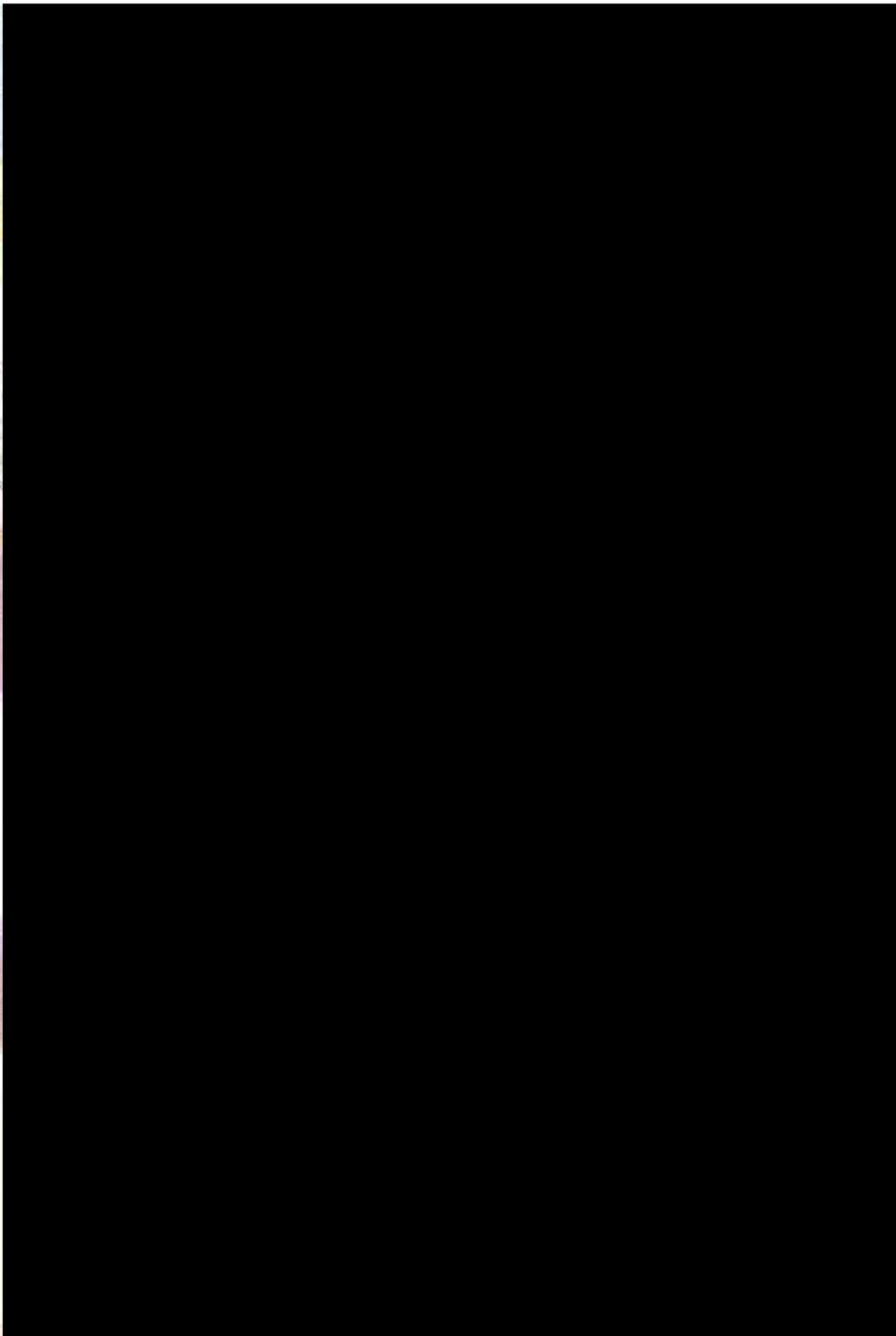
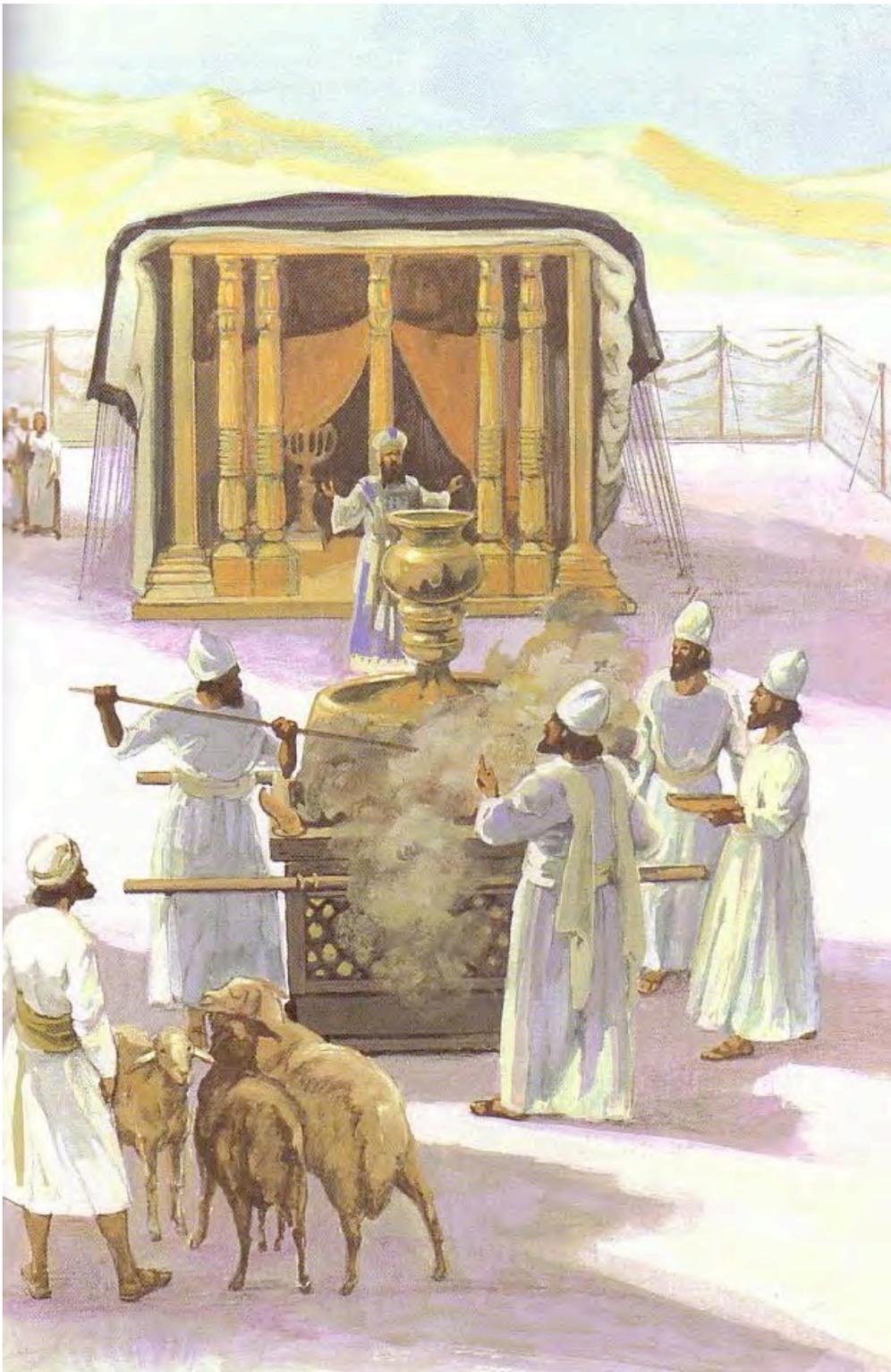
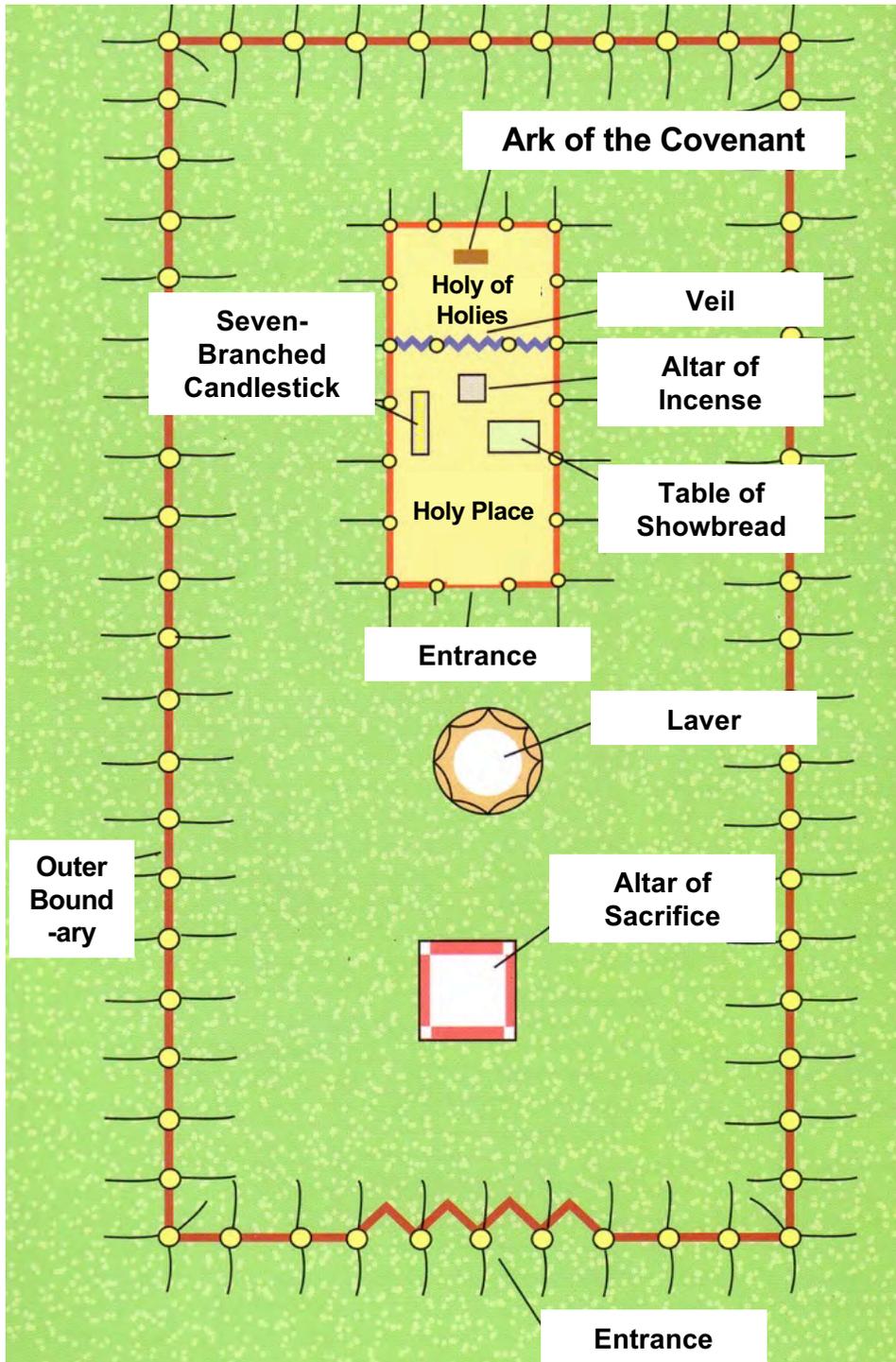


Herod's Temple in Jerusalem

A Visual Summary
of Alec Garrard's
Model

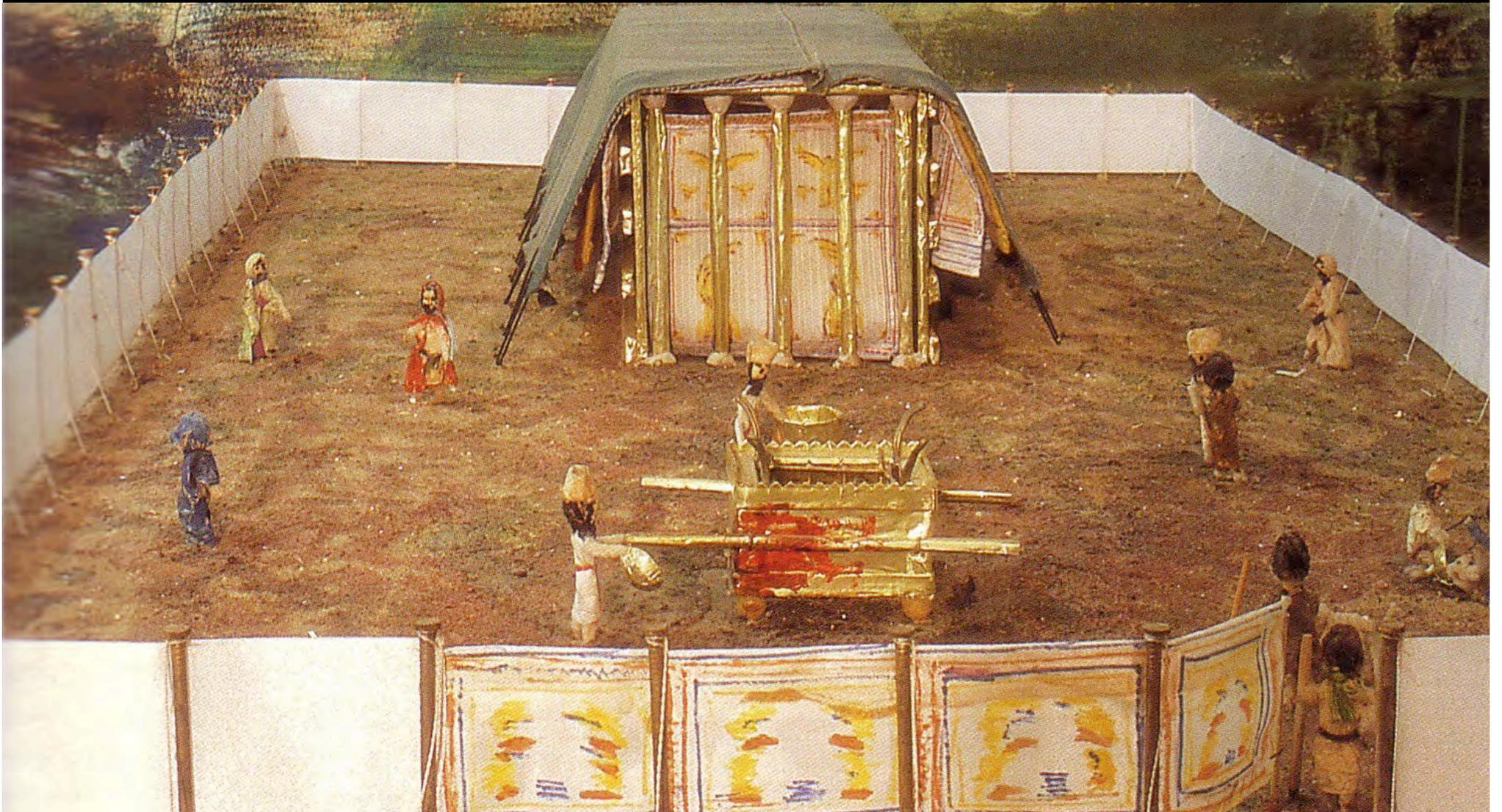


Ground Plan of the Tabernacle



Ground Plan for the Tabernacle

Model of the Tabernacle



Jerusalem Valleys & Ridges



Eastern Ridge (Mount of Olives)

Central Mountain Ridge (Moriah)

Kidron Valley

Tyropoeon Valley

Western Mountain Ridge

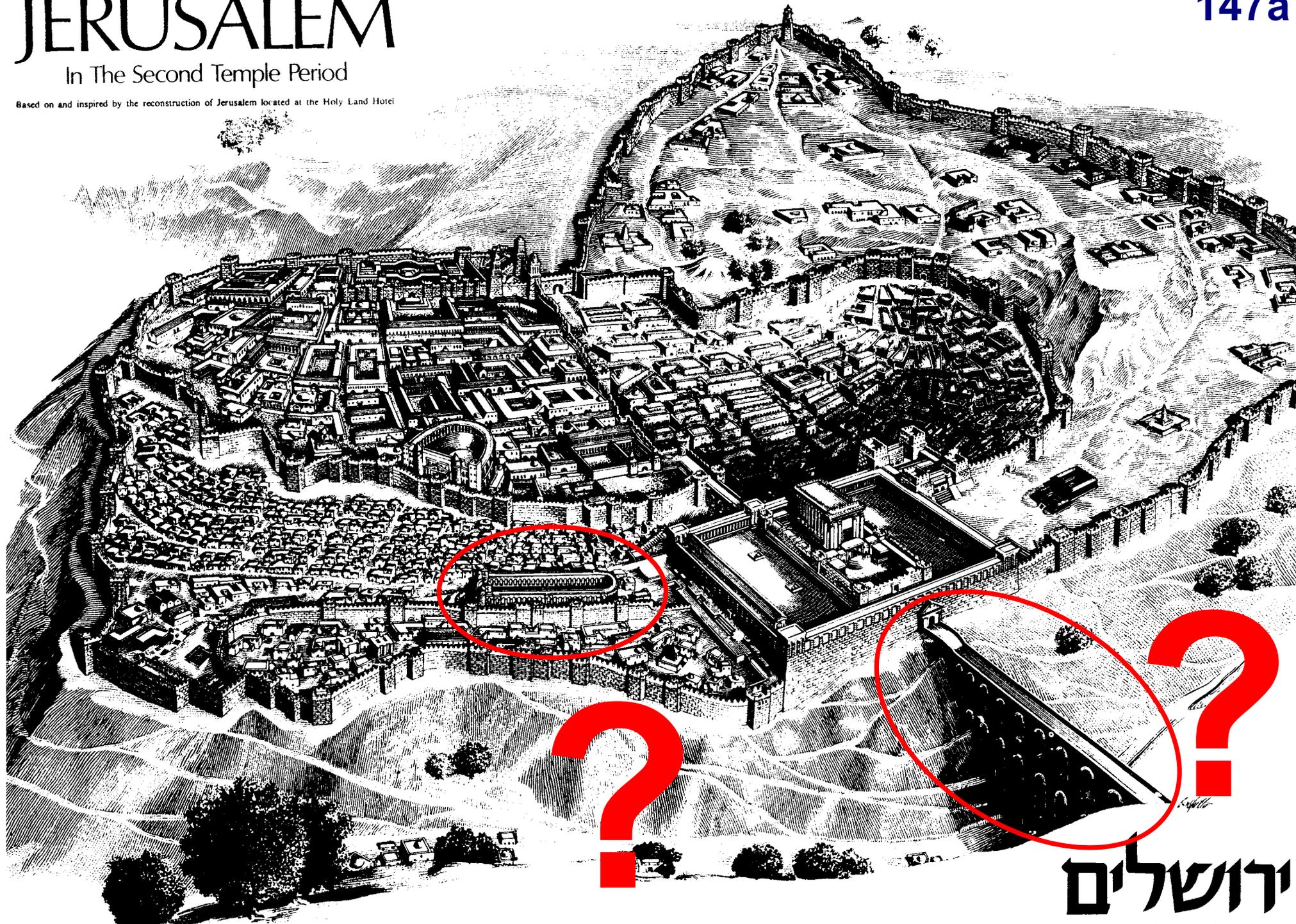
Valley of Hinnom

JERUSALEM

In The Second Temple Period

Based on and inspired by the reconstruction of Jerusalem located at the Holy Land Hotel

147a



ירושלים

בתקופת הבית השני

Where's
the
Square?

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"

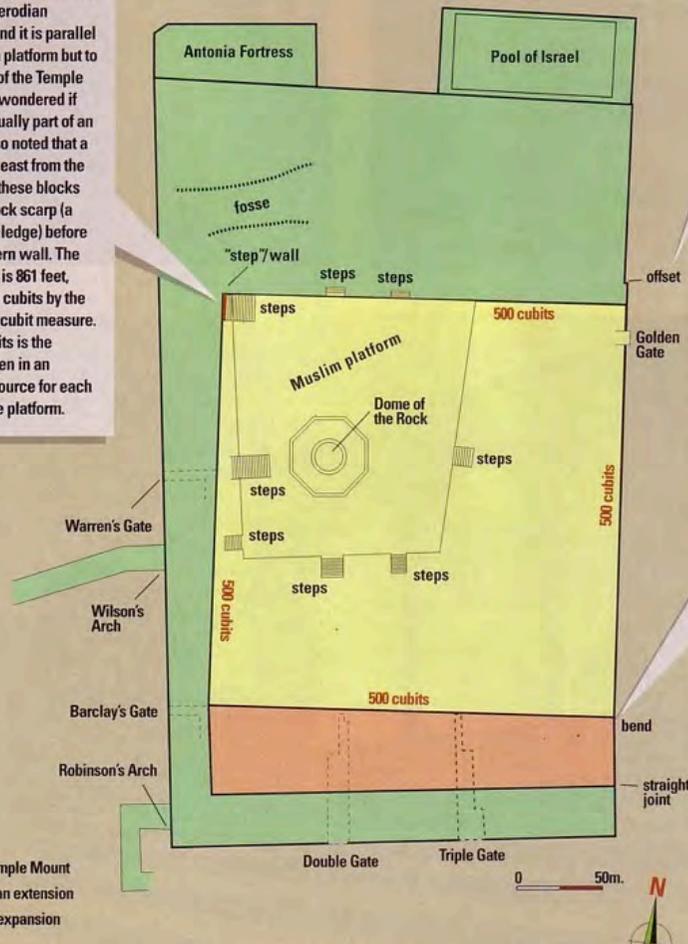
(see p. 28)
Ritmeyer noted two anomalies about the bottom step of the staircase at the northwest corner of the Muslim platform: it consists of pre-Herodian building blocks and it is parallel not to the Muslim platform but to the eastern wall of the Temple Mount. Ritmeyer wondered if this step was actually 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 as 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

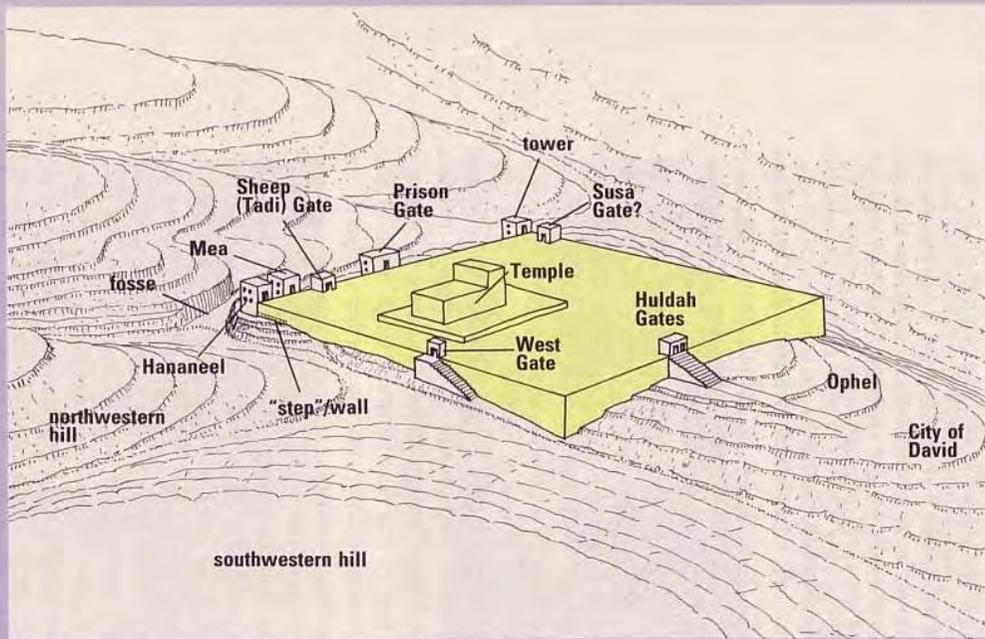
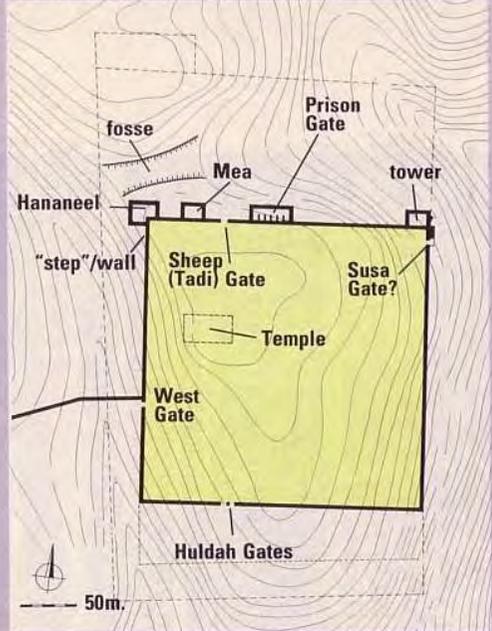
(see pp. 38-39)
A slight bend in the eastern wall helped Ritmeyer fix the southeastern corner of the square Temple Mount. The famous 19th-century explorer of Jerusalem Charles Warren recorded this bend. When Ritmeyer measured it, he found that it began exactly 500 royal cubits south of where his proposed 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.



■ square Temple Mount
■ Hasmonean extension
■ Herodian expansion

- Leen Ritmeyer, "Locating the Original Temple Mount," *Biblical Archaeology Review* 18 (March/April 1992): 27

ORIGINAL SQUARE TEMPLE MOUNT

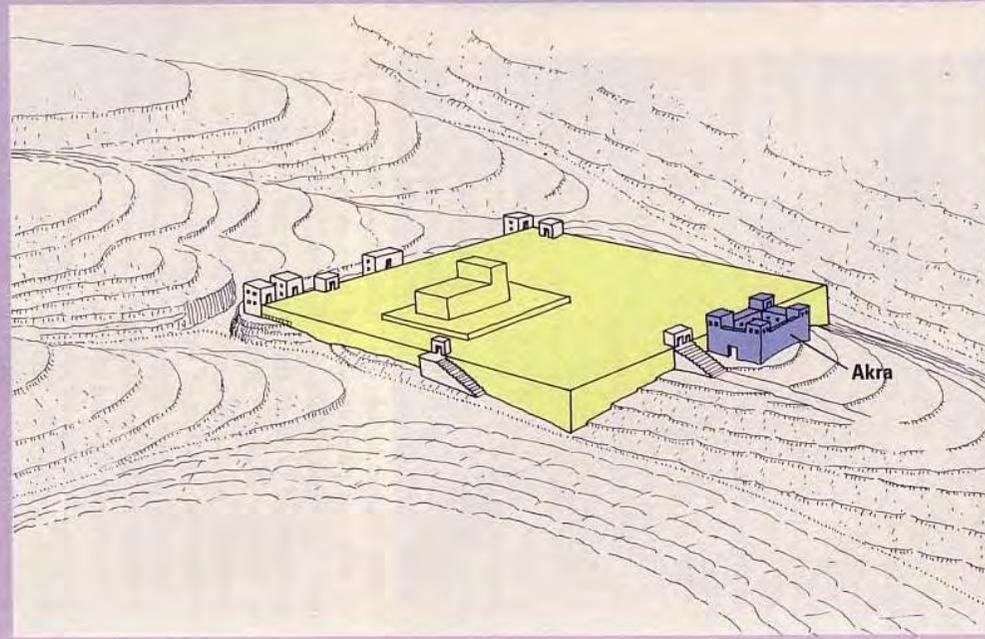


The four major stages of development of the Temple Mount platform are shown here from two views—as plans seen from above and as perspective reconstructions viewed from the southwest.

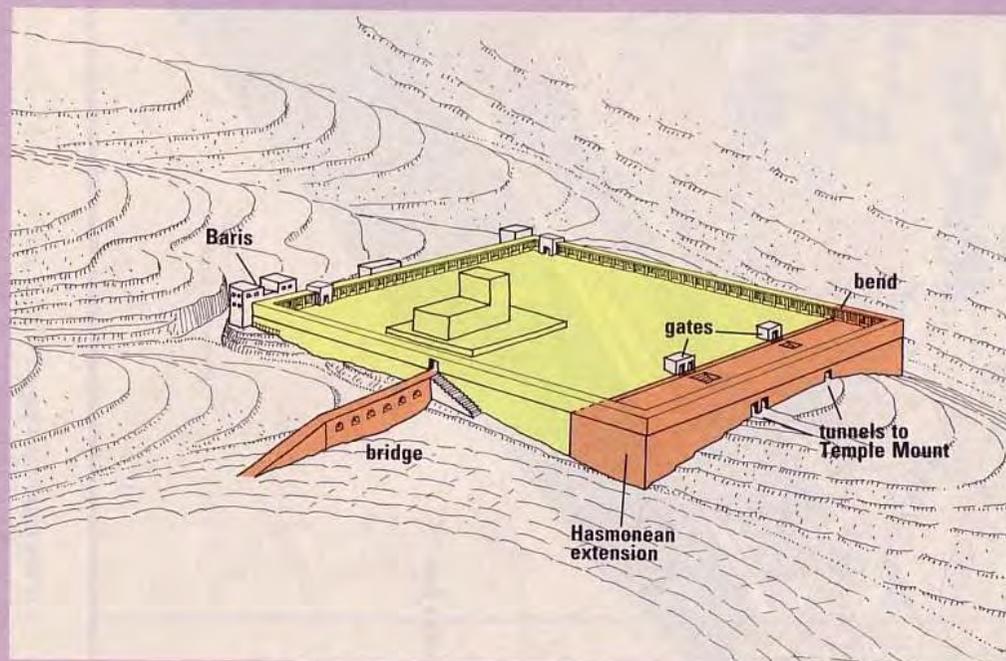
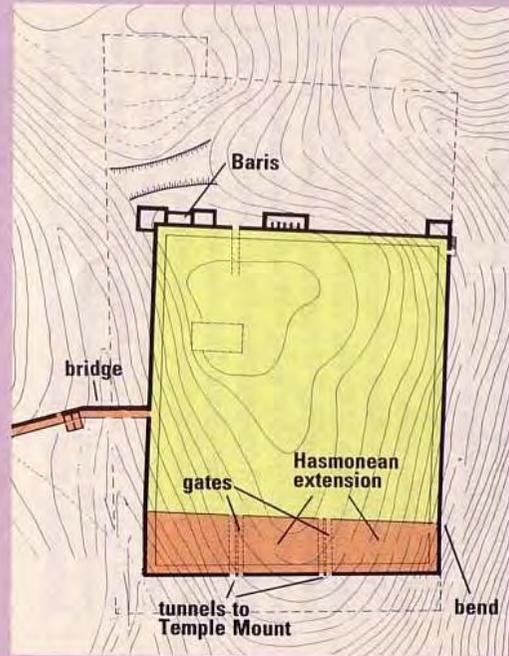
SQUARE TEMPLE MOUNT

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

SELEUCID ADDITION OF AKRA (186 B.C.)



