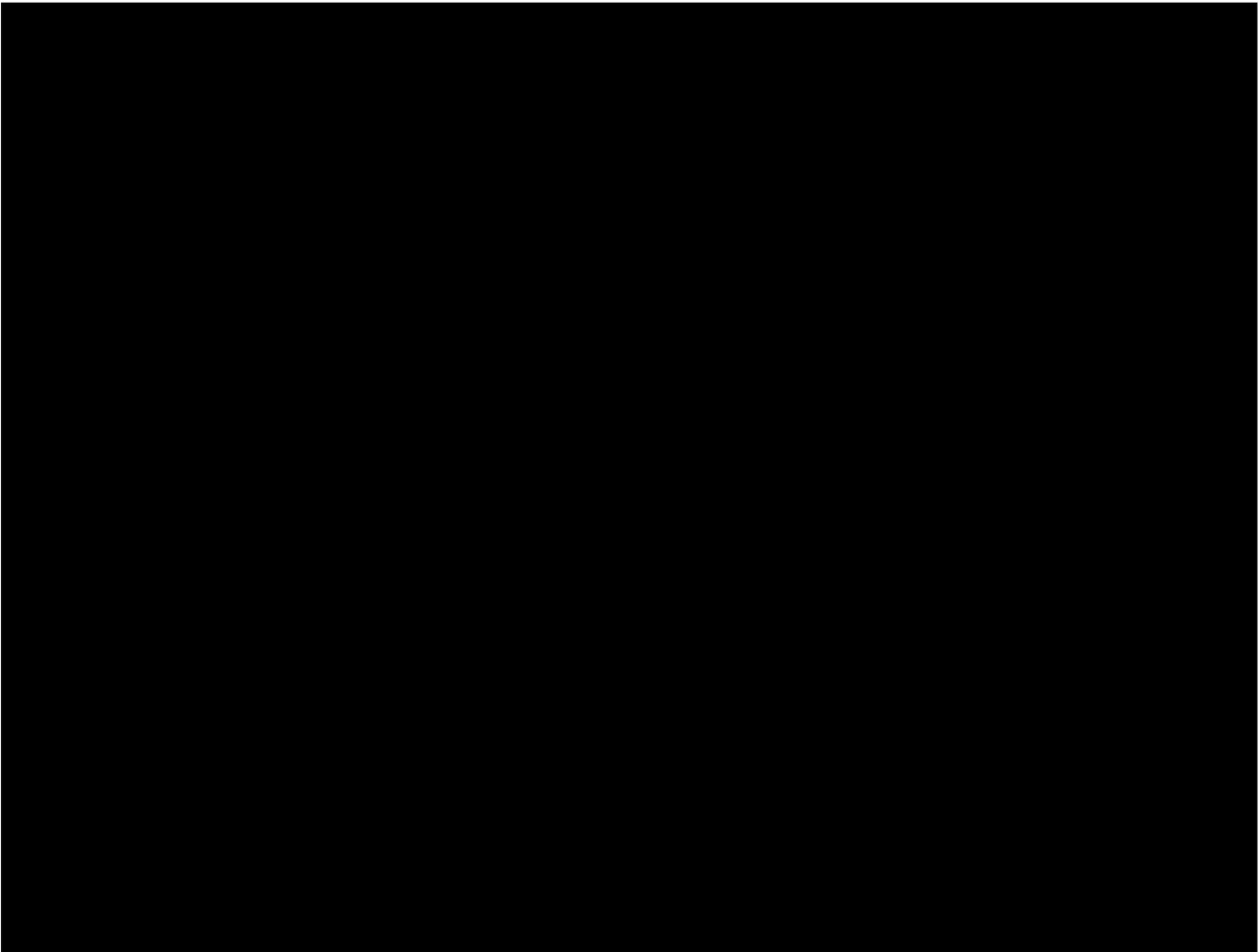




犹太男孩在朗读托拉

# 丢失的柜





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