HASMONEAN EXTENSION (141 B.C.)



corner of the square Mount. Herod later built another fortress, also called 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

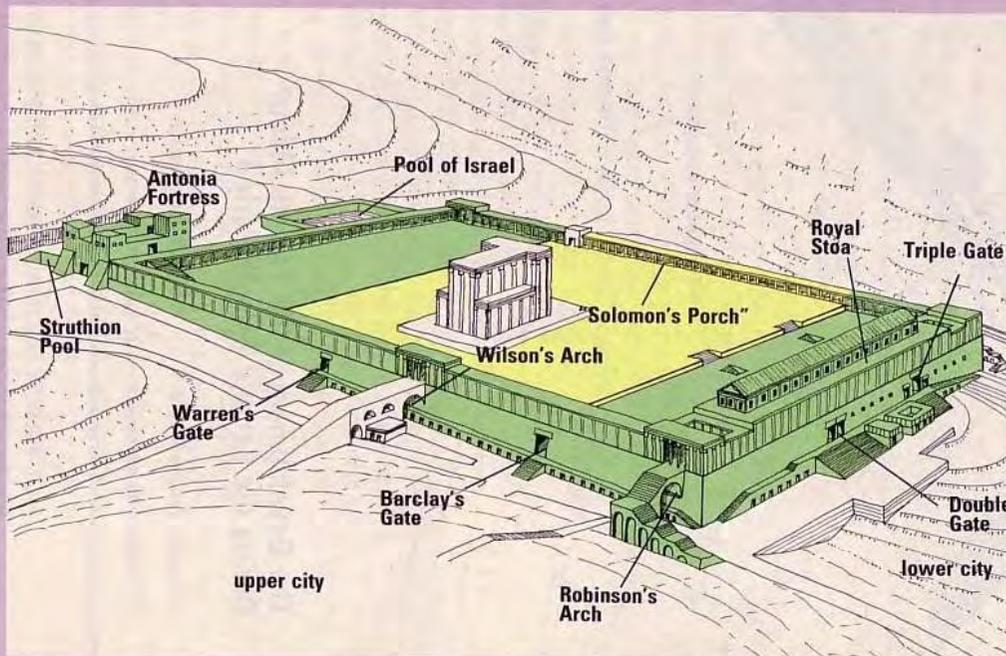
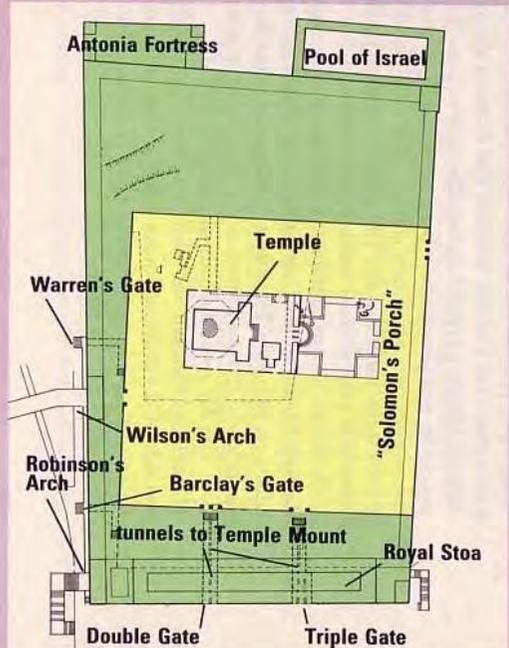
The Hasmoneans extended the platform (drawings third from top) along the southern end of the Temple Mount in 141 B.C., building atop the dismantled Akra fortress. A pair of tunnels that would later be known as the Double and Triple Gate passageways were built at the south, leading up to the Mount.

HERODIAN EXPANSION

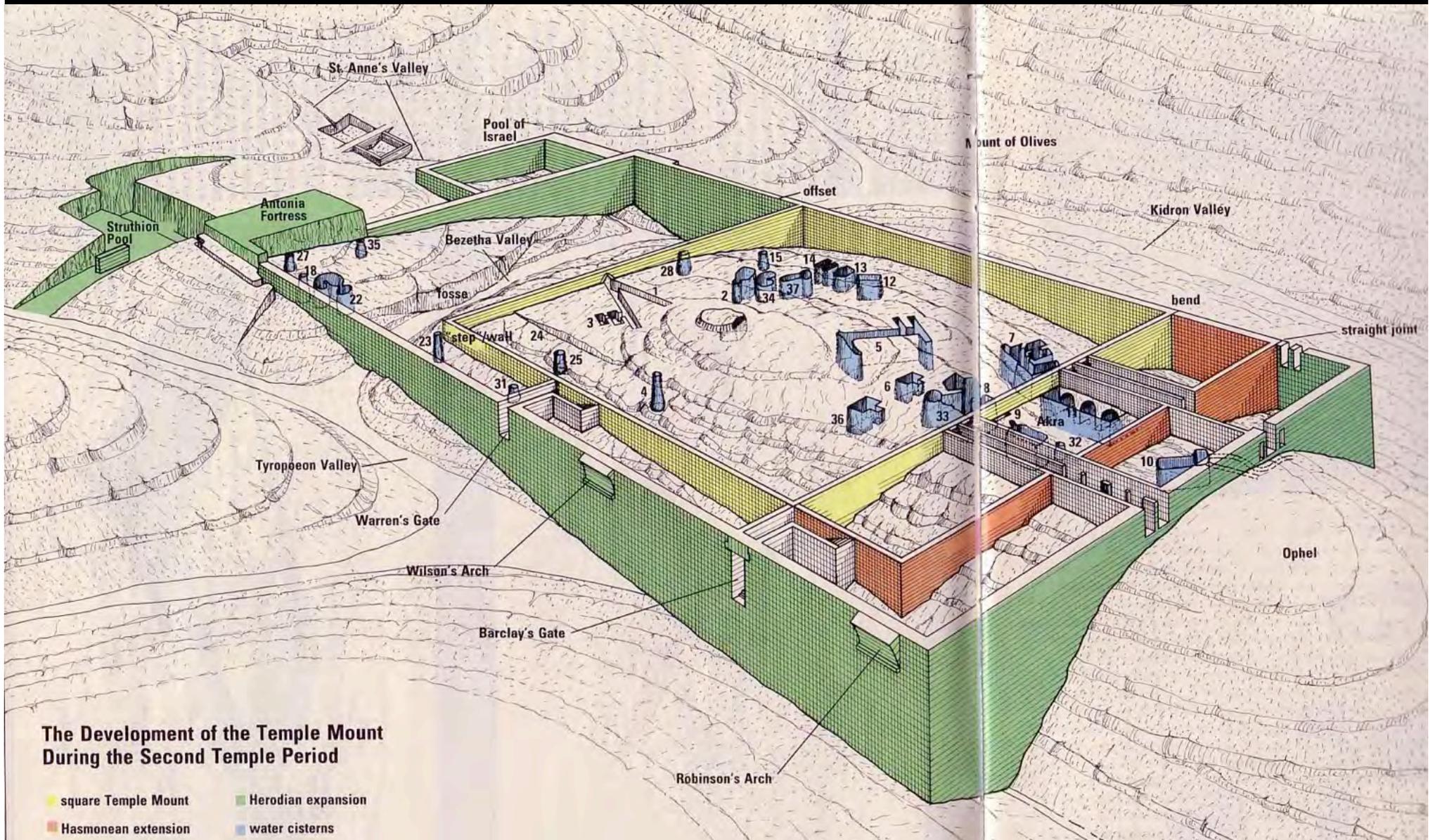
The last and most extensive expansion of the Temple Mount (bottom drawings) occurred under King Herod (37-4 B.C.), who enlarged the Mount on the north and west and even further to the south.

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.

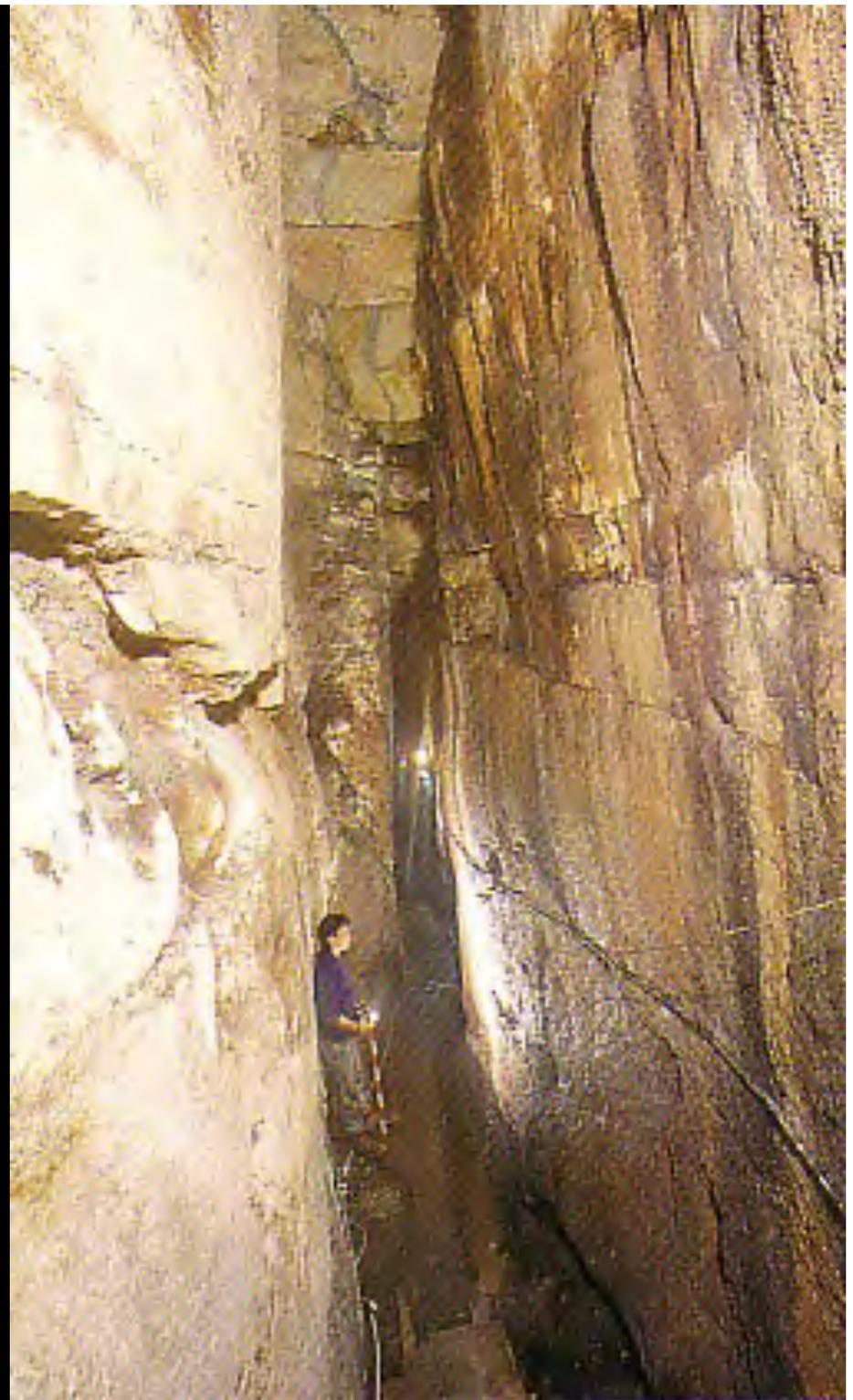
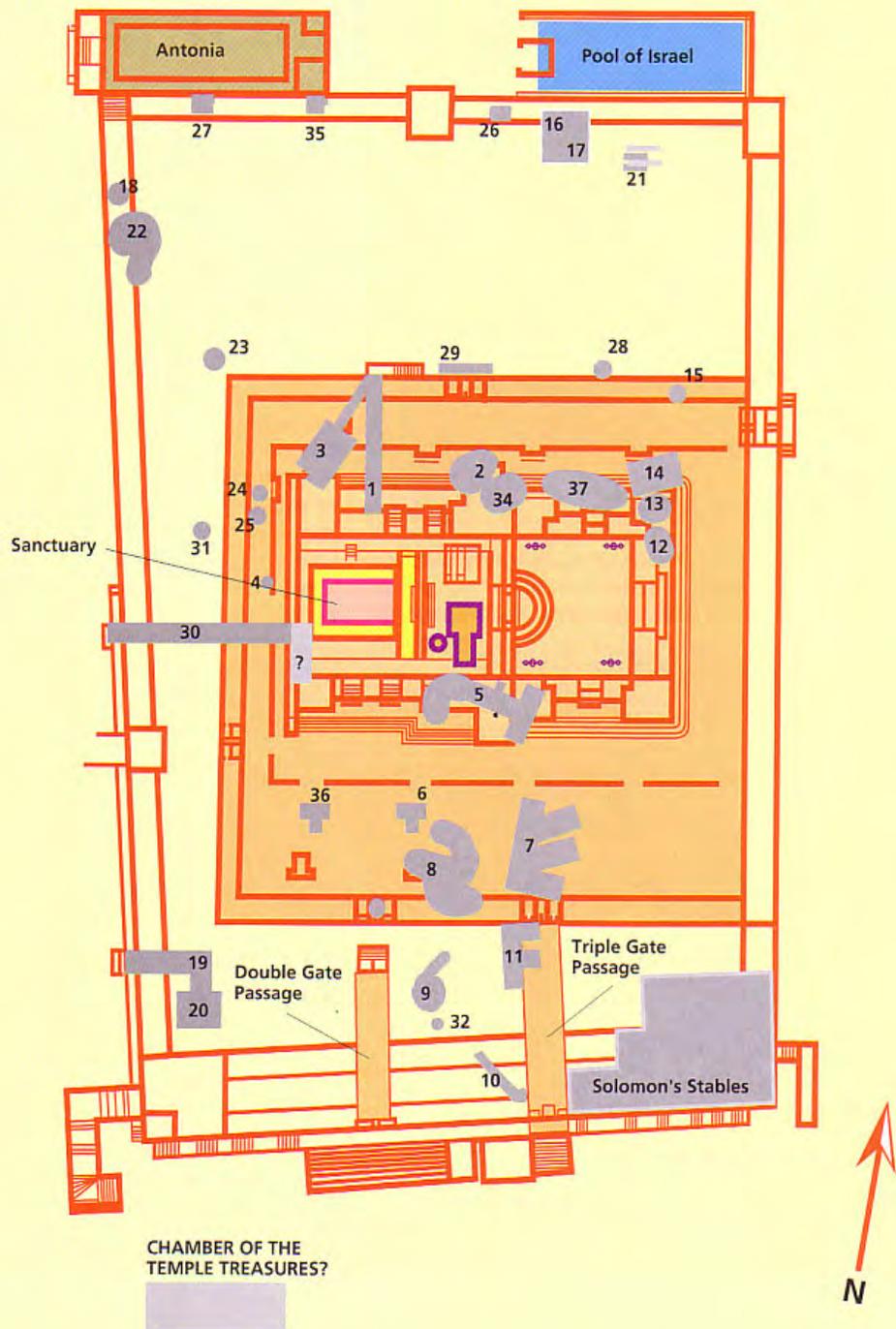
HERODIAN EXPANSION (19-11 B.C.)



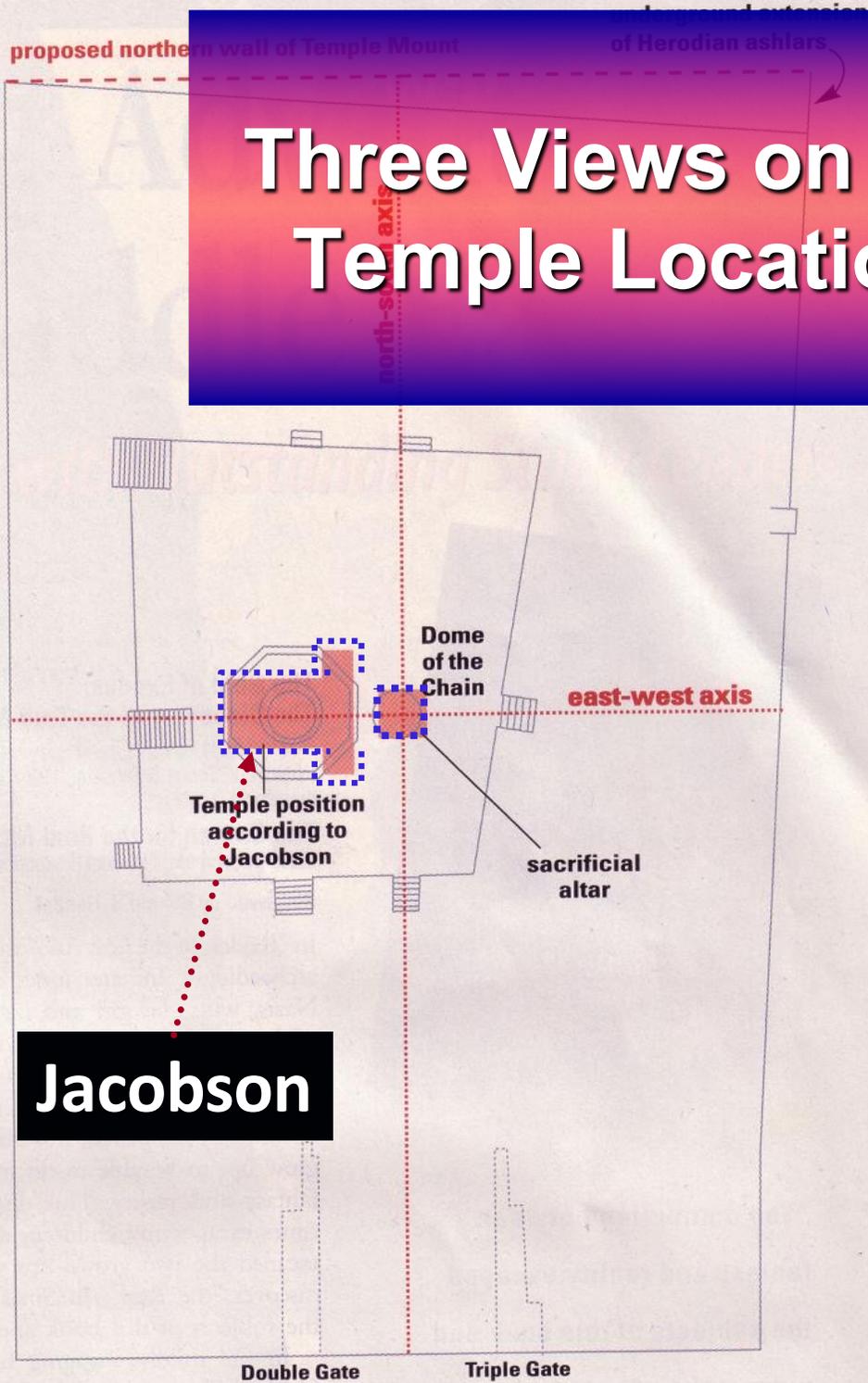
Temple Mount Development



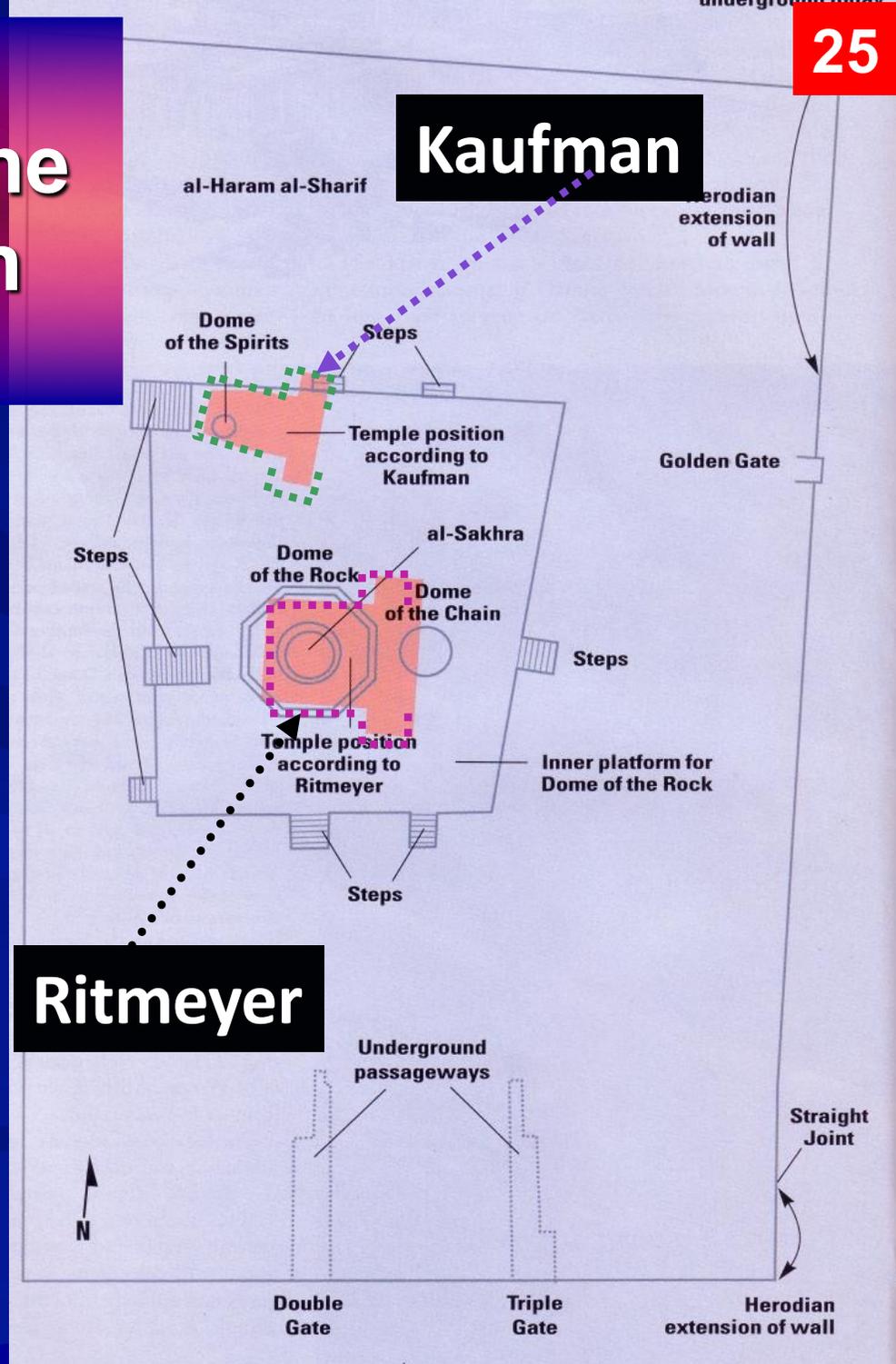
Underground Chambers of the Temple



Three Views on the Temple Location



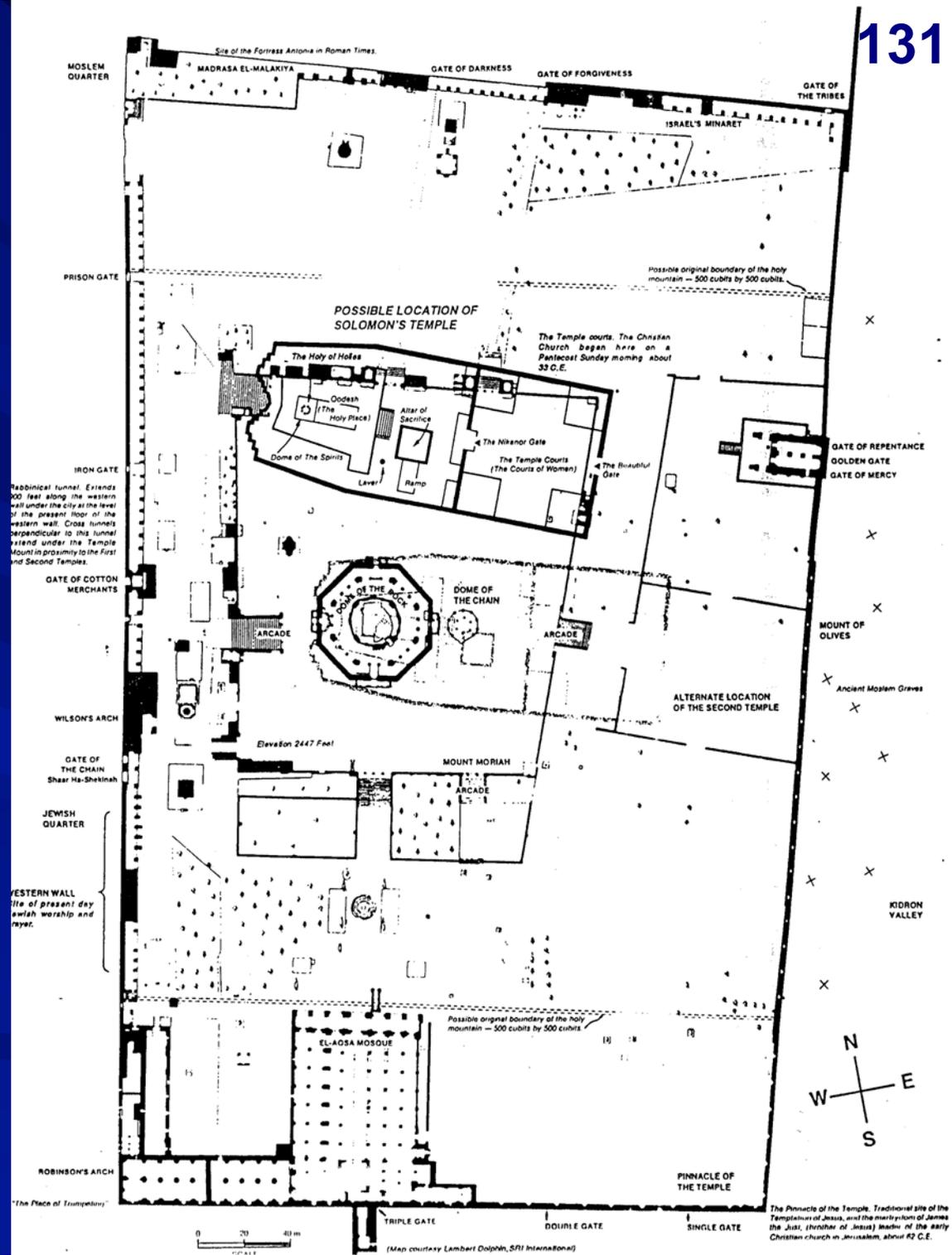
Jacobson



Ritmeyer

Kaufman

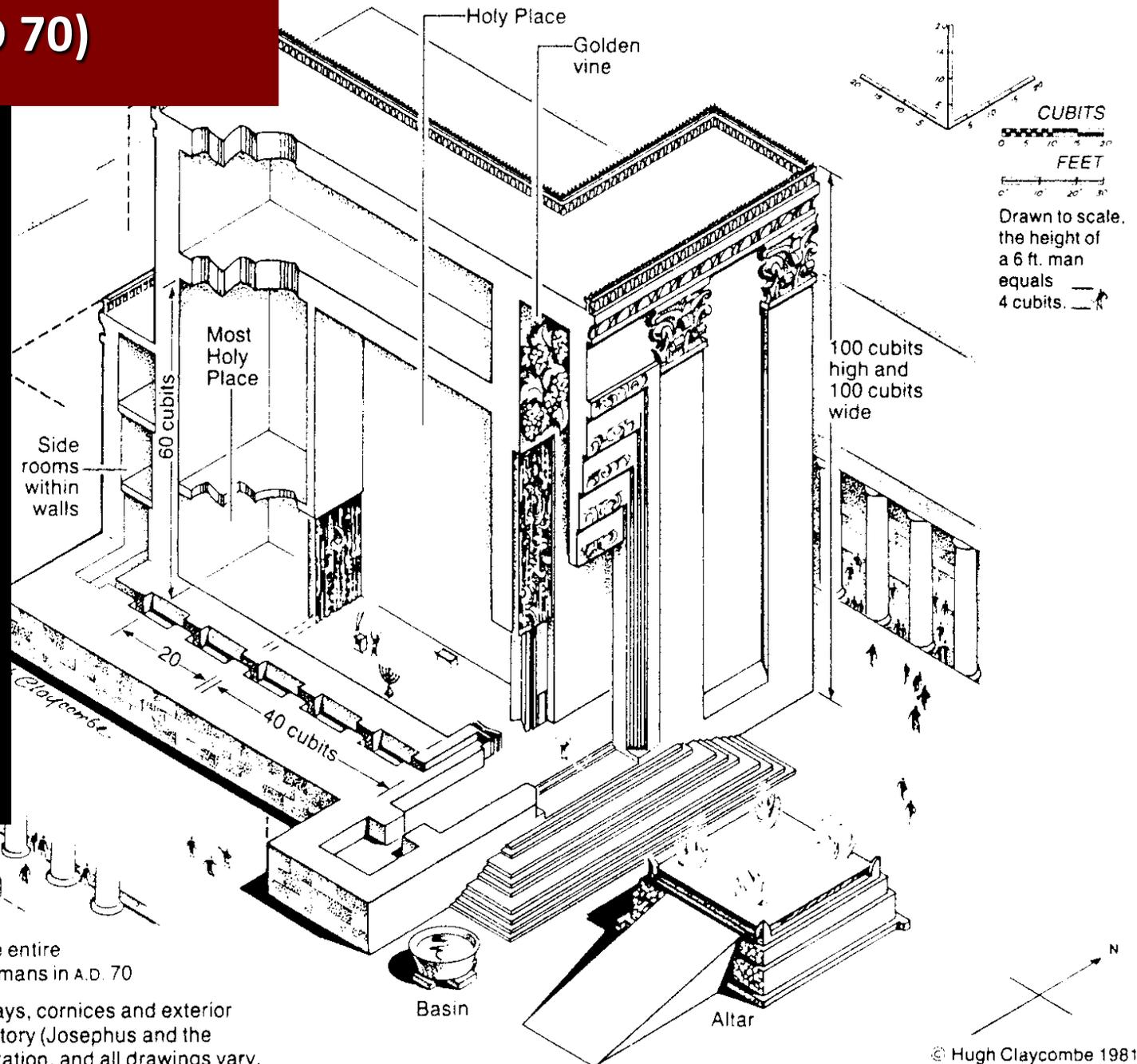
Modern Temple Mount



Herod's Temple

(20 BC – AD 70)

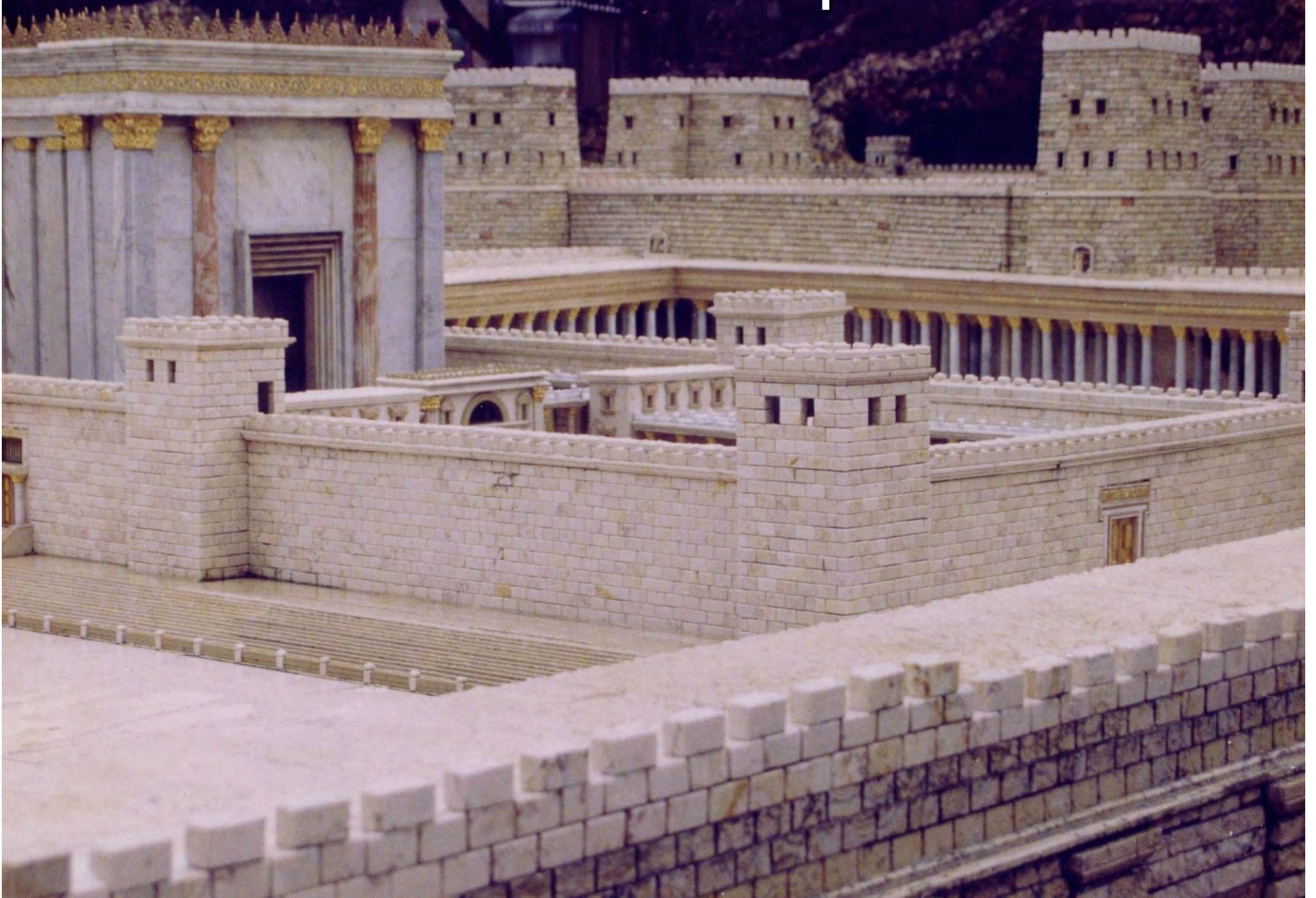
Begun in 20 BC, Herod's new structure towered 15 stories high, following the floor dimensions of the former temples in the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place. The high sanctuary shown here in a cutaway view was built on the site of the former temples of Solomon and Zerubbabel and was completed in just 18 months.



The outer courts surrounding the temple mount were not completed until A.D. 64. The entire structure was demolished by the Romans in A.D. 70

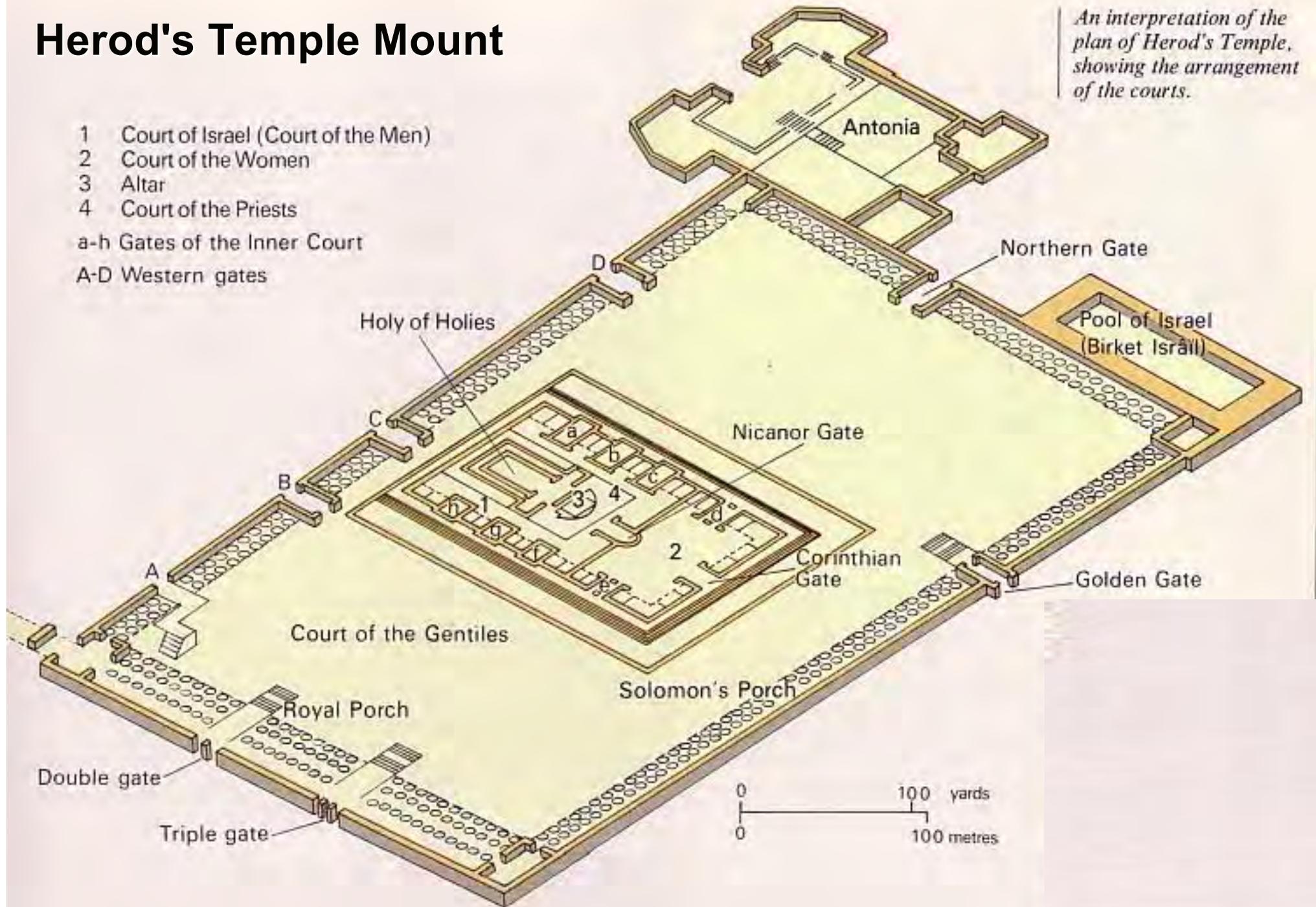
Dimensions of rooms, steps, doorways, cornices and exterior measurements are mentioned in history (Josephus and the Mishnah) but are subject to interpretation, and all drawings vary.

Herod's Temple & Antonia



Herod's Temple Mount

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





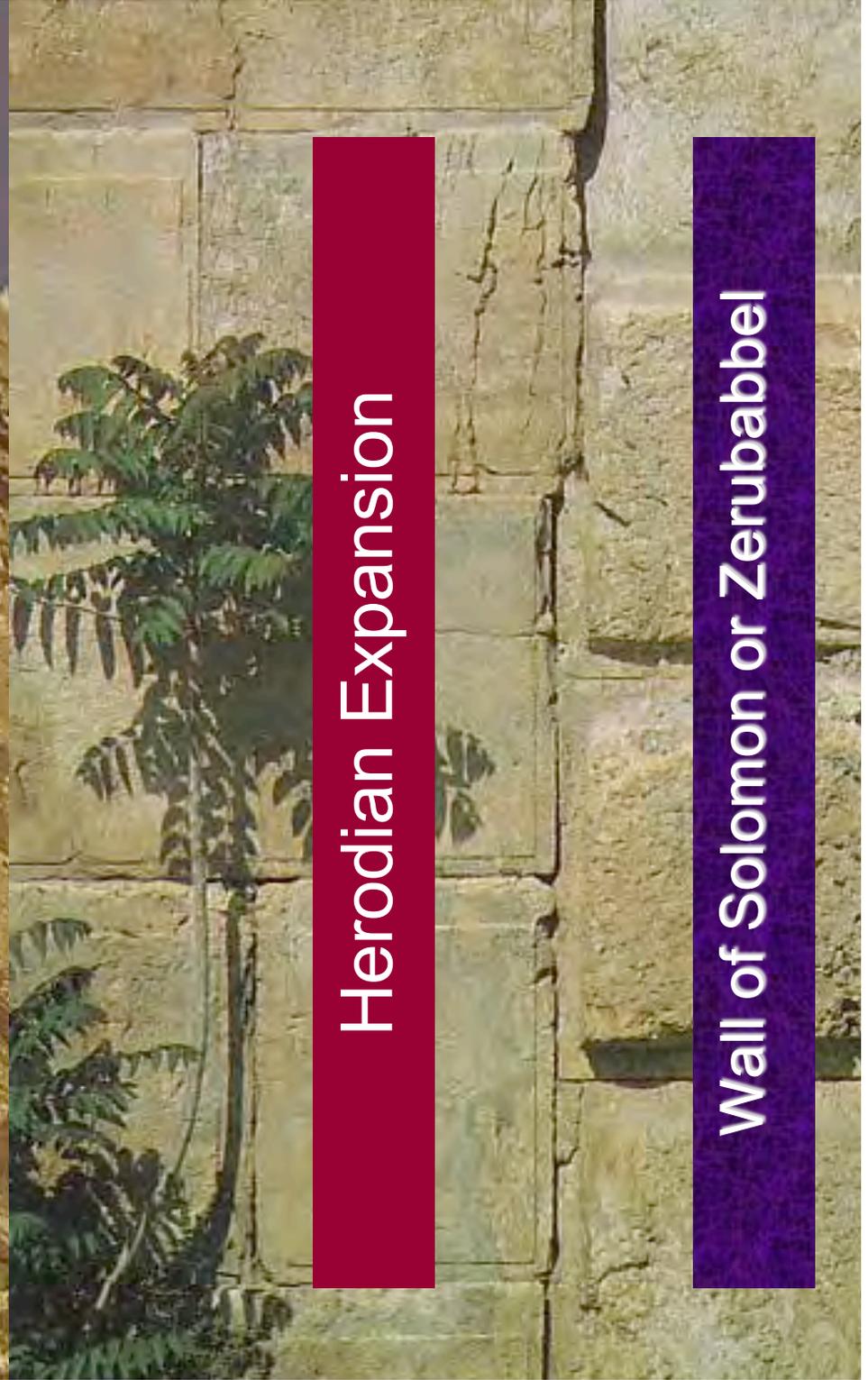
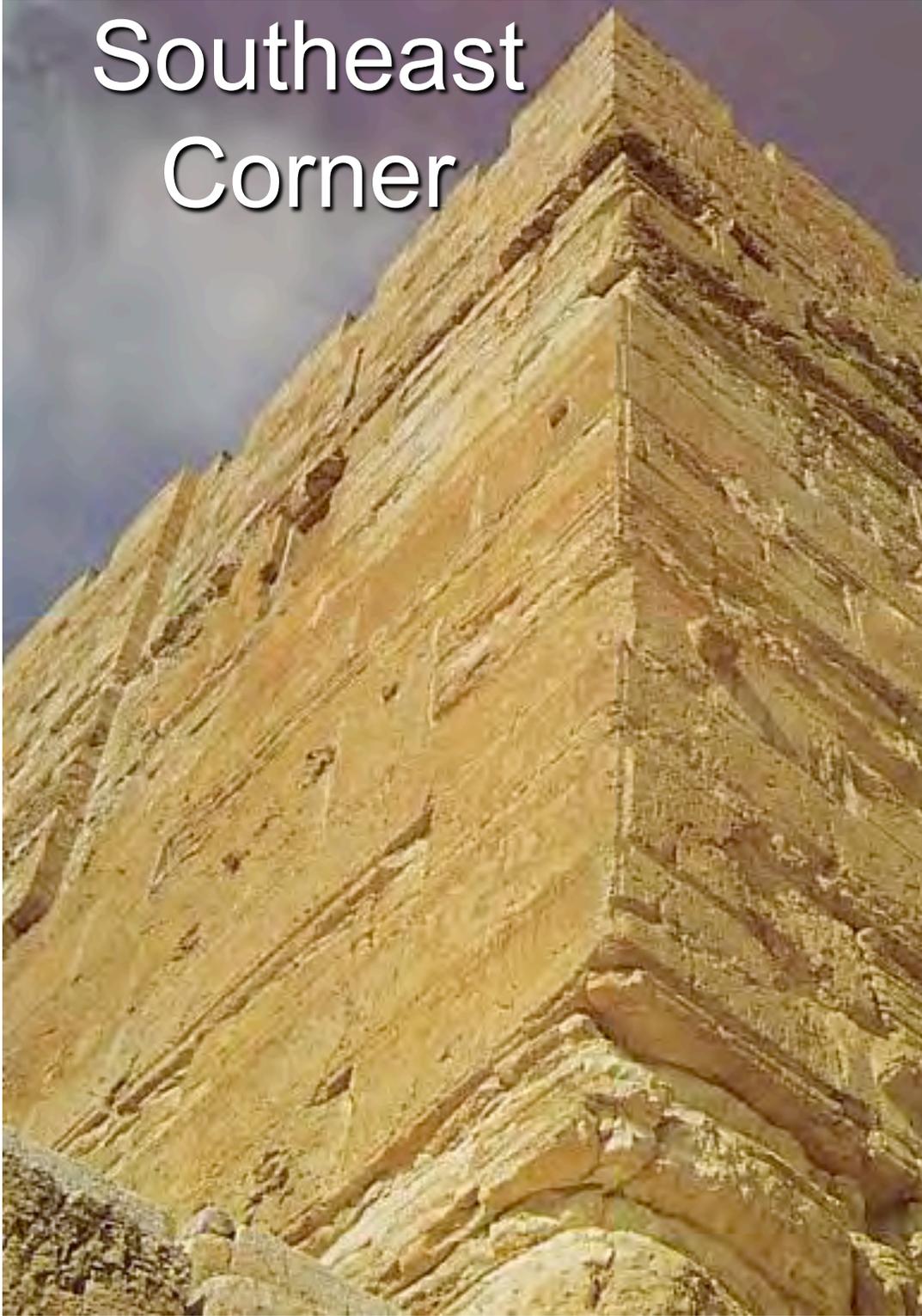
Present City

Herod's Extension

Southeast
Corner

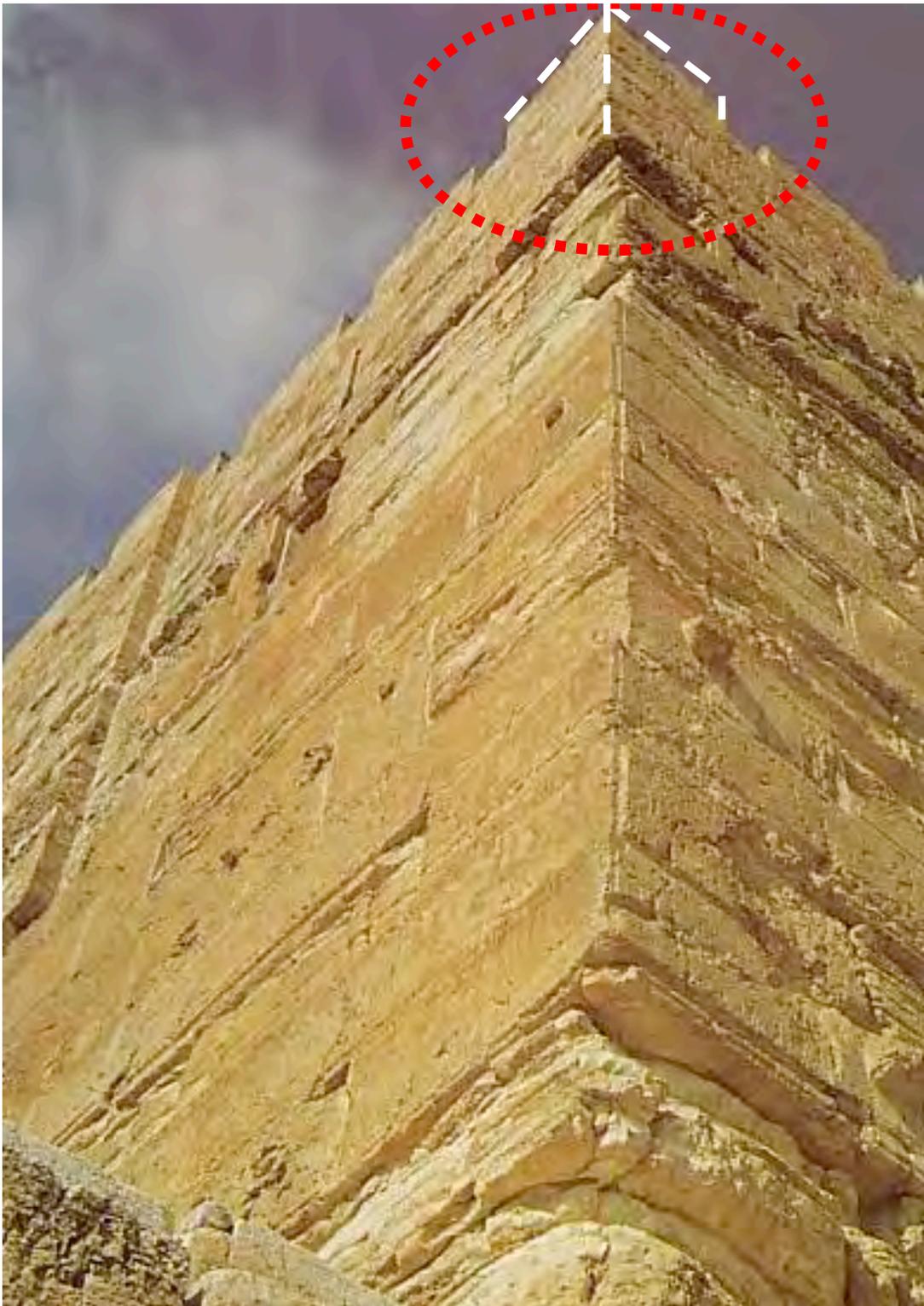
City
of
David

Southeast Corner



Herodian Expansion

Wall of Solomon or Zerubbabel

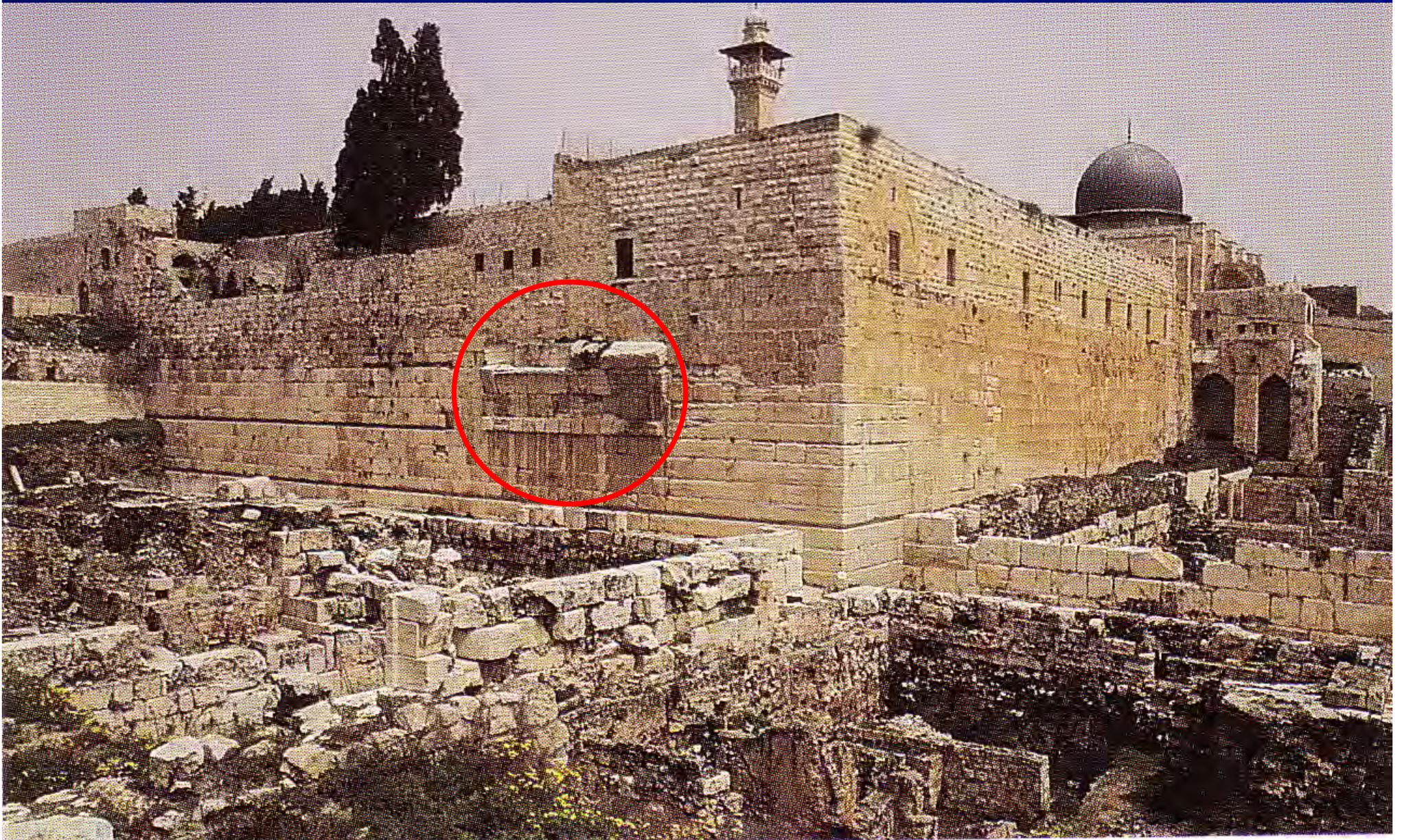


Southeast Corner

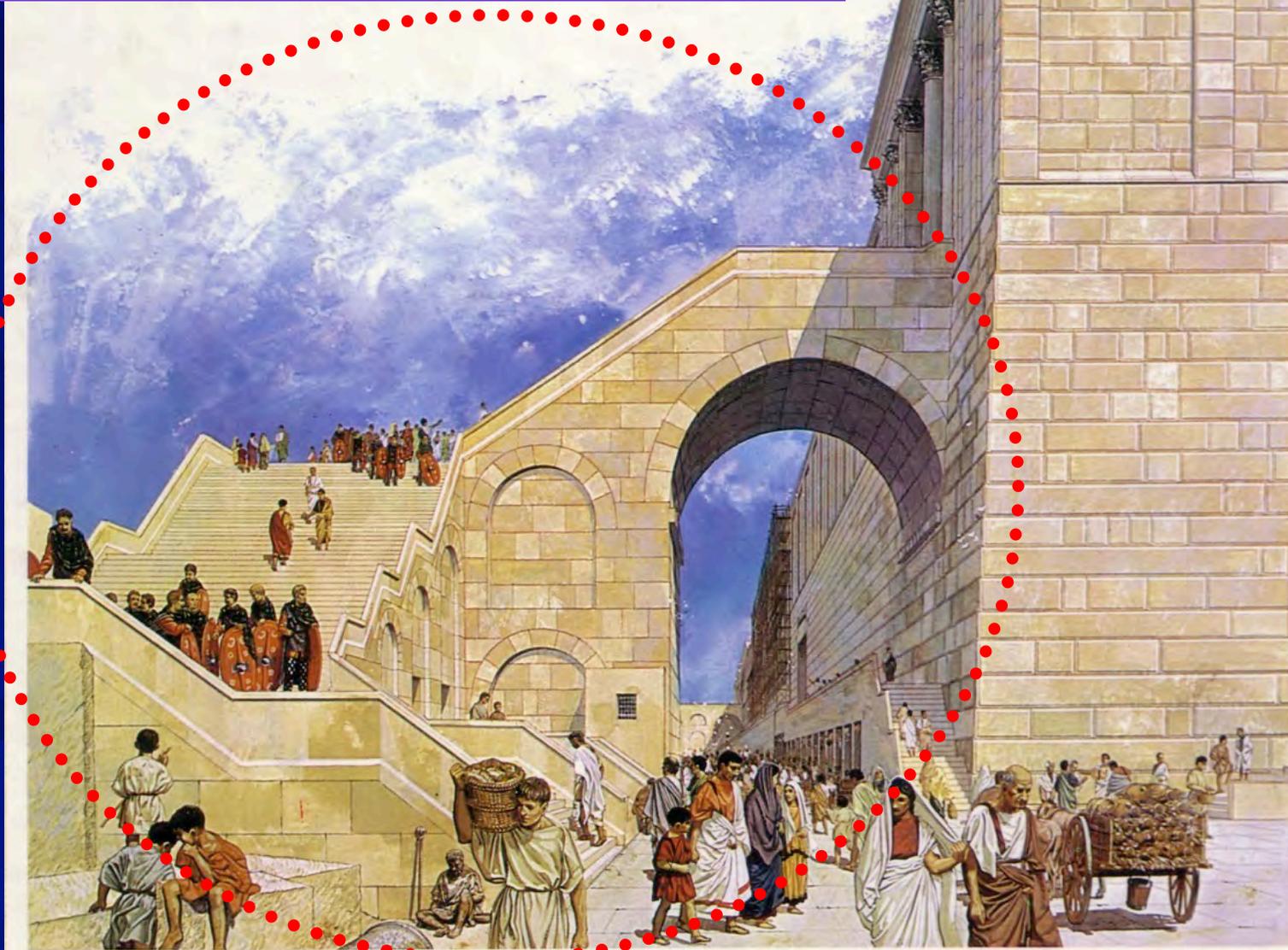
**And he took him to
Jerusalem and set
him on the pinnacle of
the temple and said to
him, “If you are the
Son of God, throw
yourself down from
here”**

Luke 4:9

Southwest Corner



Southwest Temple Stairs & Shops



Antonia Fortress

Struthion Pool



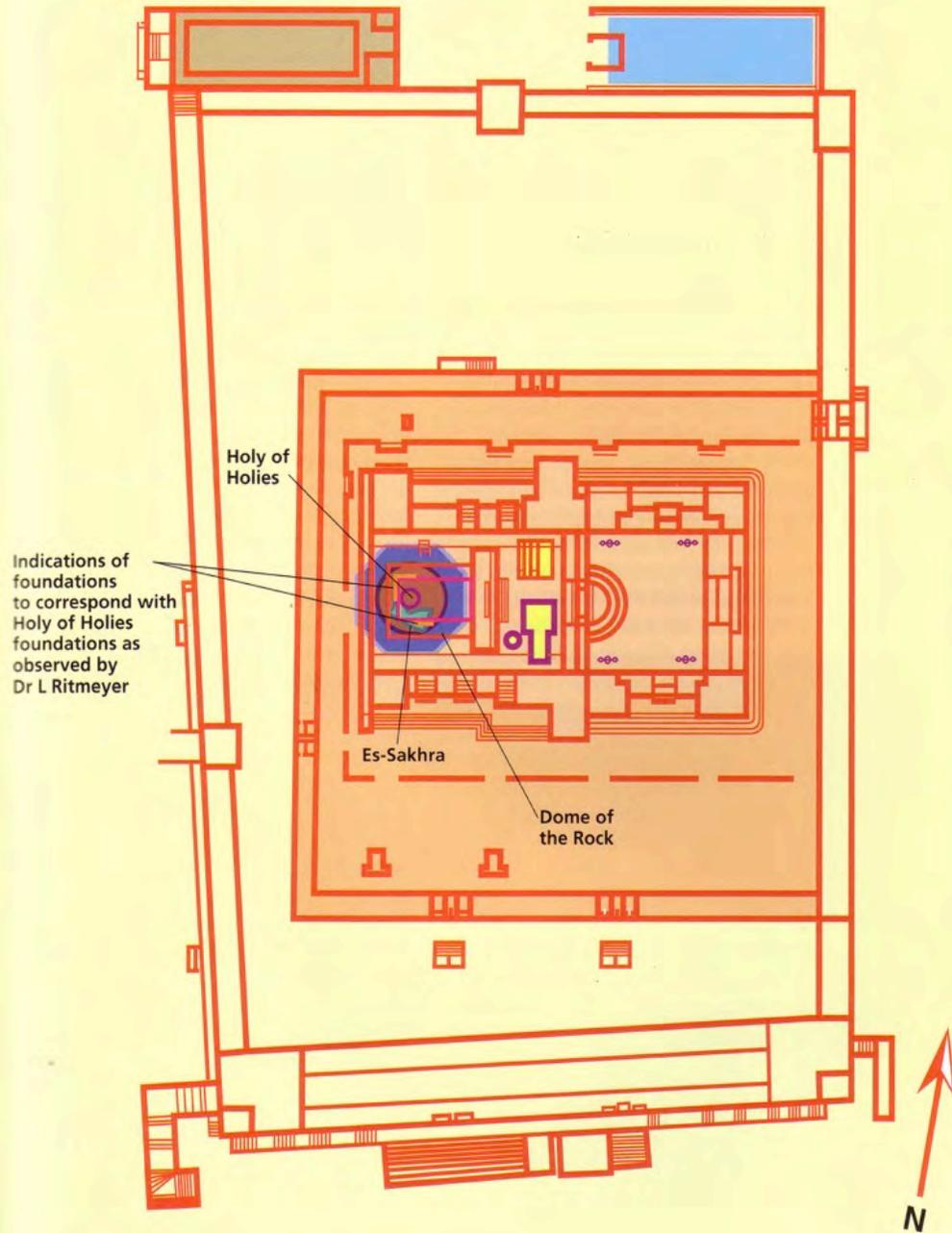
The Dome of the Rock



Floor of the Dome of the Rock

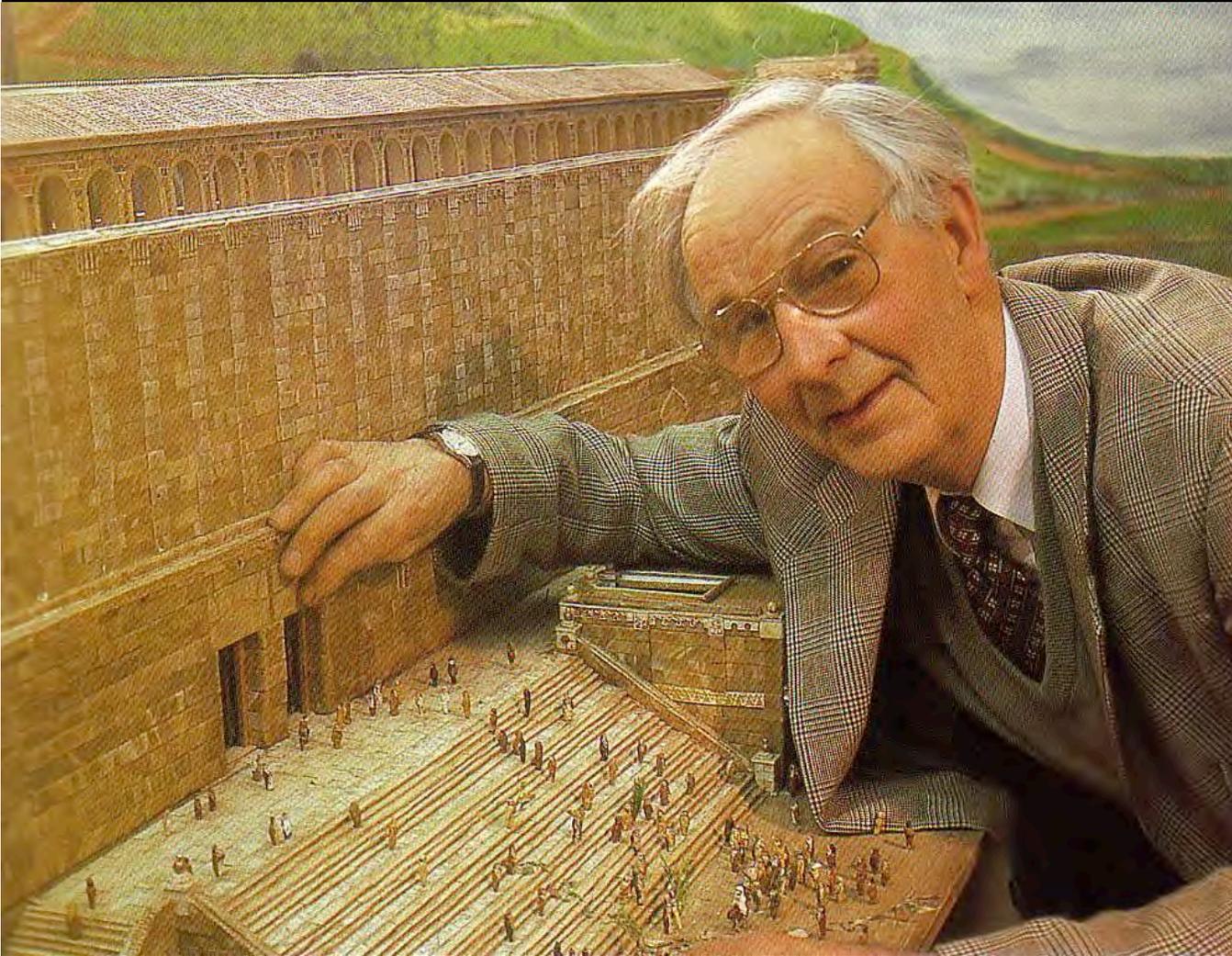
as observed by Dr. Leen Ritmeyer

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

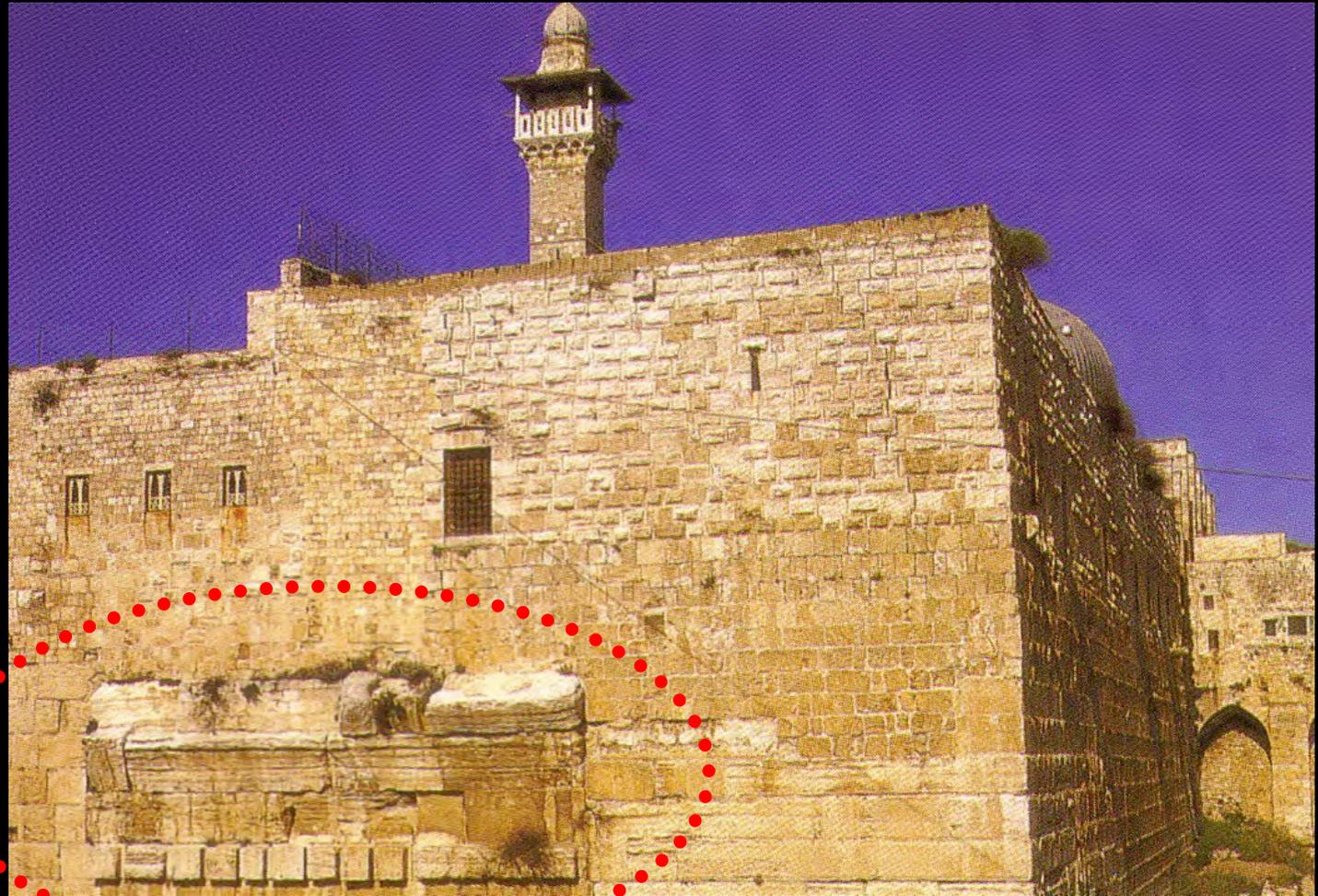


Floor Plan of the Dome of the Rock

Alec Garrad

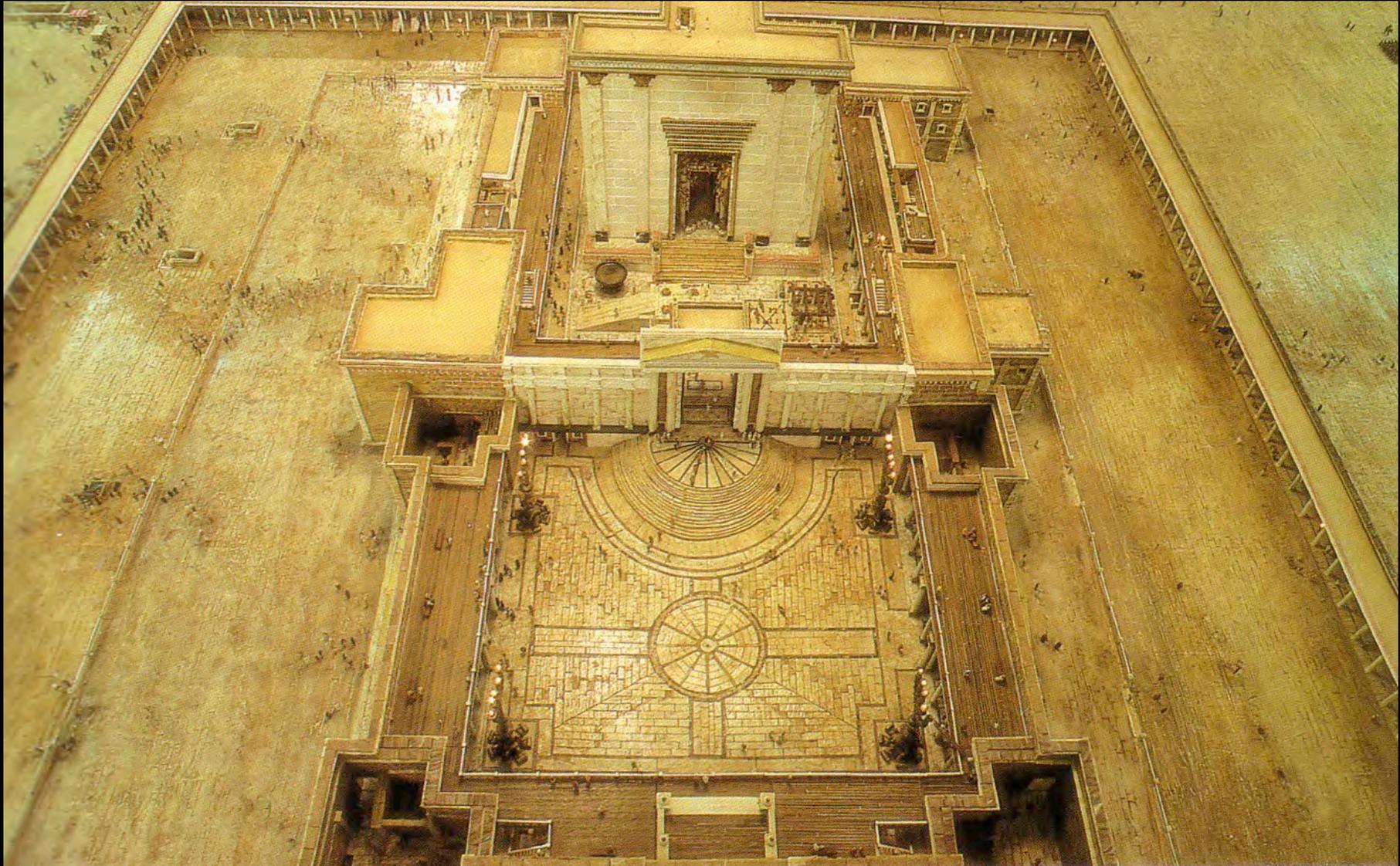


- This Suffolk, England farmer invested 18 years making this scale model of Herod's temple



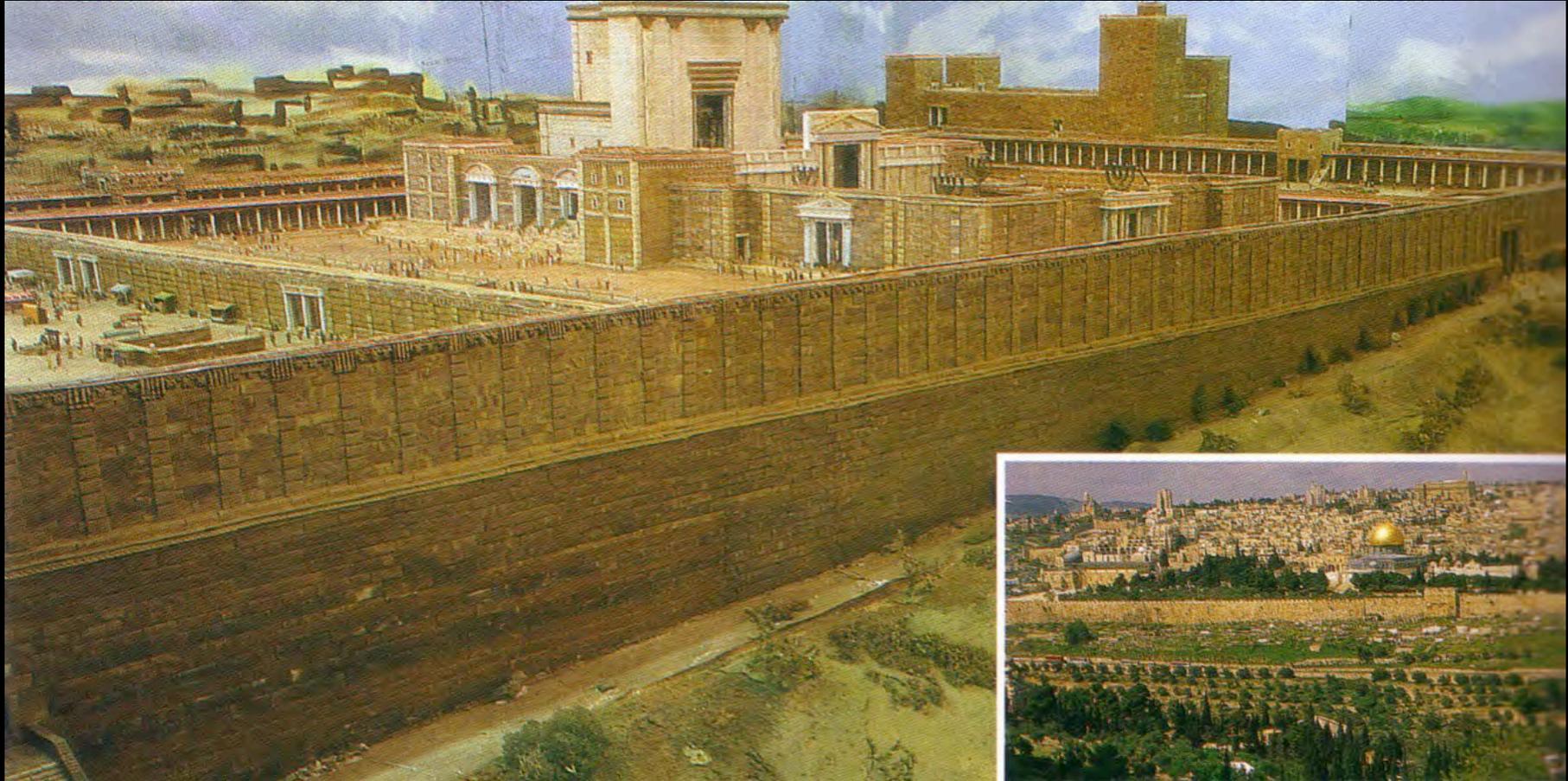
Robinson's Arch
(Southwest corner of Herod's Temple)

Model of the Temple Court



Southwest Corner of Temple Mount

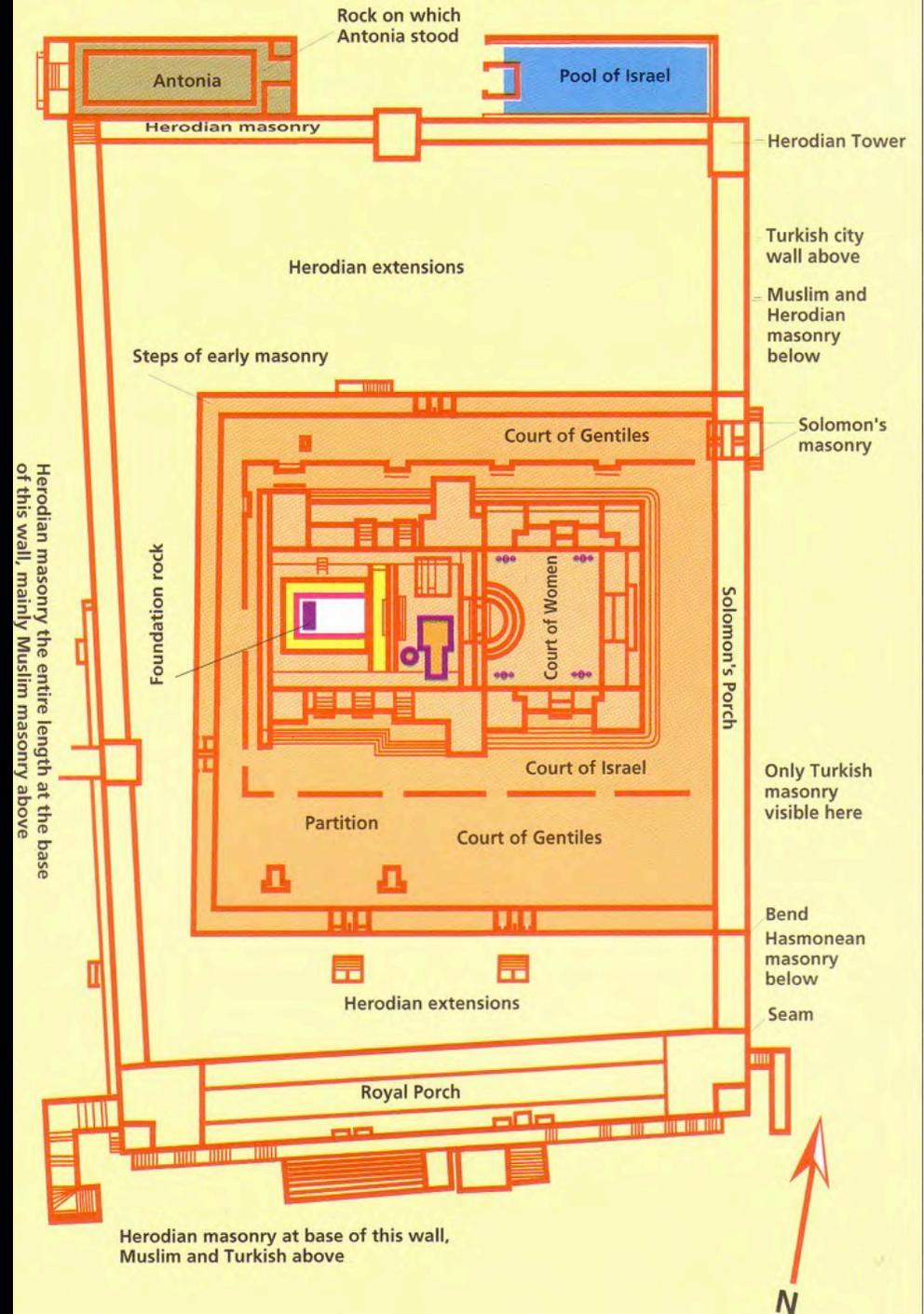




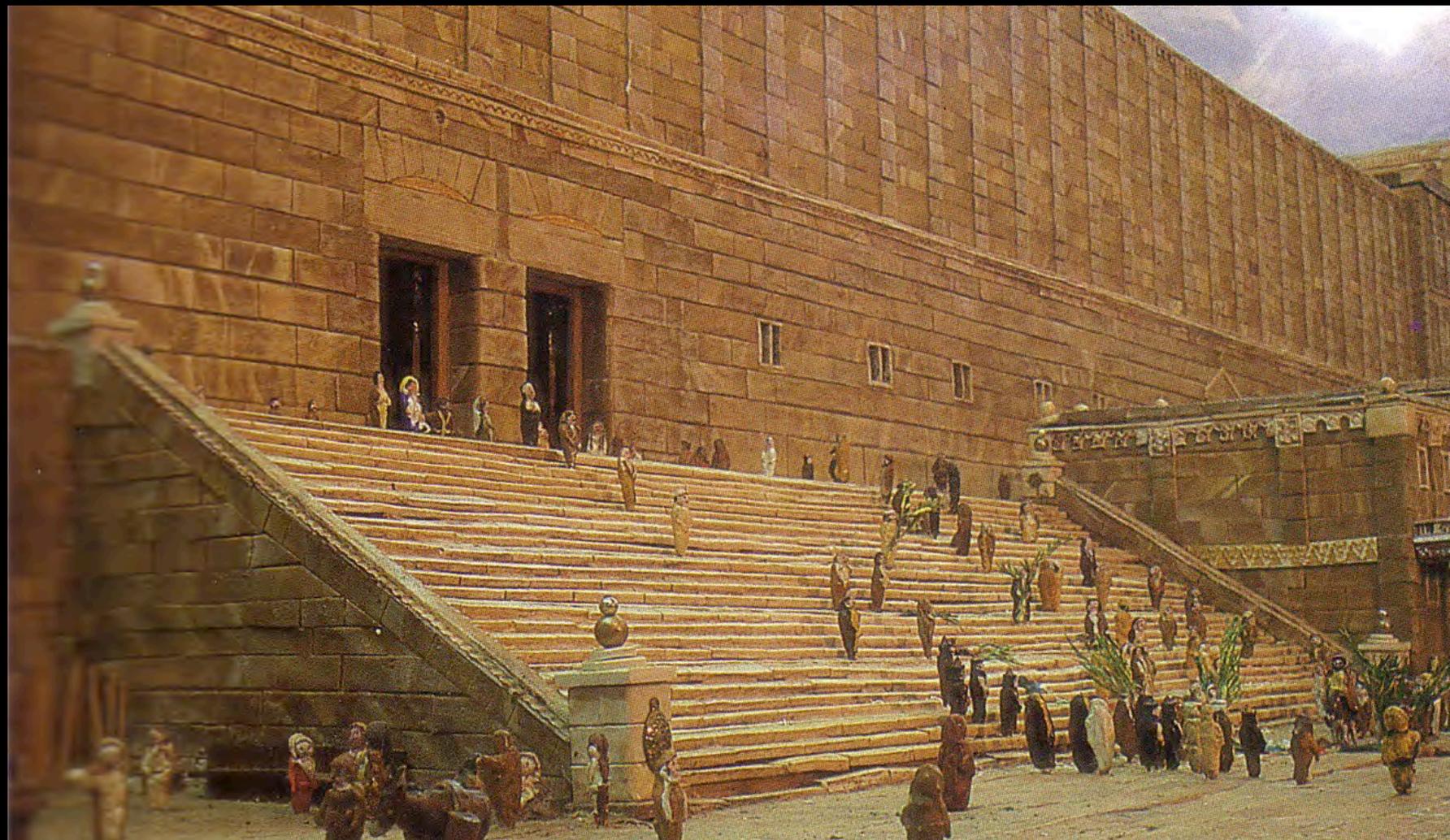
The East Wall of the Temple

Types of Masonry of the Temple Site

Types of Masonry of the Temple Site



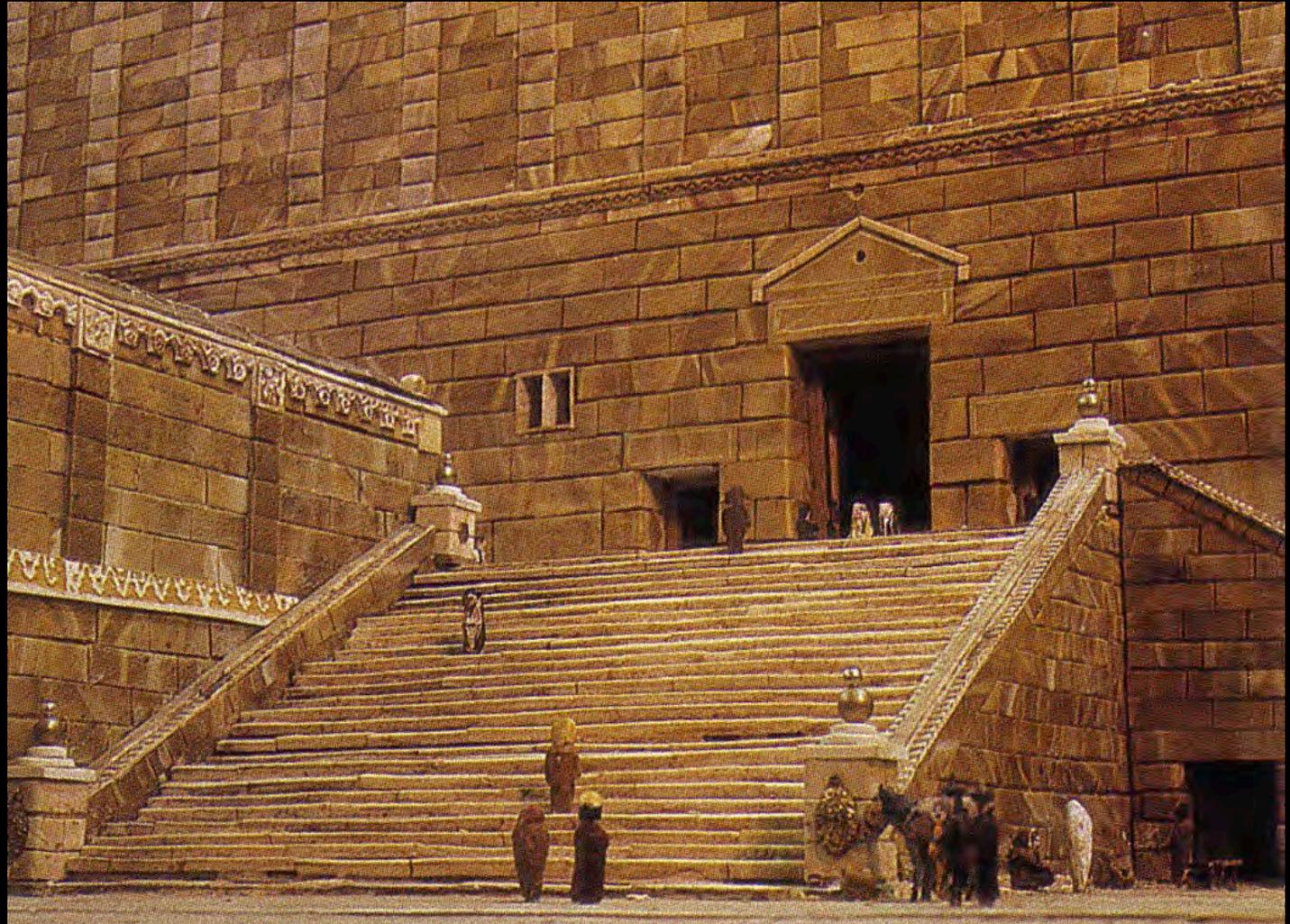
The Double Gate in the Southern Wall.
People entered by the right hand gate
and departed from the left.

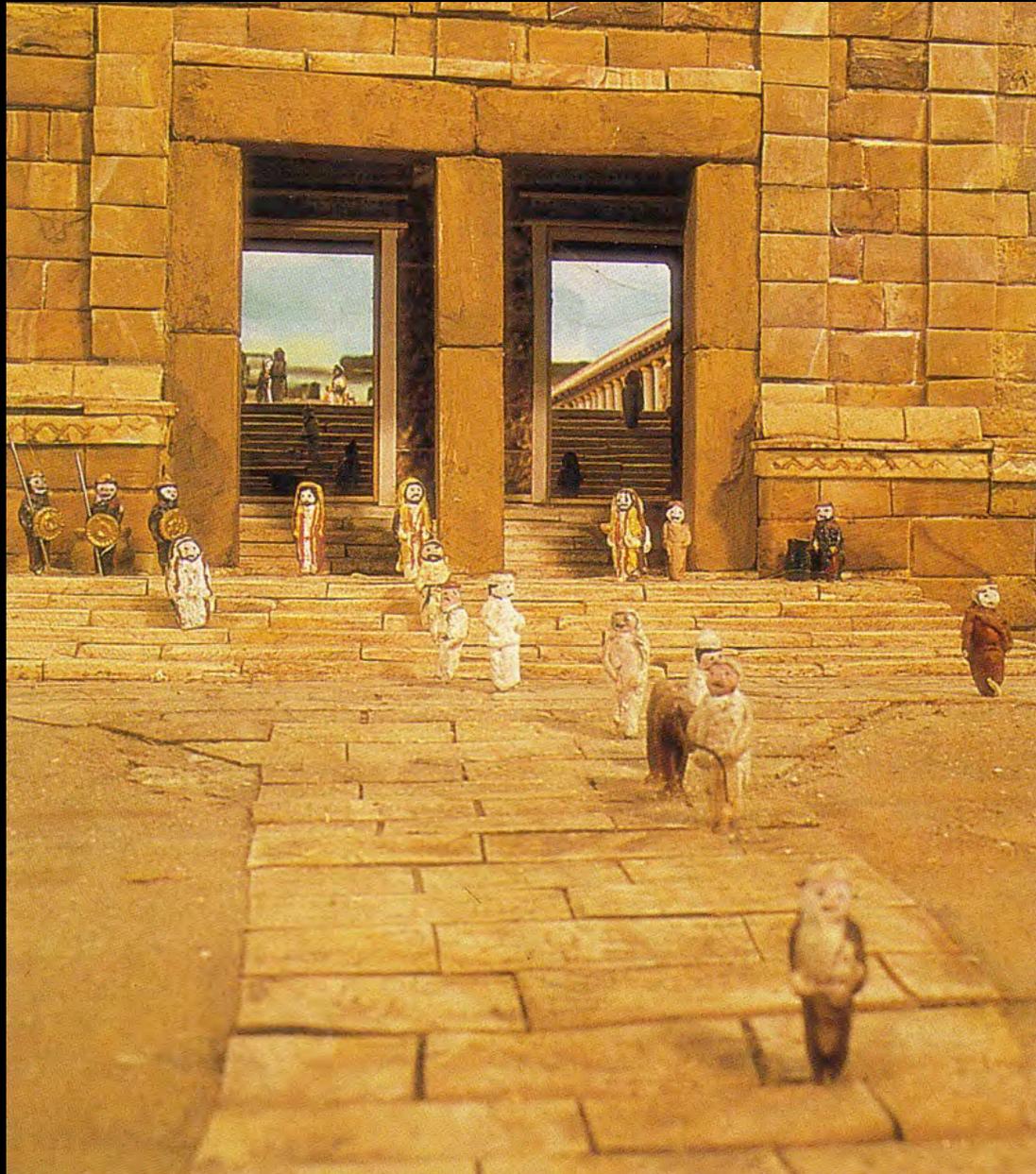




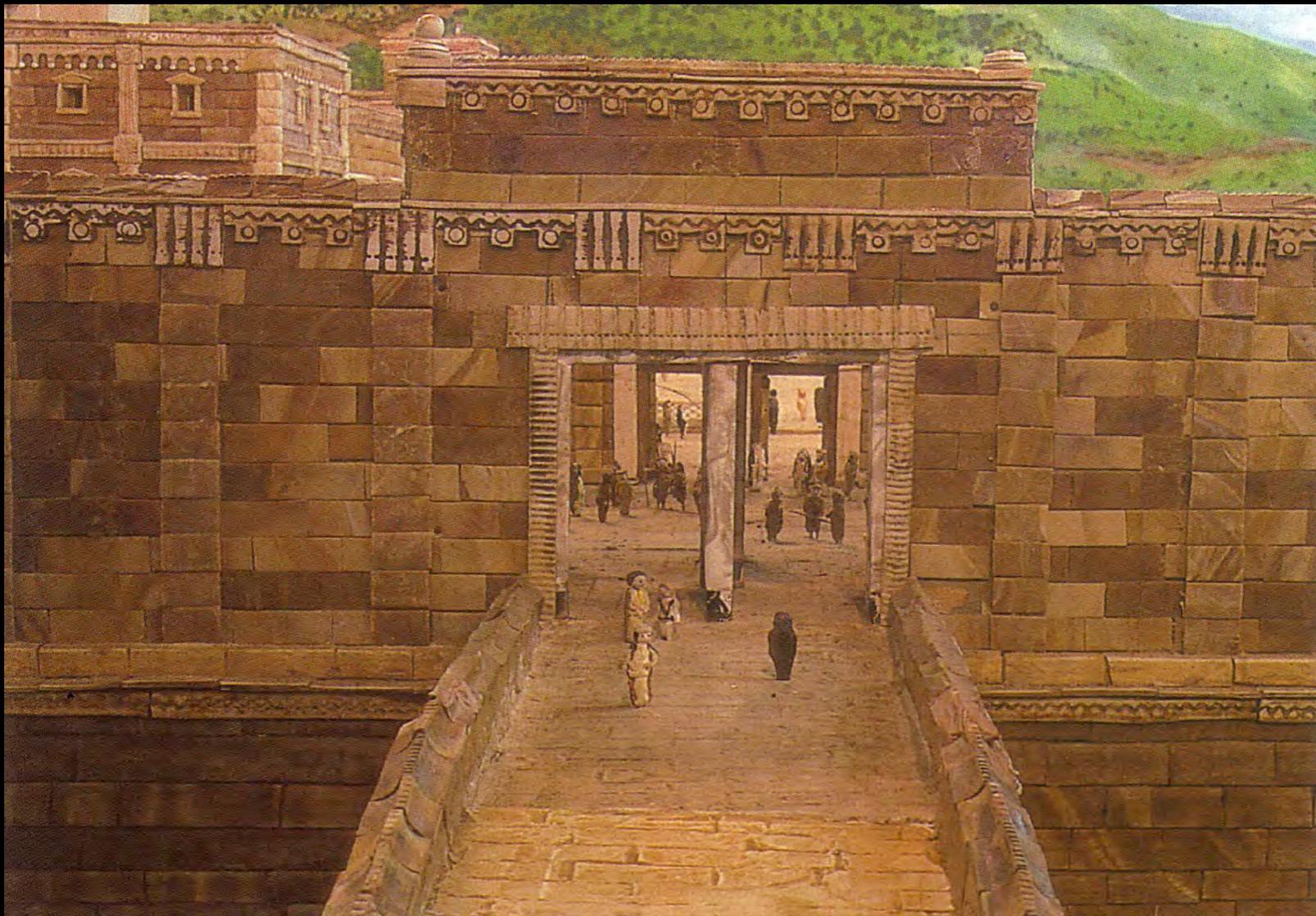
The domed passageway leading from the Double Gate into the outer courts.

The Triple Gate, used by the priests of the temple.





The Eastern,
or Shushan
Gate.

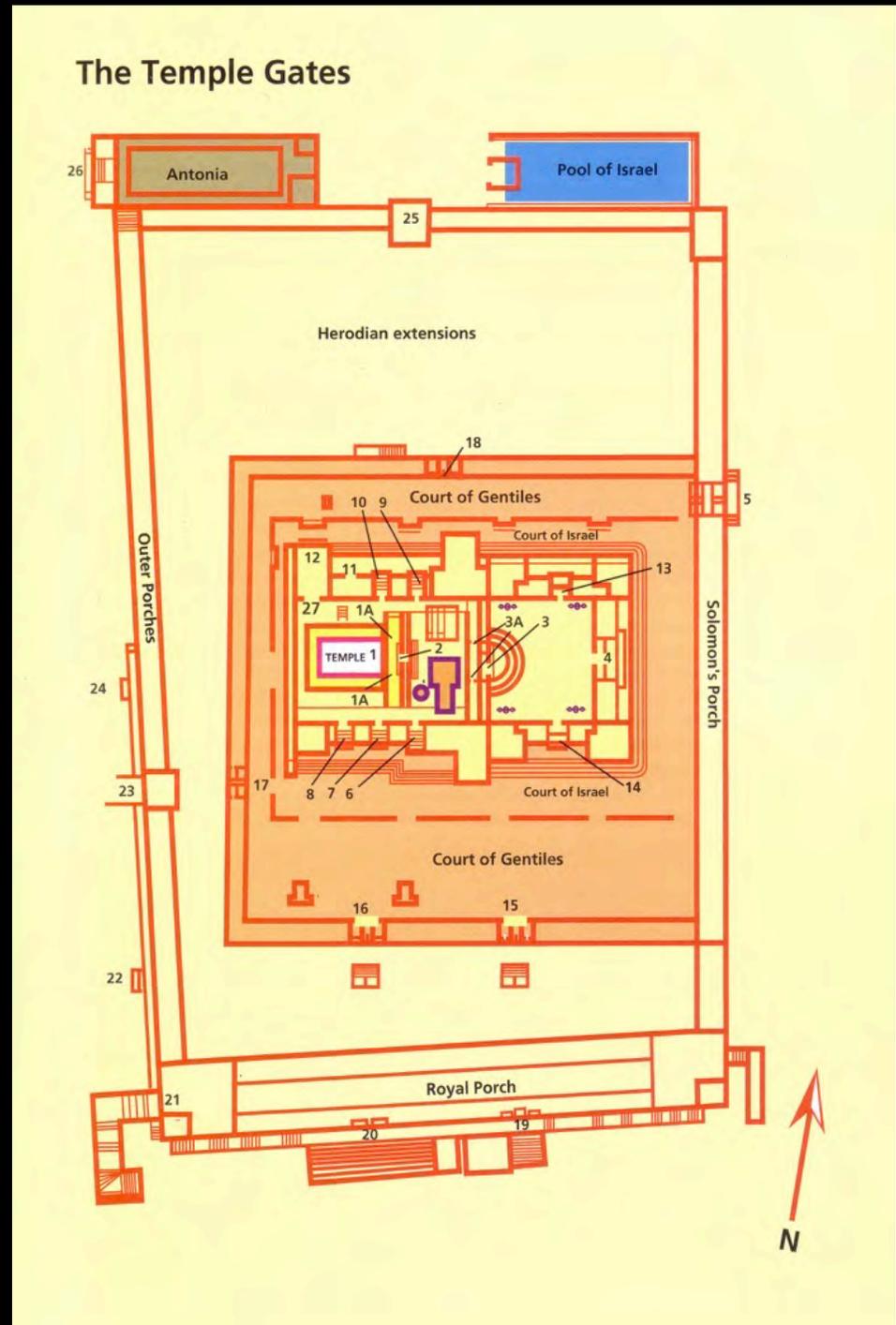


Wilson's Gate, A large entrance to the Western Porch.

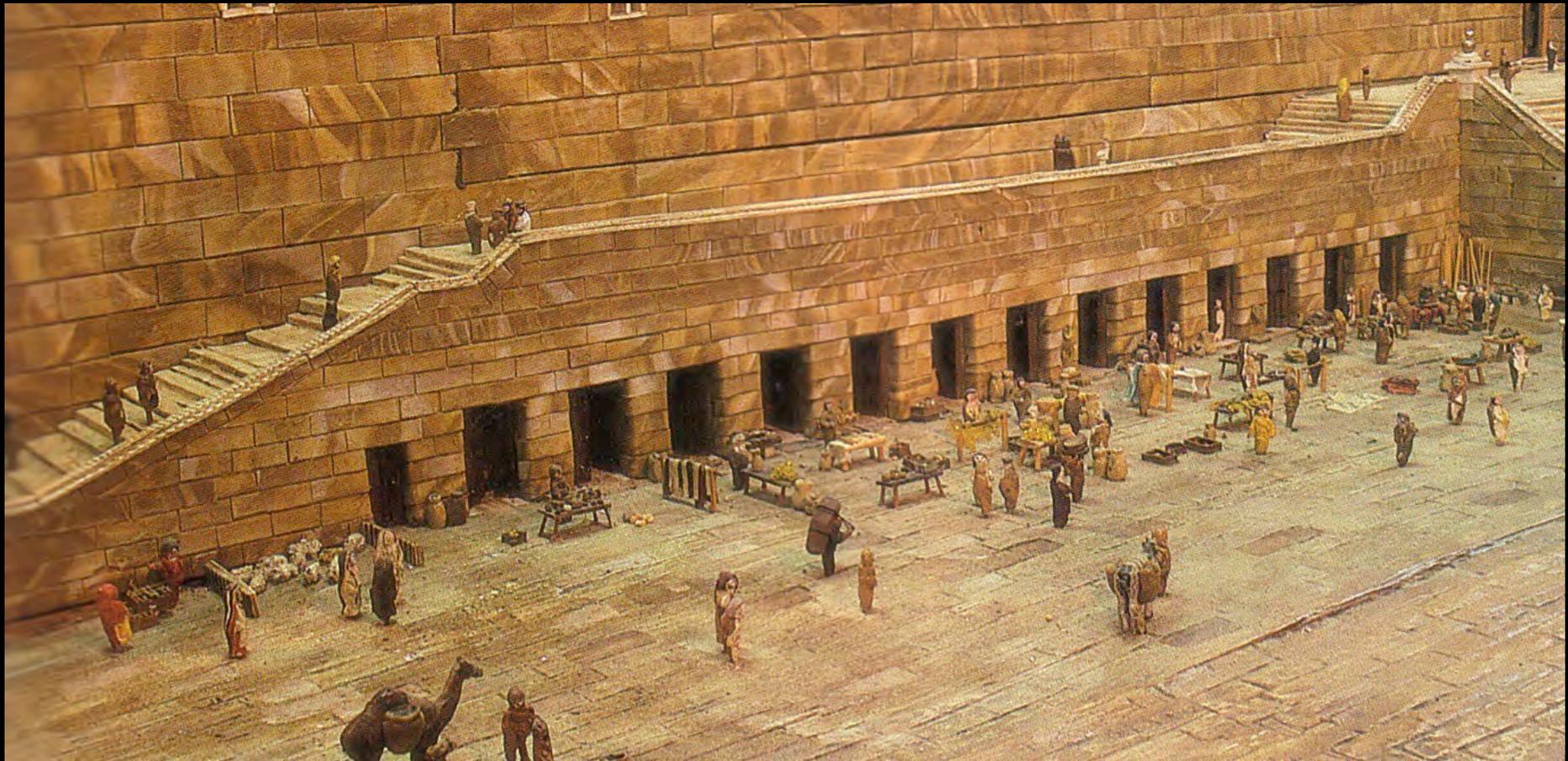


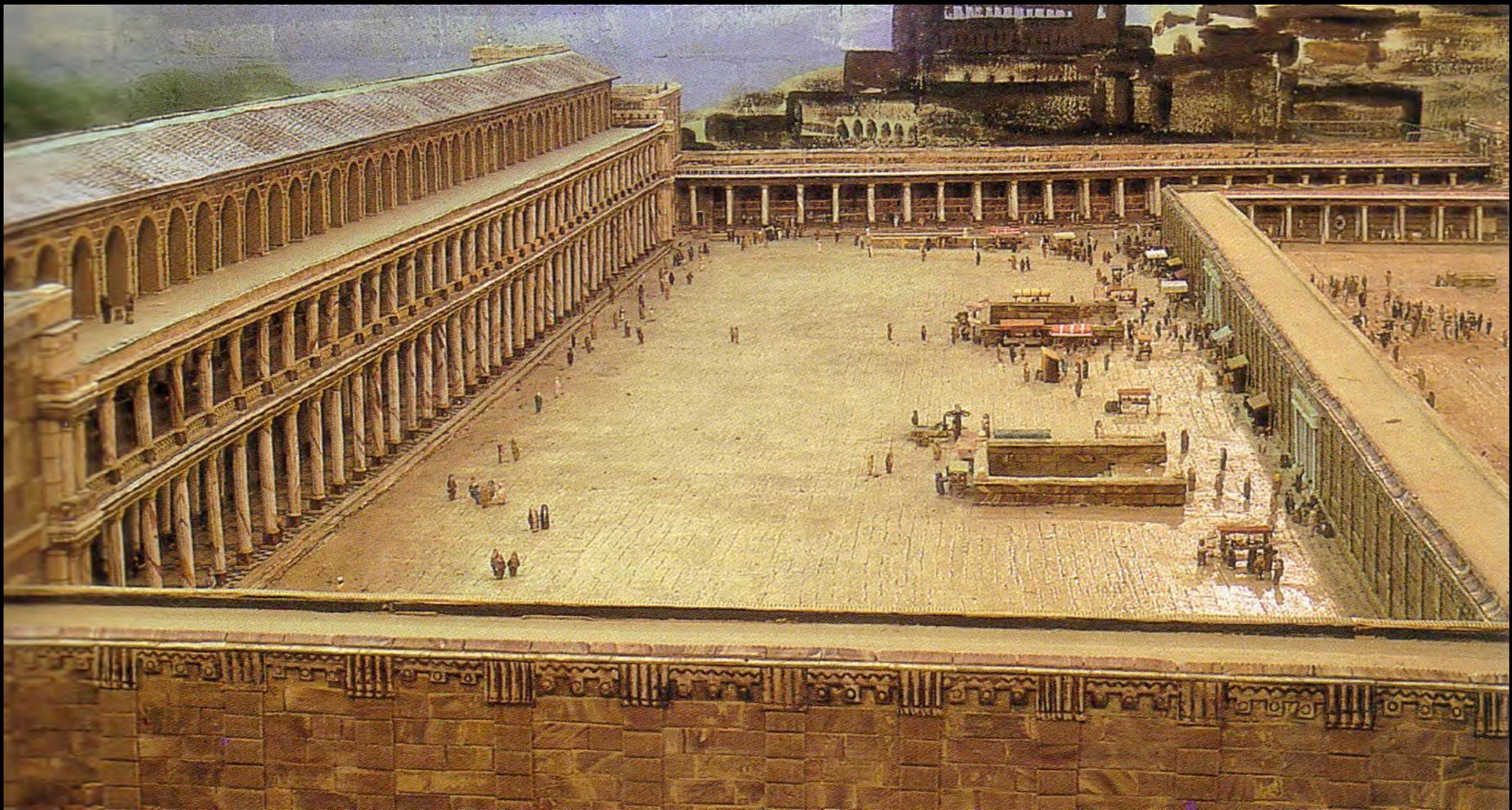
Wilson's Arch
which
supported the
bridge
spanning the
Tyropoeon
Valley

The Temple Gates



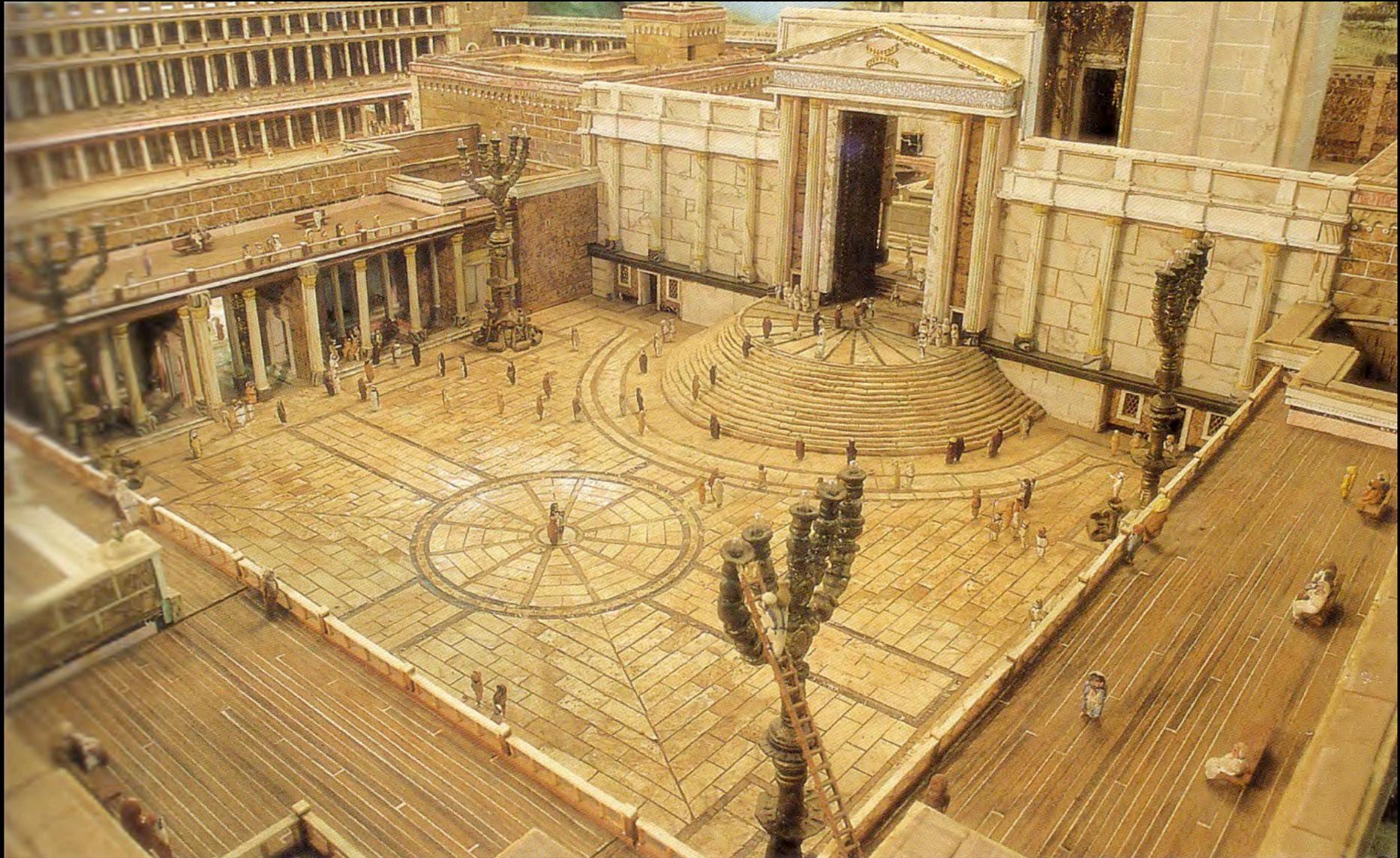
Market outside the Southern Wall



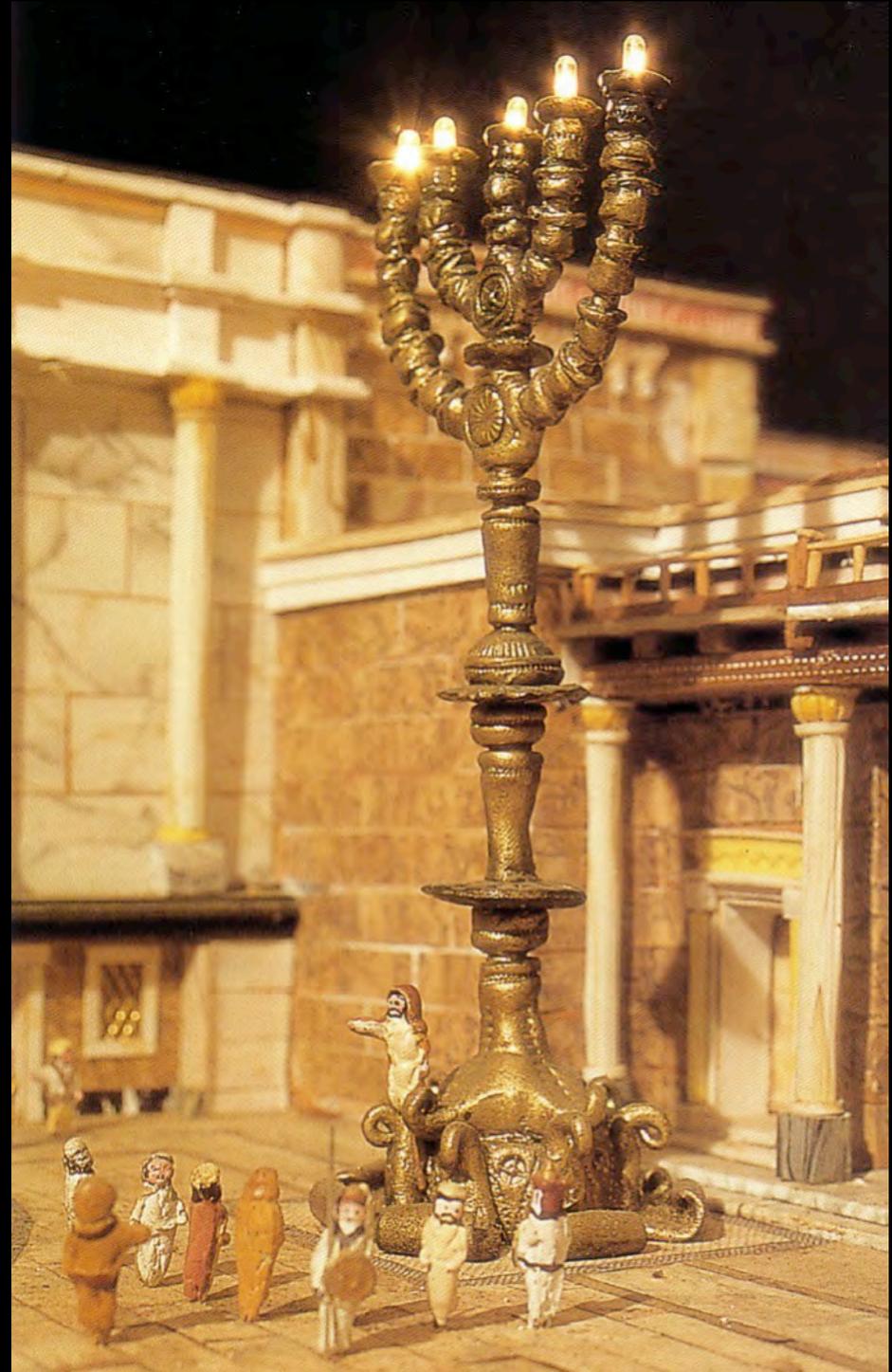


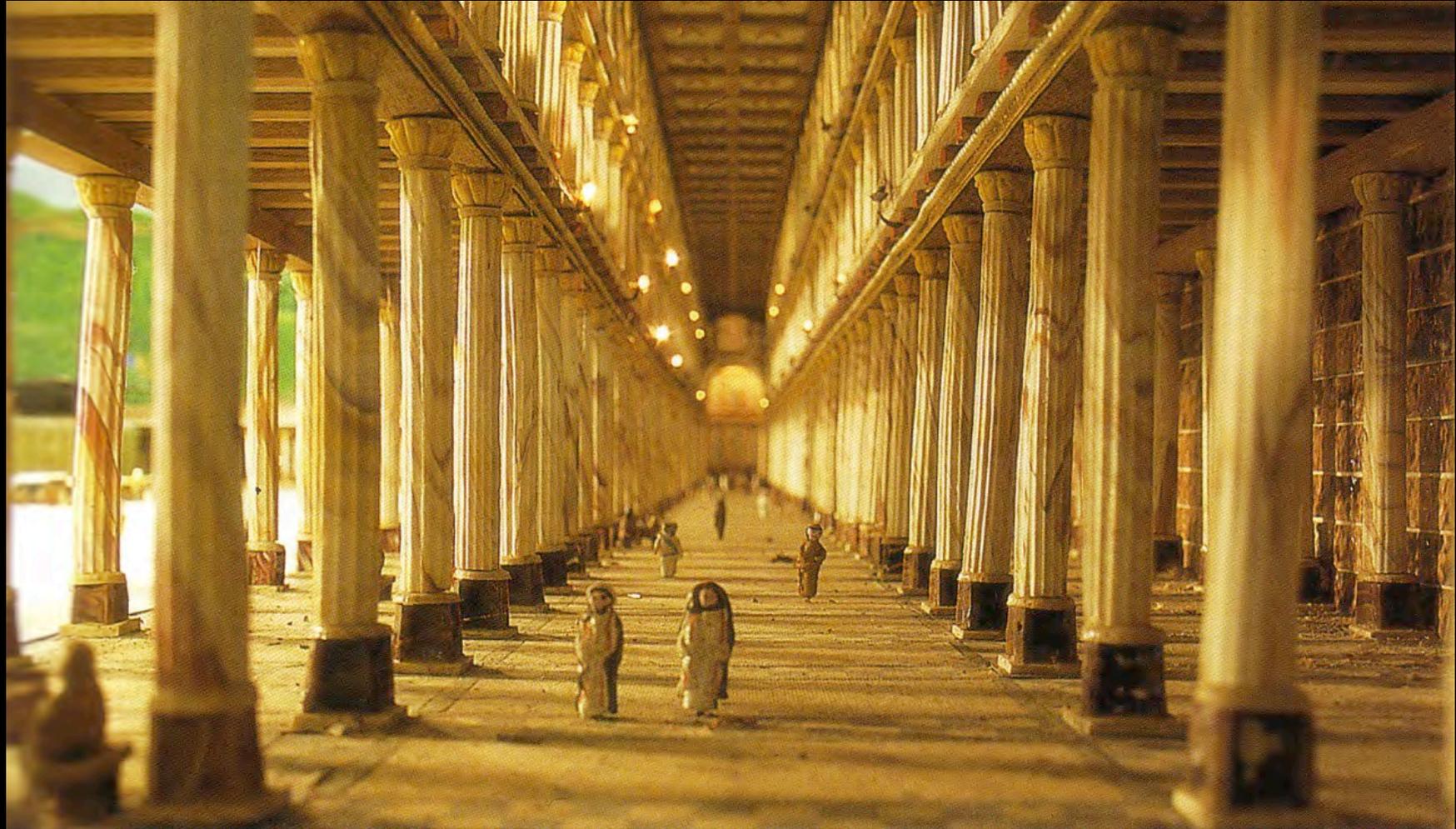
Southern outer courts as seen from
the east

Court of Women

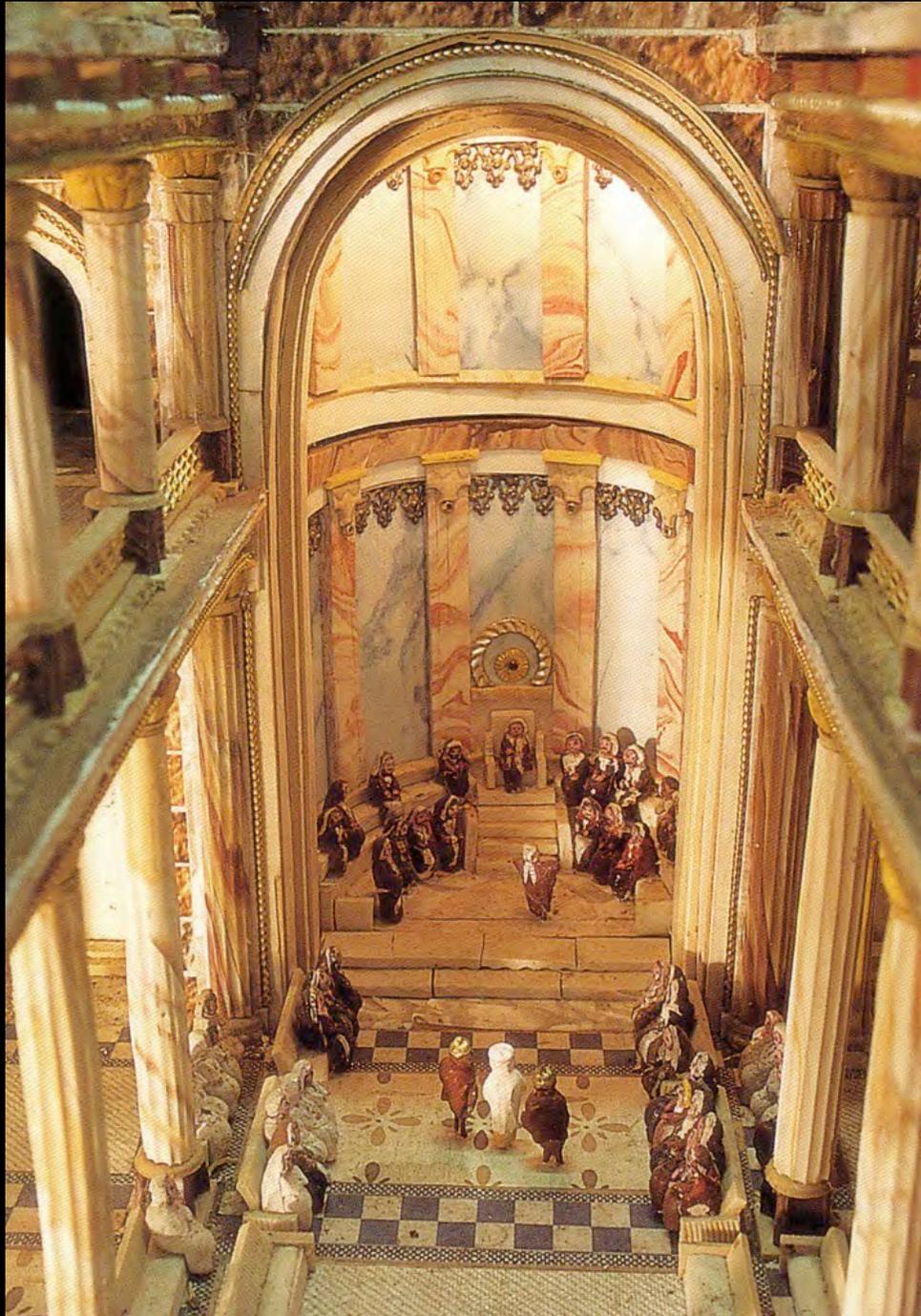


Golden Lampstand in the Court of Women



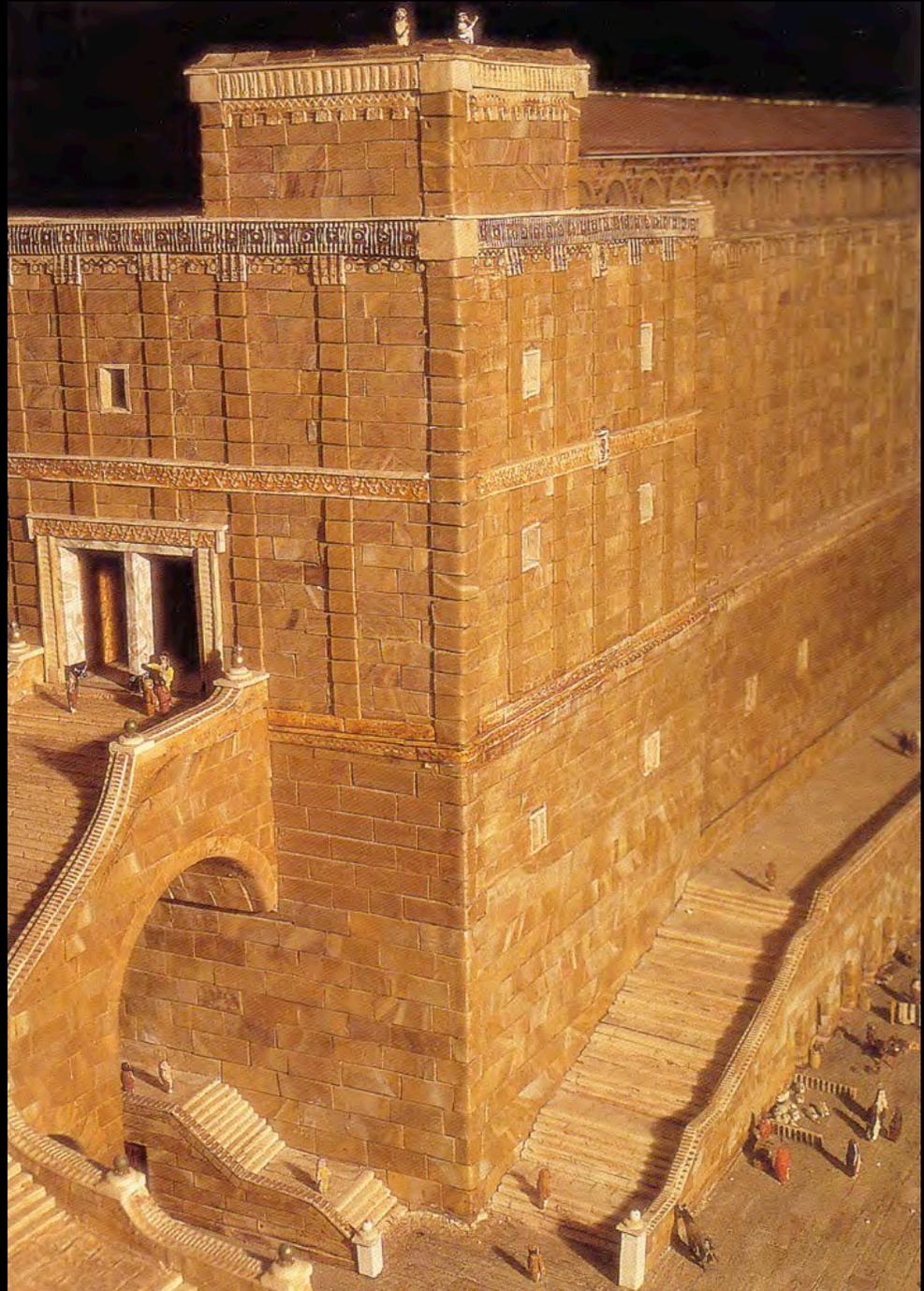


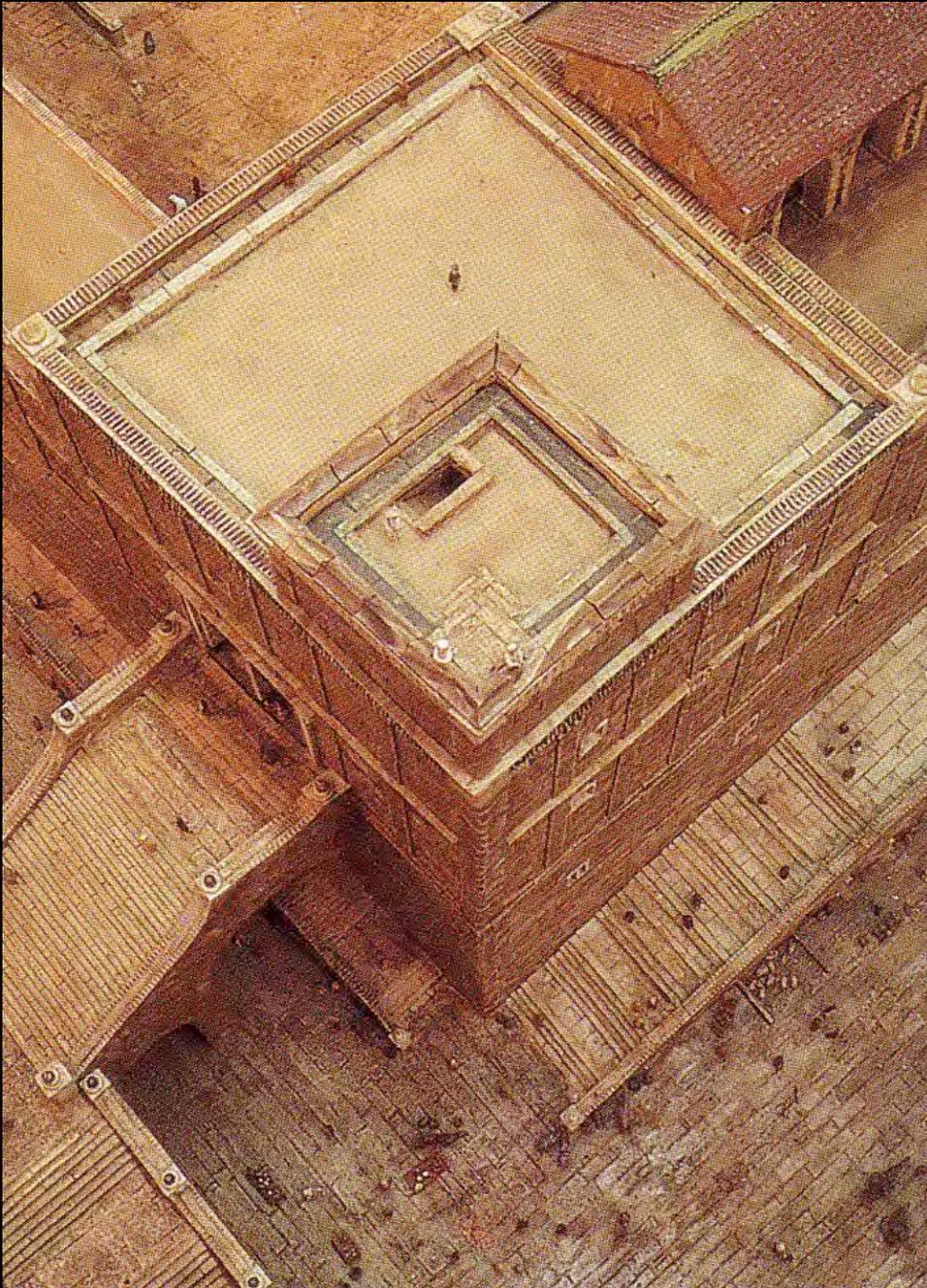
Inside the Royal Portico, or Stoa



Hall at the end
of the royal
portico where
the 71
Sanhedrin
members sat.

Southwest Corner of the Royal Portico

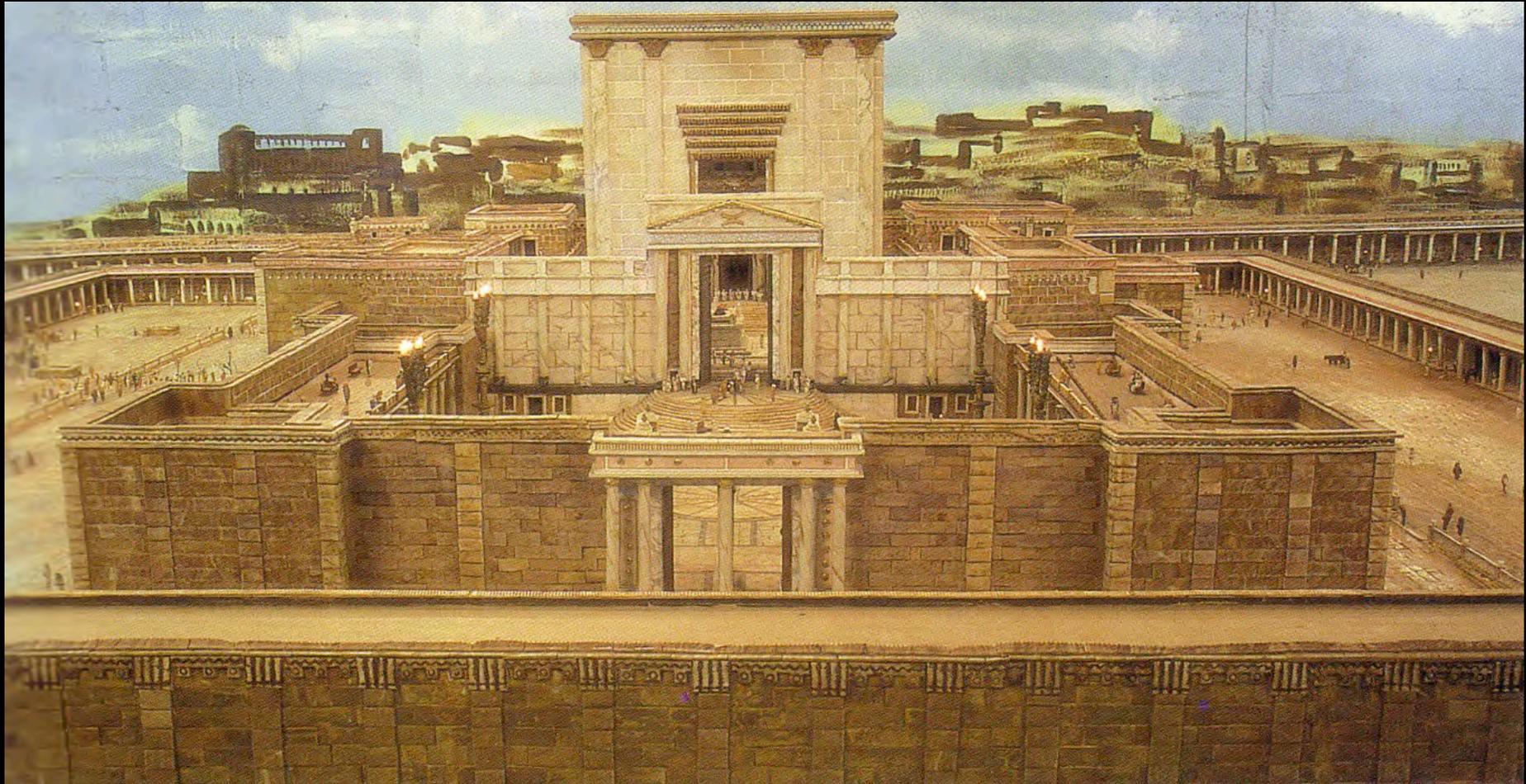




The Place of Trumpeting

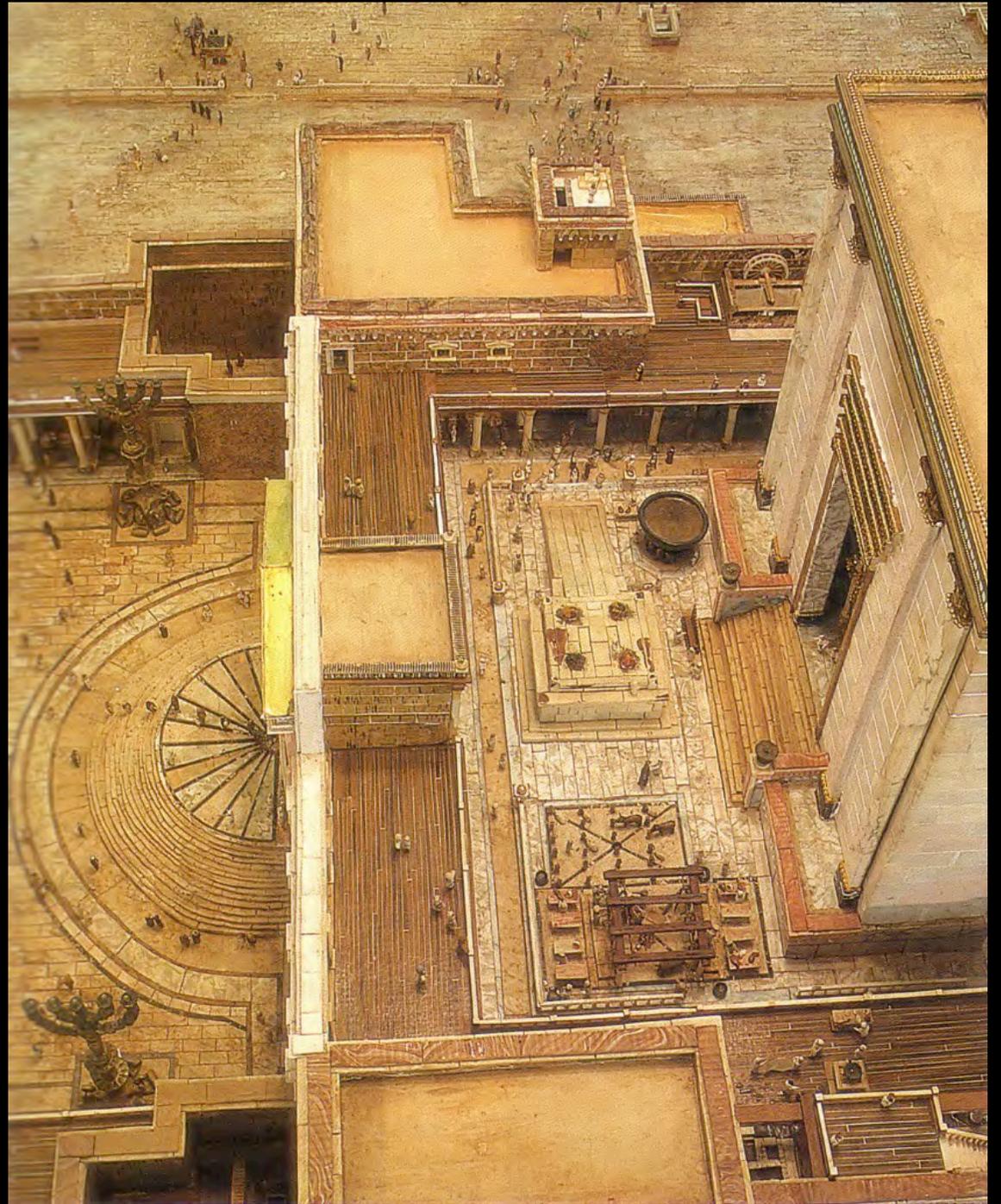
Inscription in Hebrew,
“to the place of trumpeting...”



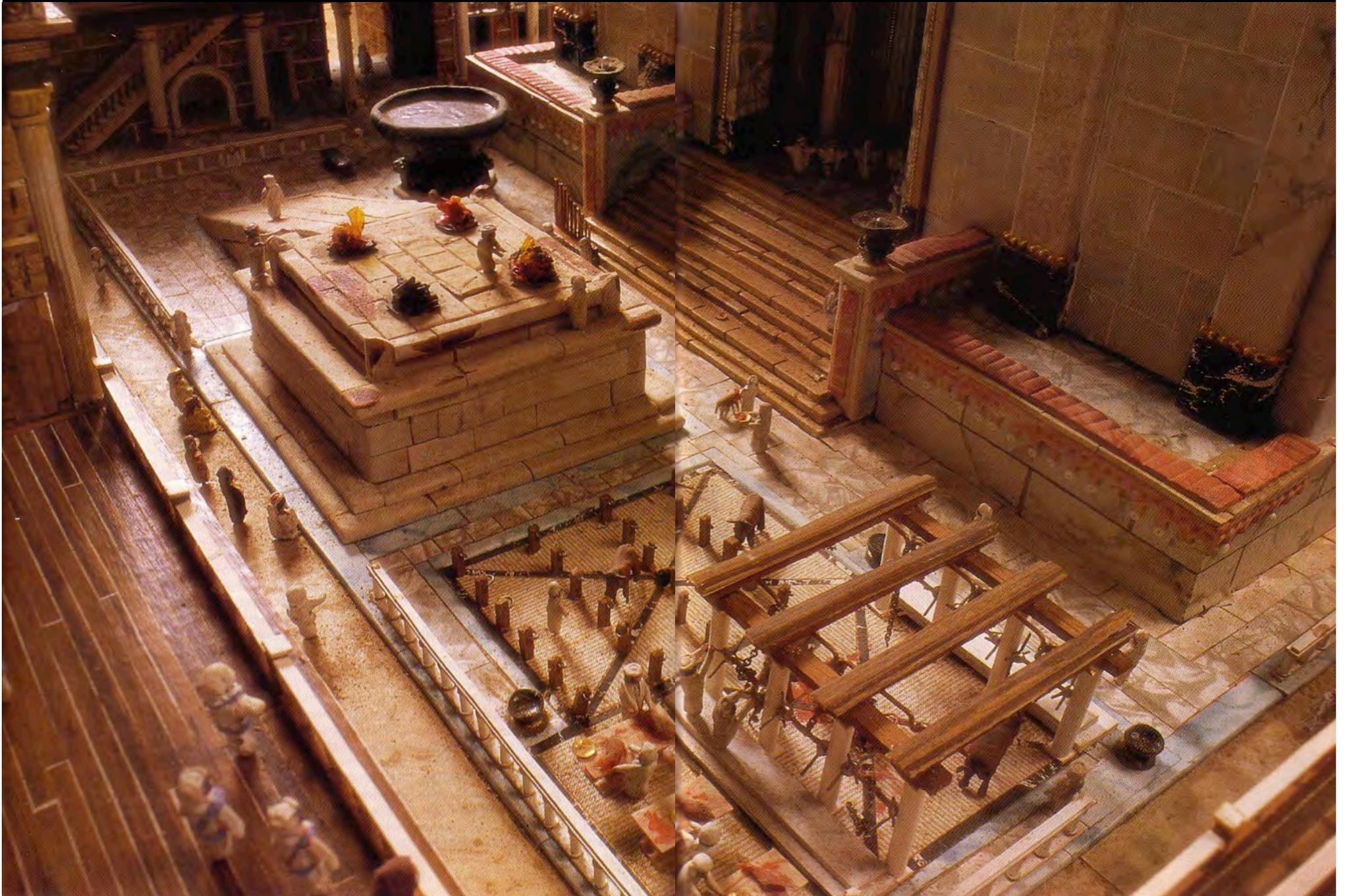


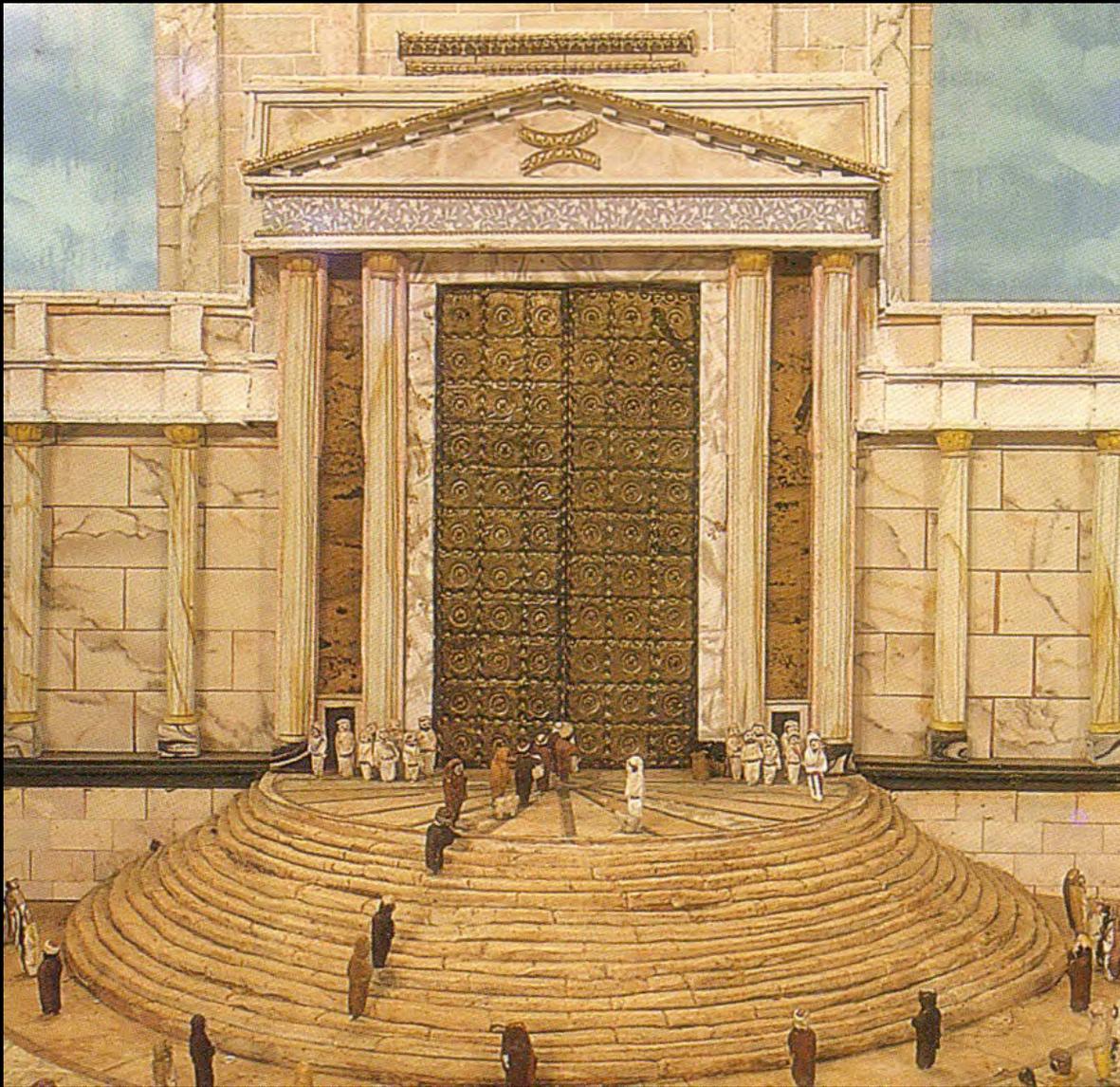
The Temple from the east

The Inner
Temple
Court and
the steps
leading to
the Nicanor
Gate

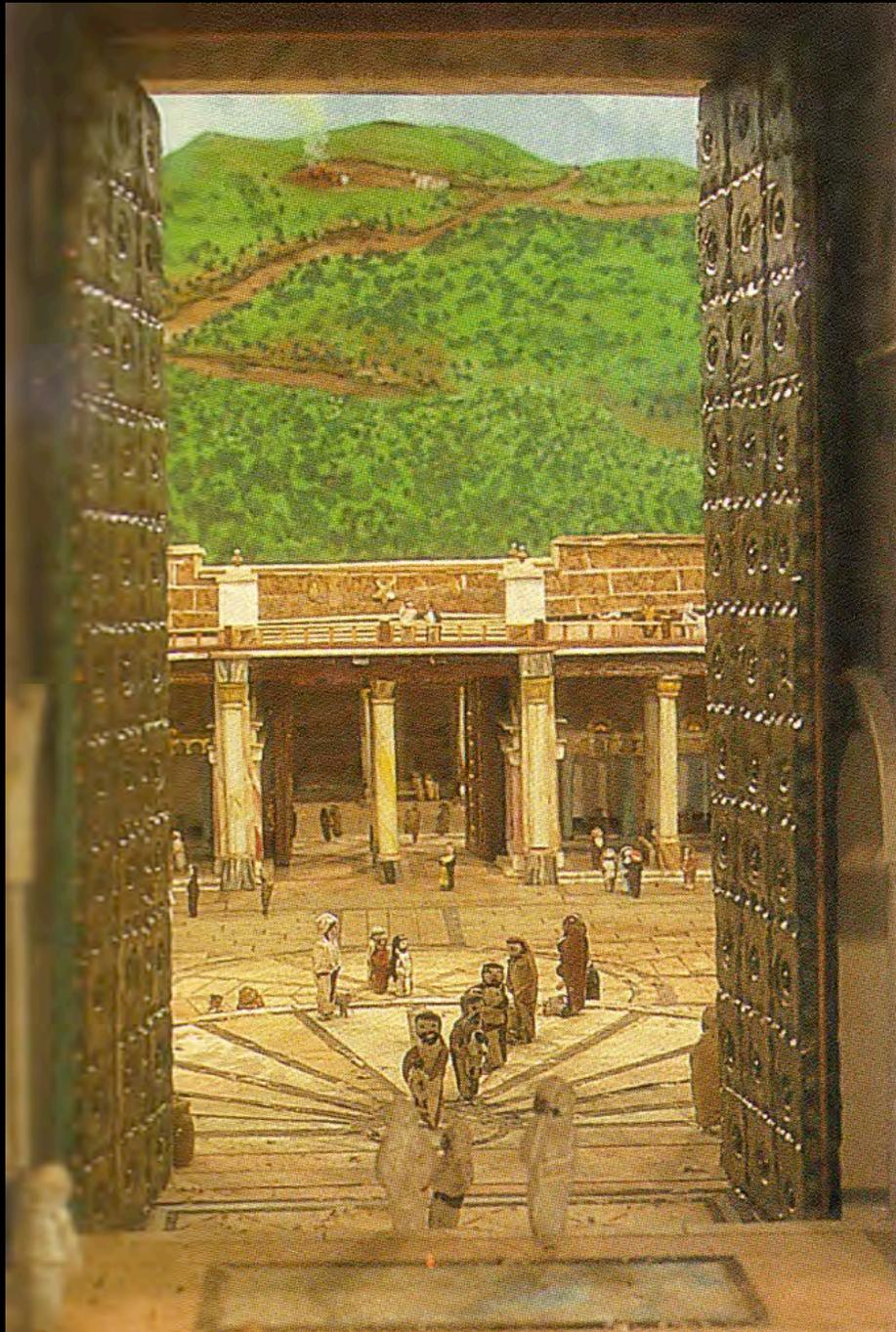


The Court of the Priests



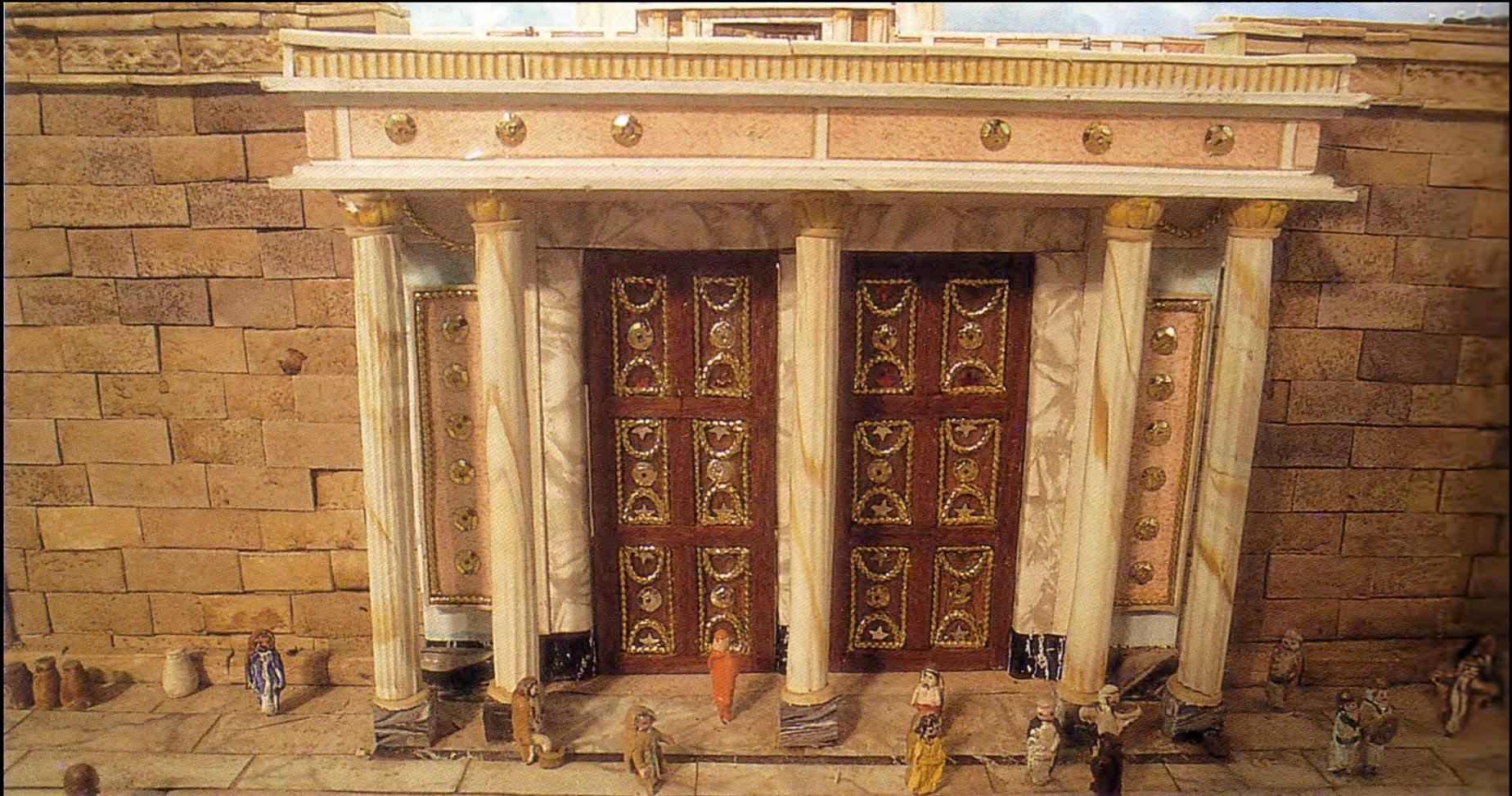


The doors of
the Nicanor
Gate



View of the
Mount of Olives
from the
Nicanor gate

The Gate of the Pure and Just Leading to the Court of Women





The Beth-Moked Gate,
Entrance to the
Chamber of Hearth

The Hulda Gate where the priests enter





The traders outside the Hulda Gate

The Gate of Music where Temple musicians sometimes stood during festivals

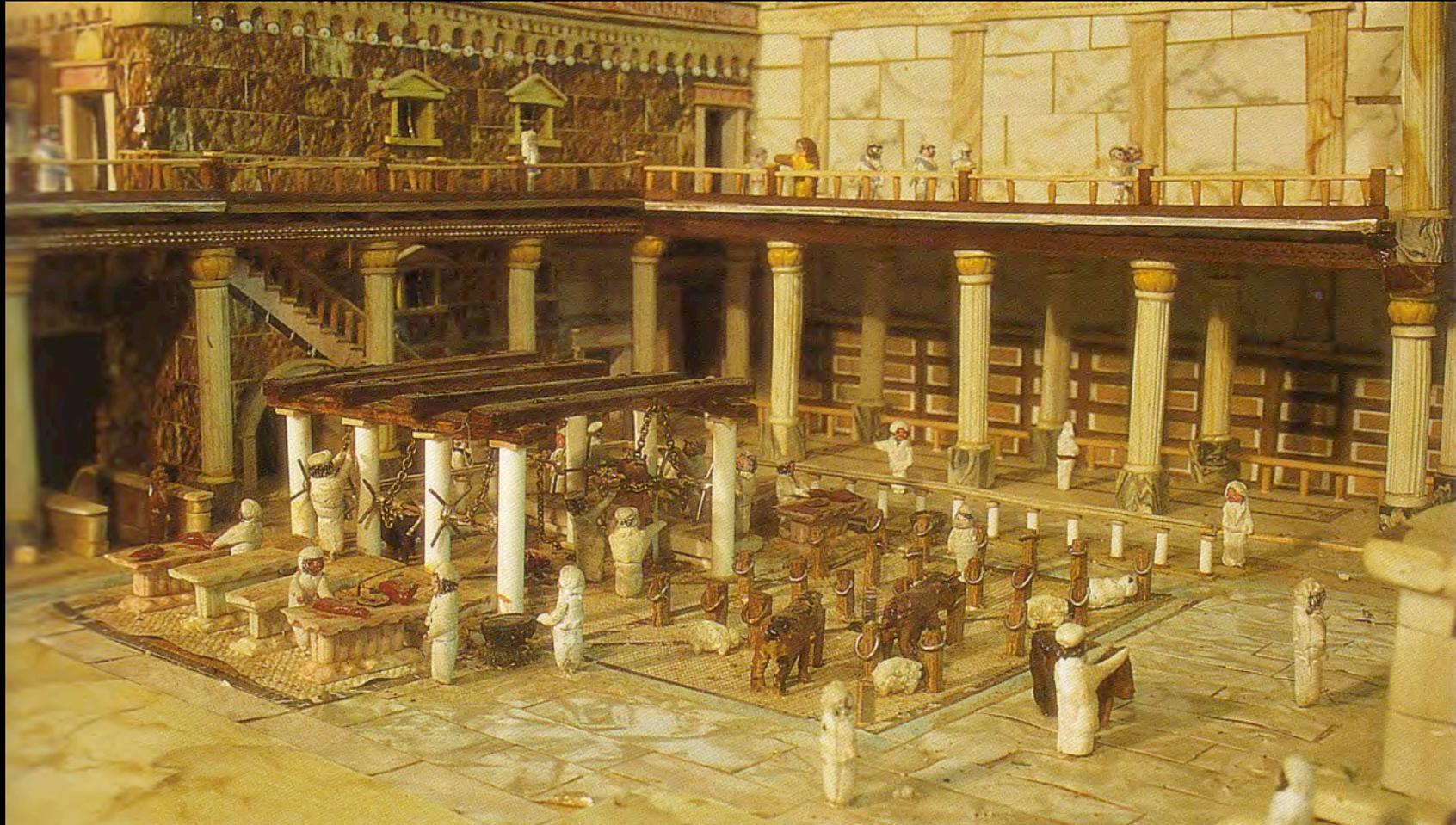




The Great
Gates leading
to the temple
sanctuary
where only
priests could
enter

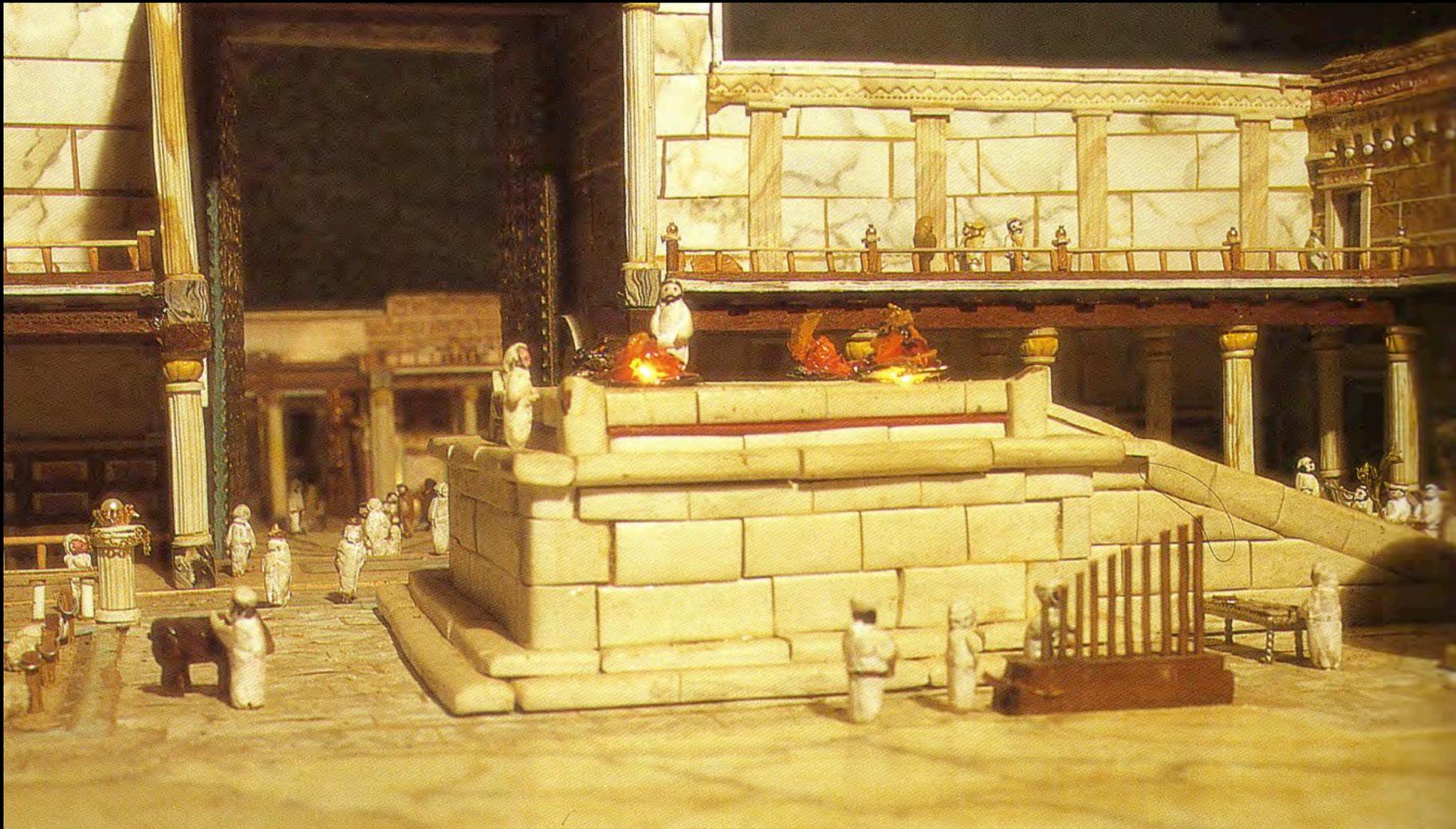
The Woman's Gate





The Place of Slaughter, where animals were prepared for sacrifice

Court of the Priests: the great altar of sacrifice





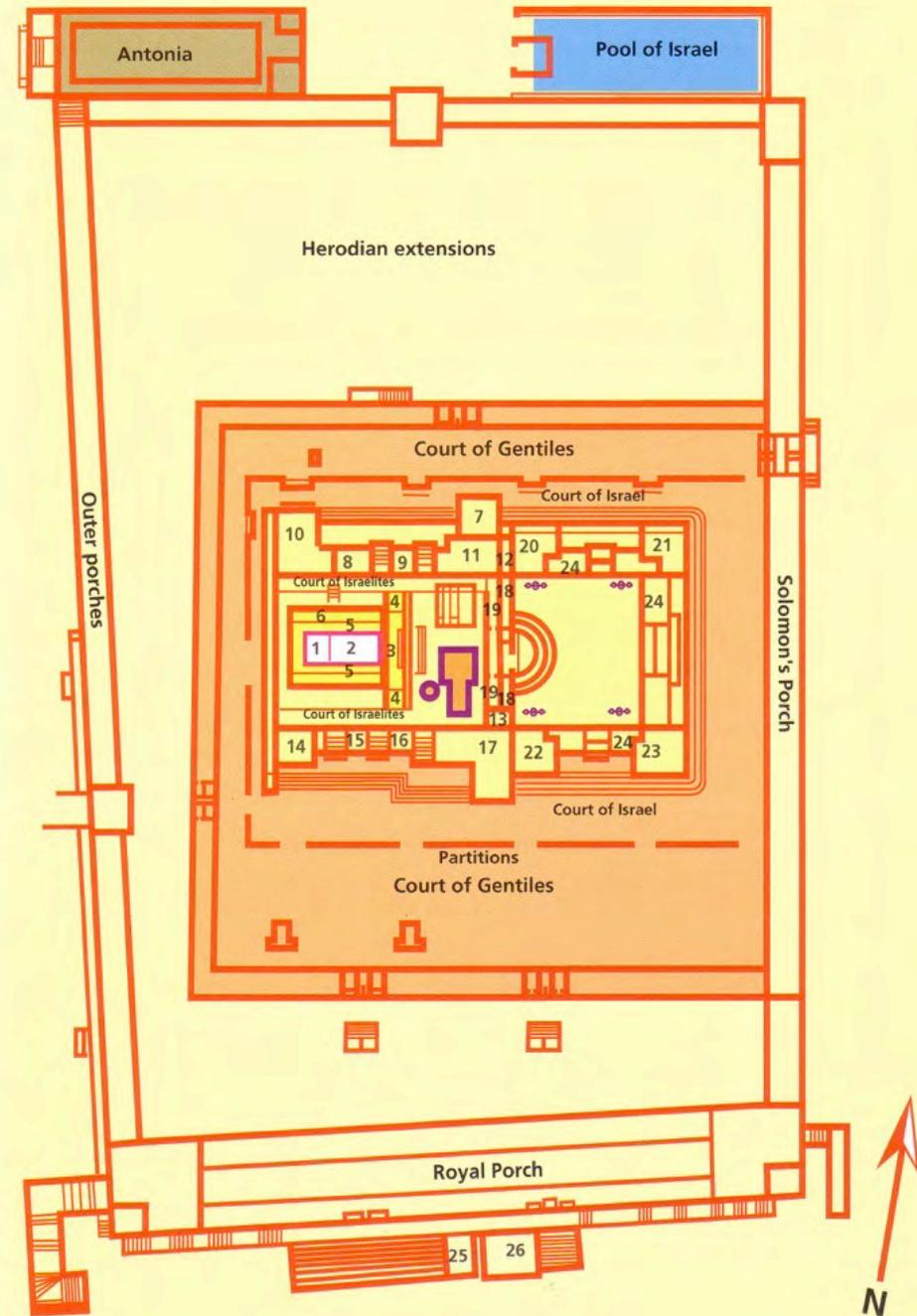
An underground room in the
priests' Chamber of Hearth

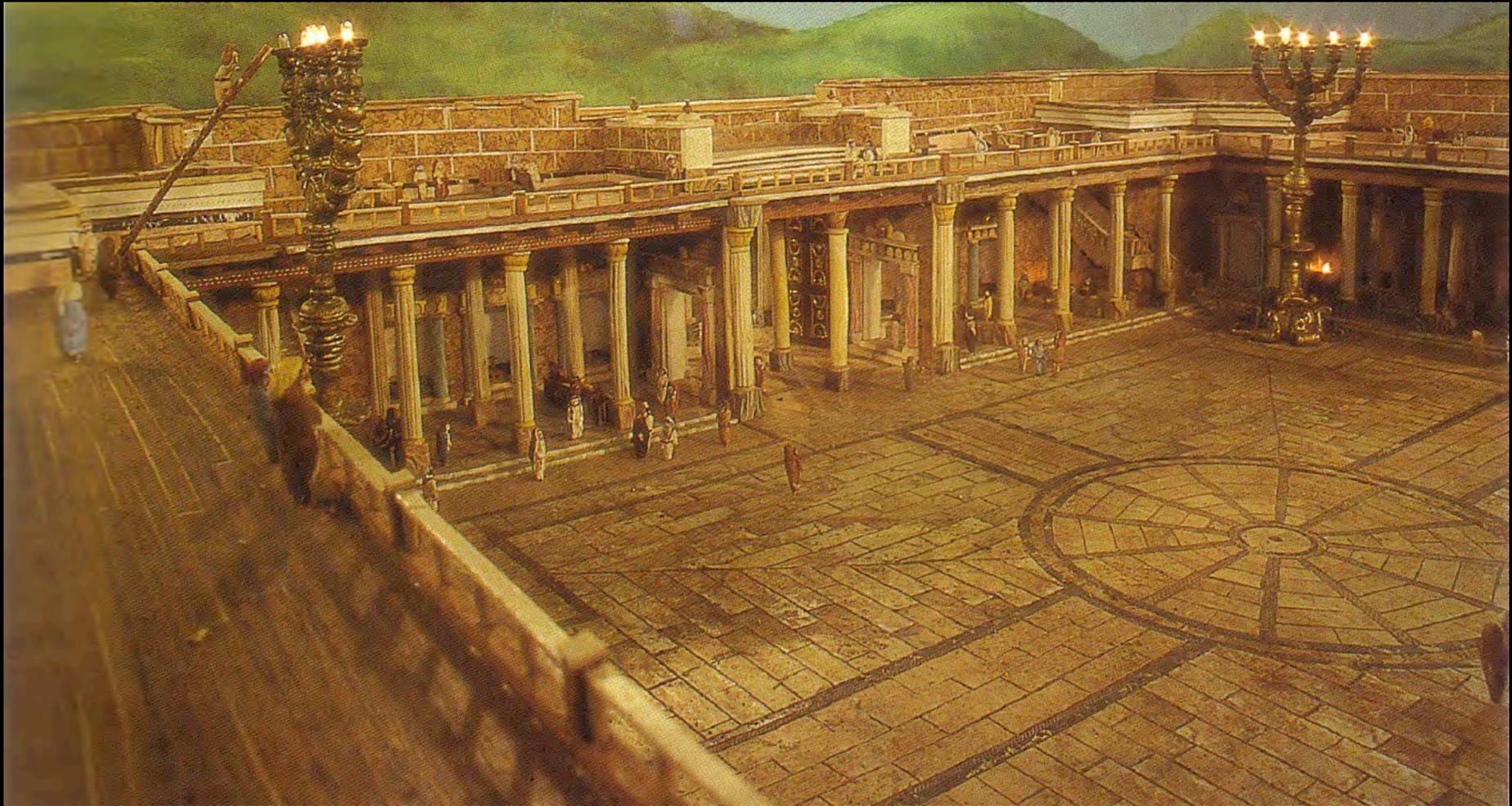
The great basin in the Court of the Priests



Temple Chambers Above Ground

Temple Chambers above ground

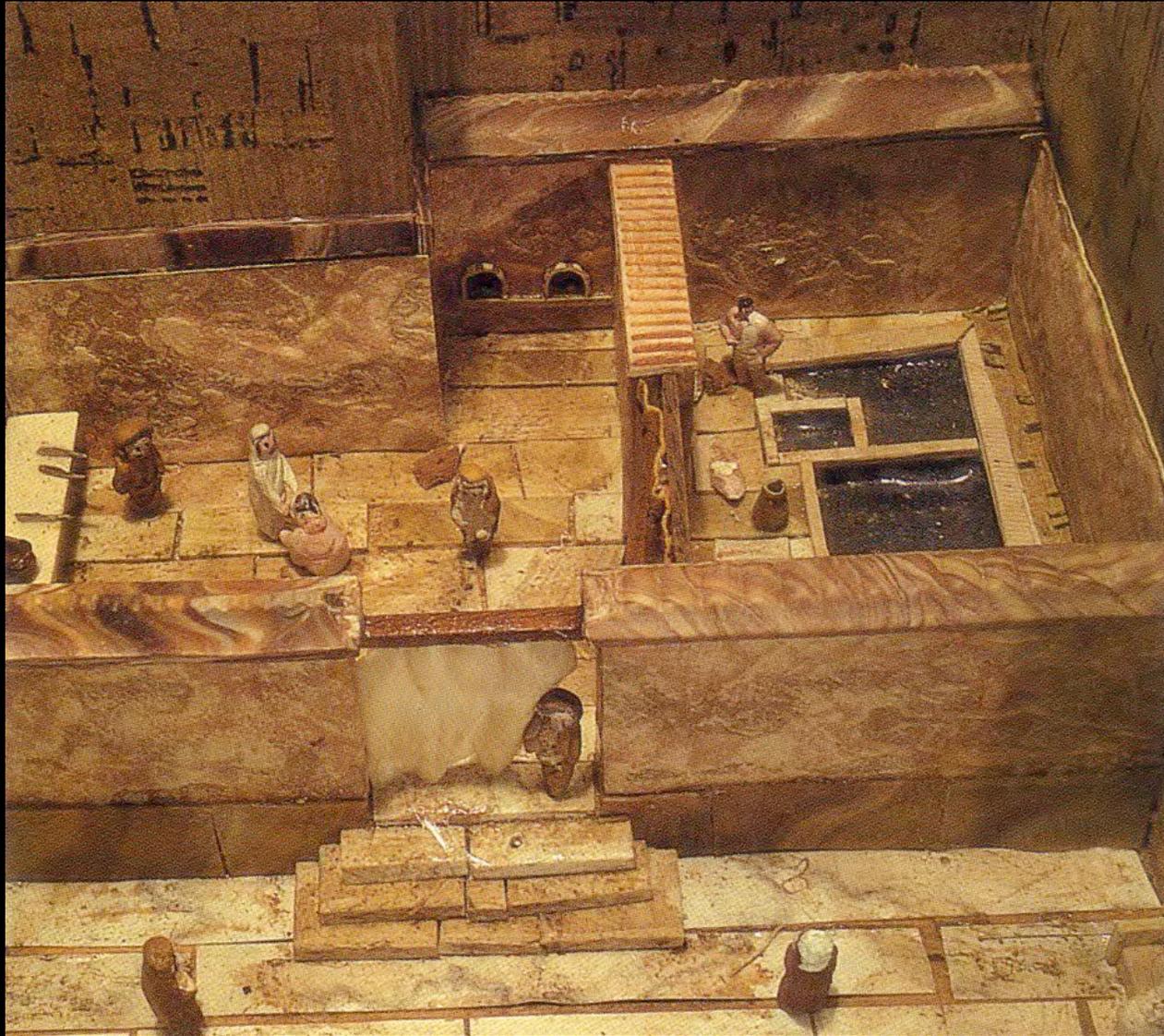




The Court of Women: the farthest women could go in the temple

The Chamber of Oil and Wine





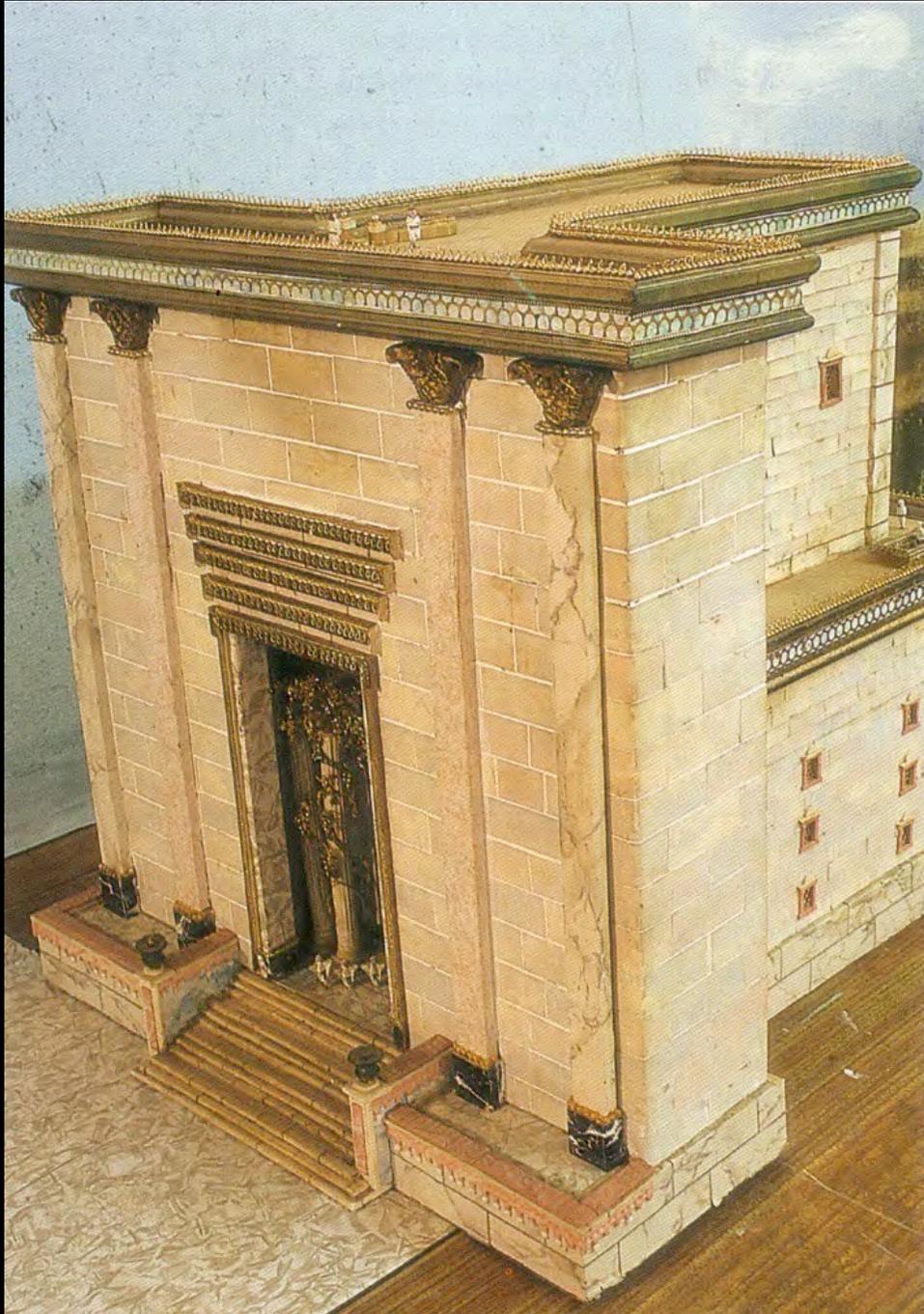
The Chamber of the Leper

The Chamber of Wood

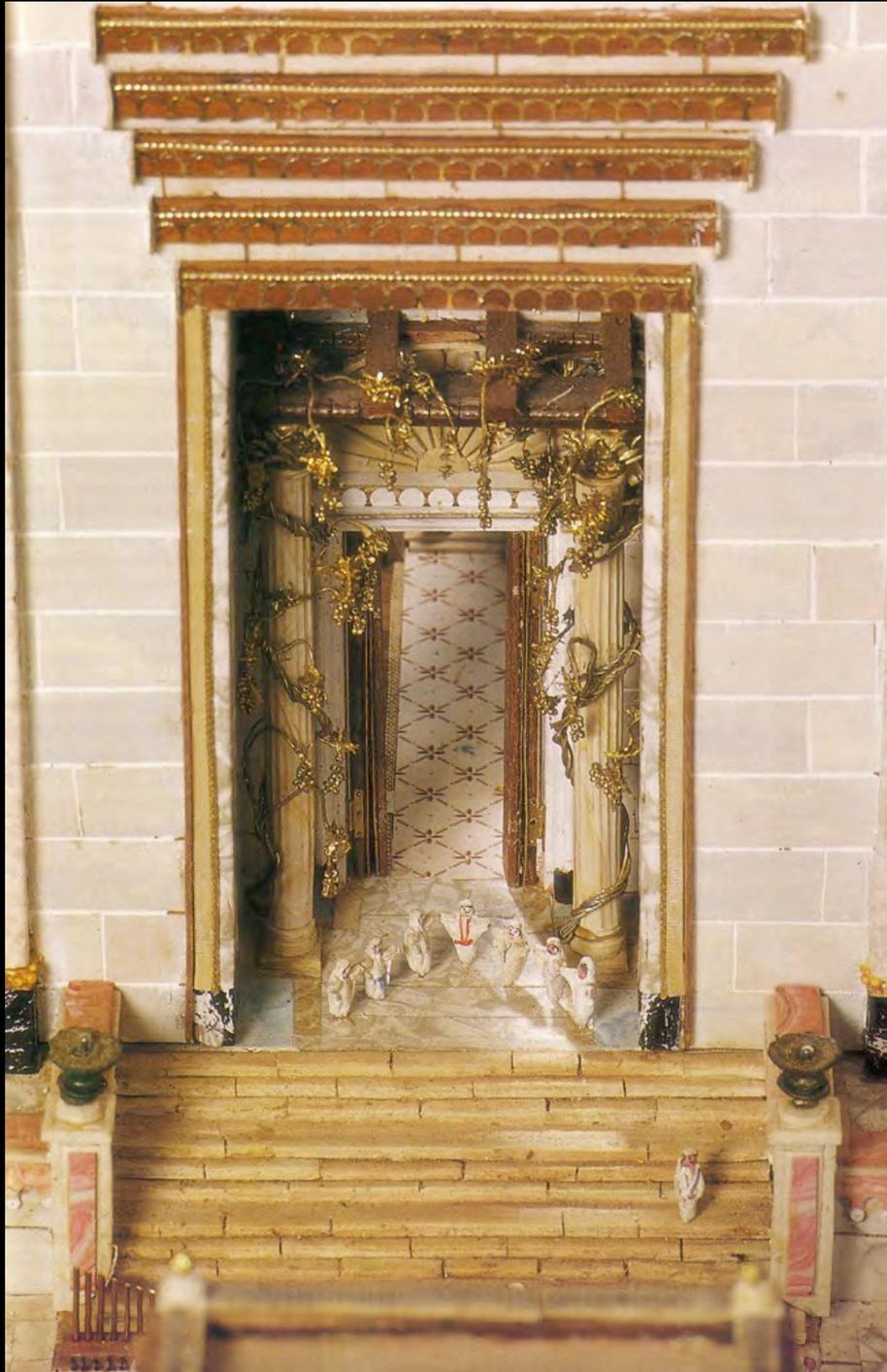


The Nazirite Chamber

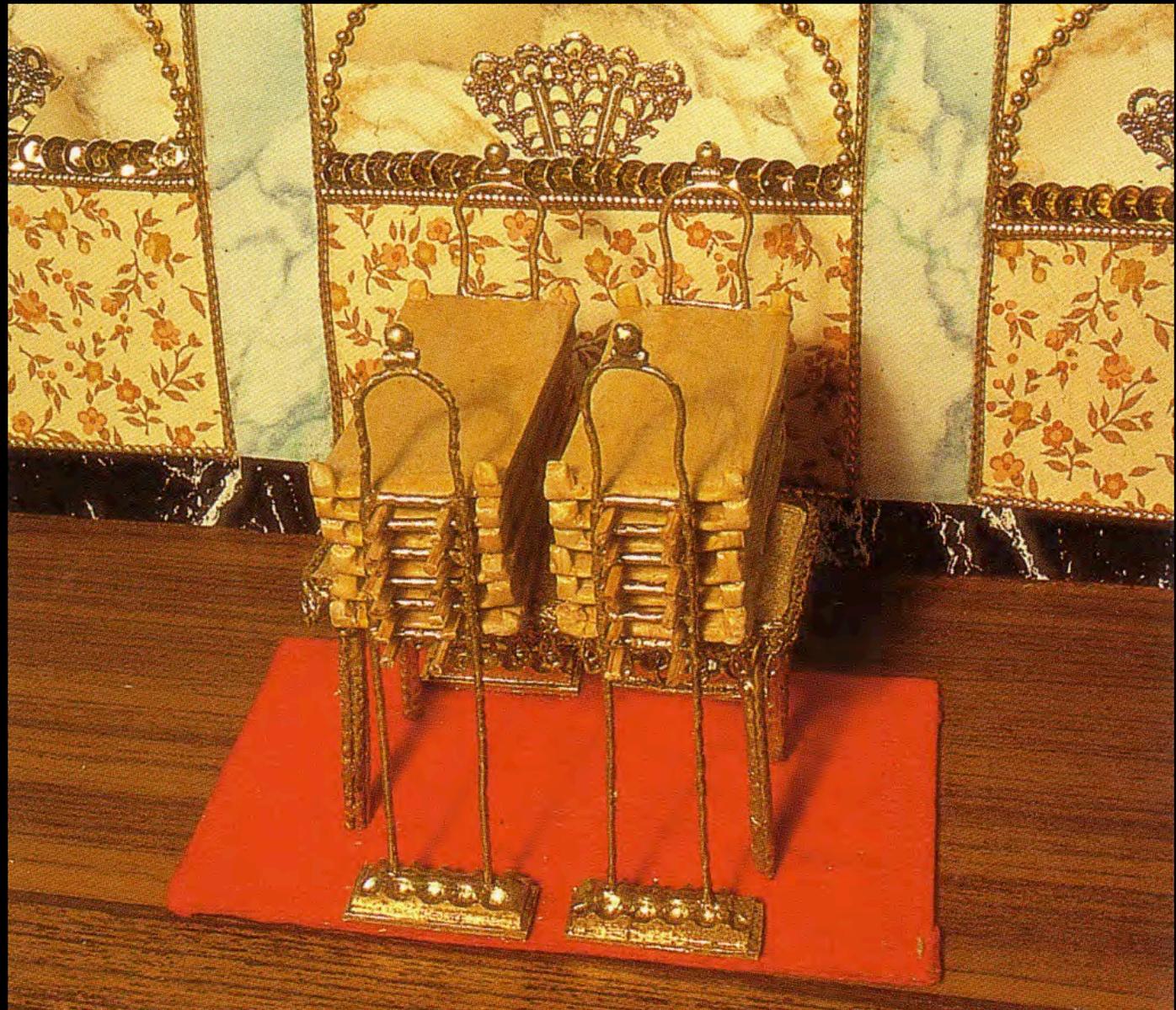




The Temple Sanctuary



The Main Doors into the Sanctuary



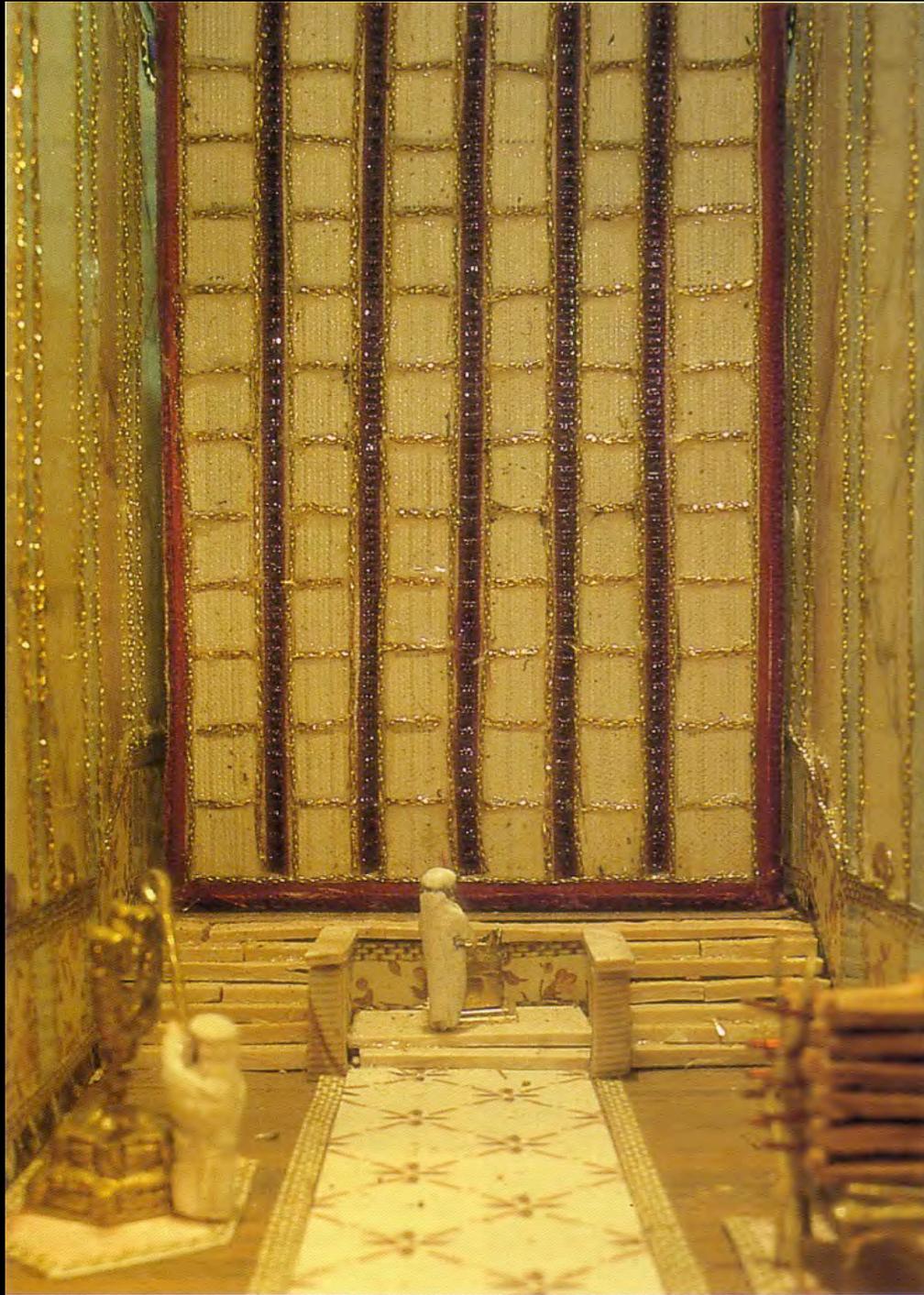
The Table of Showbread

The Seven-Branched Lampstand



The Altar of Incense



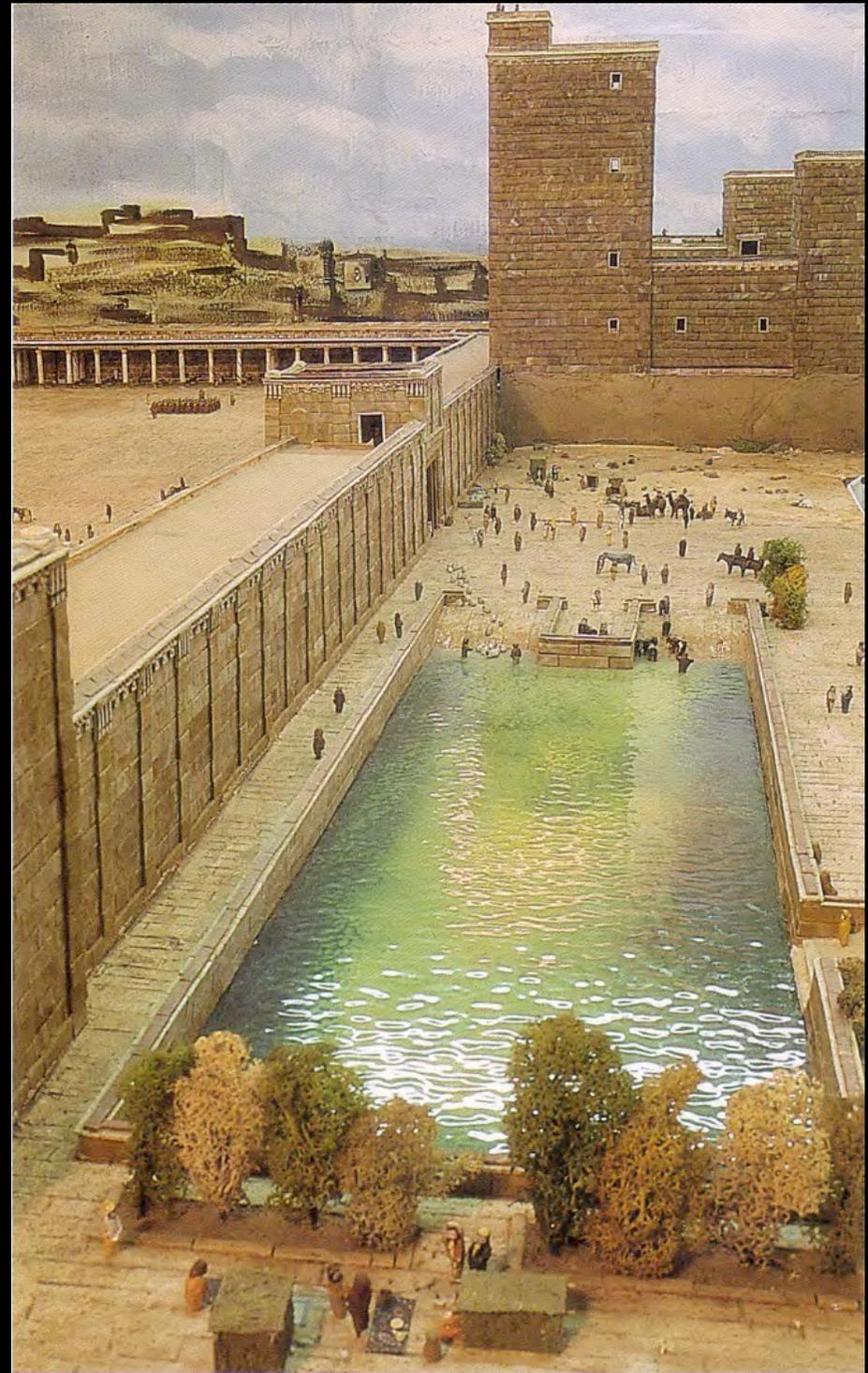


The Priests in the Holy Place

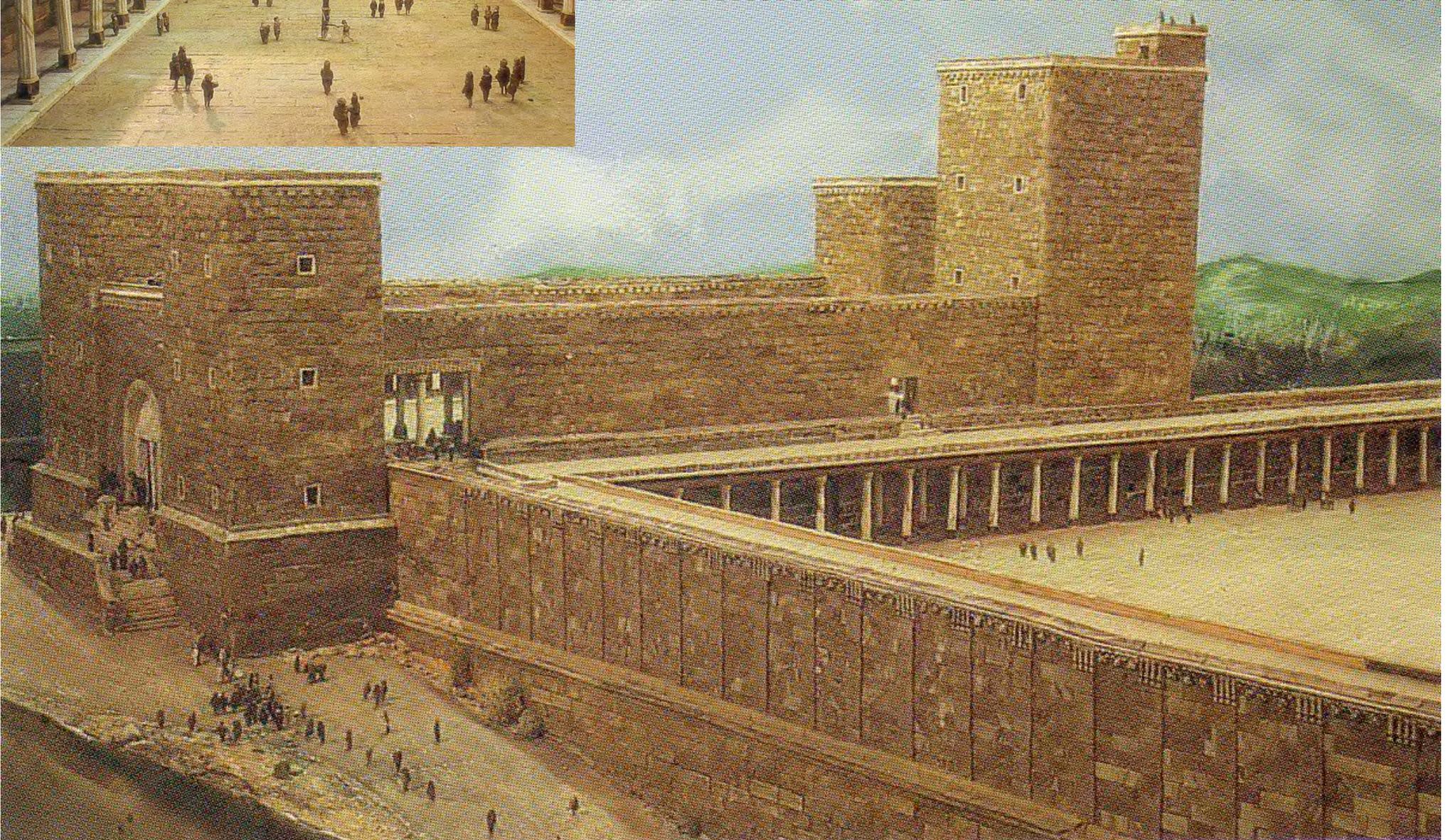
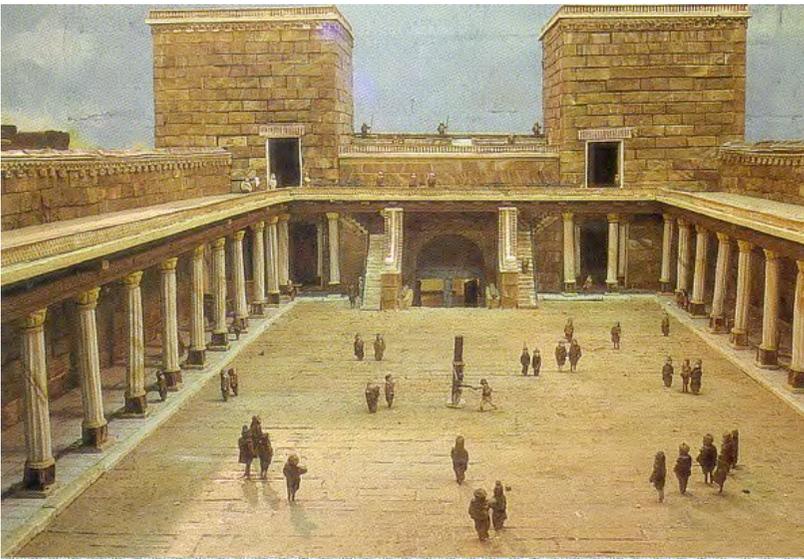


Women weaving the veil for the
Holy of Holies

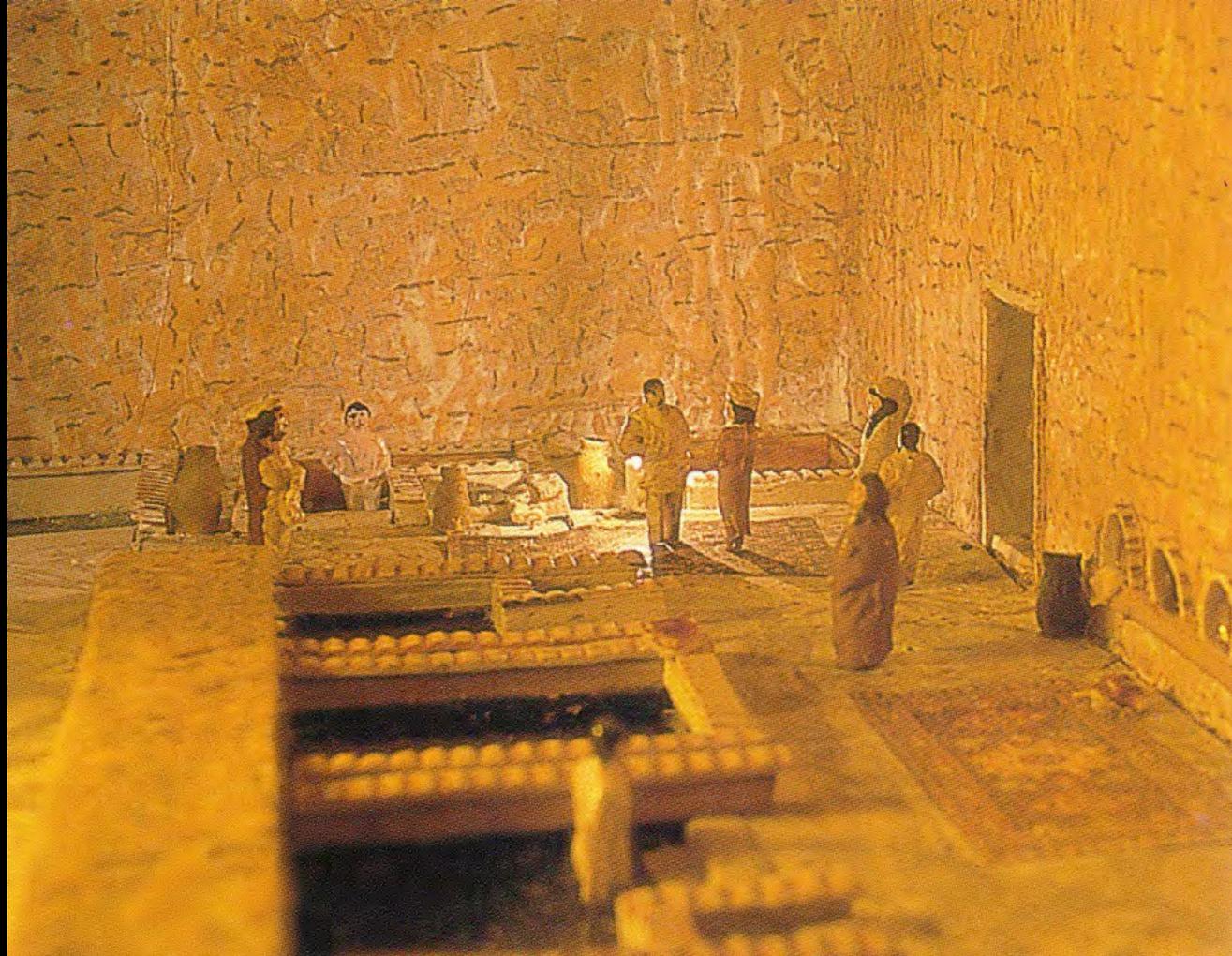
The Pool of Israel



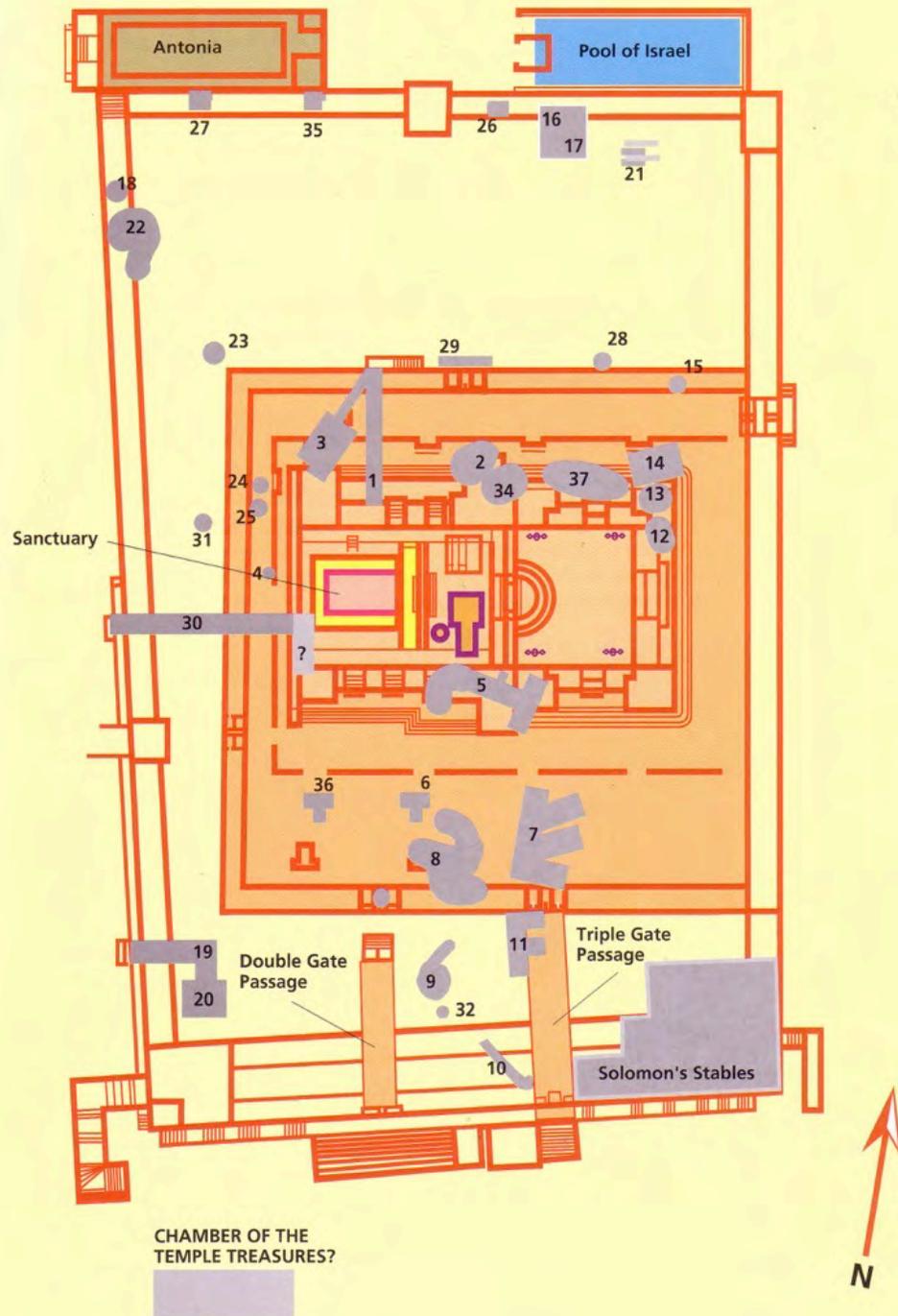
Antonia Fortress



The Chamber of Hearth



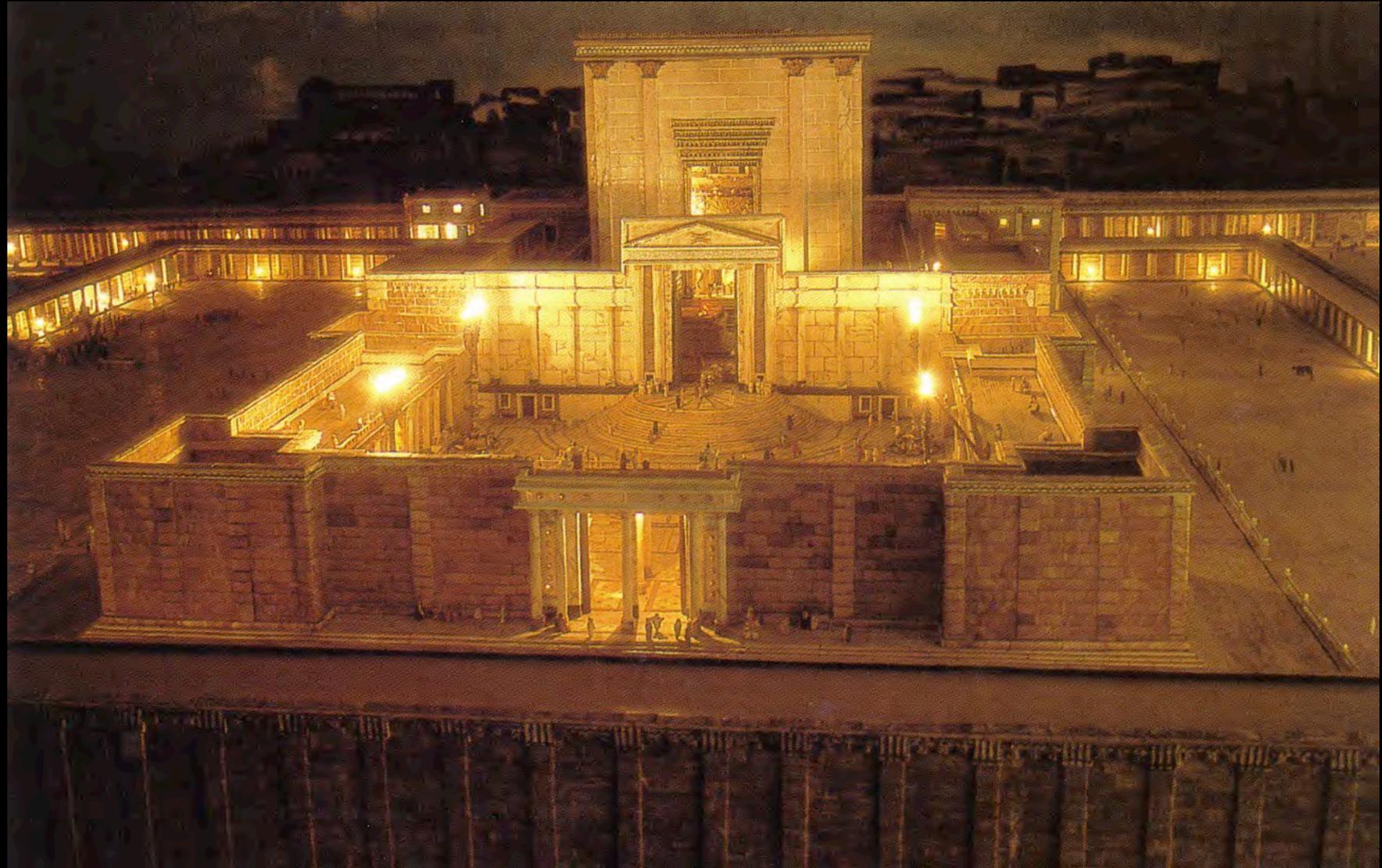
Underground Chambers of the Temple



Underground Chambers of the Temple

Tunnels Beneath the Temple Mount



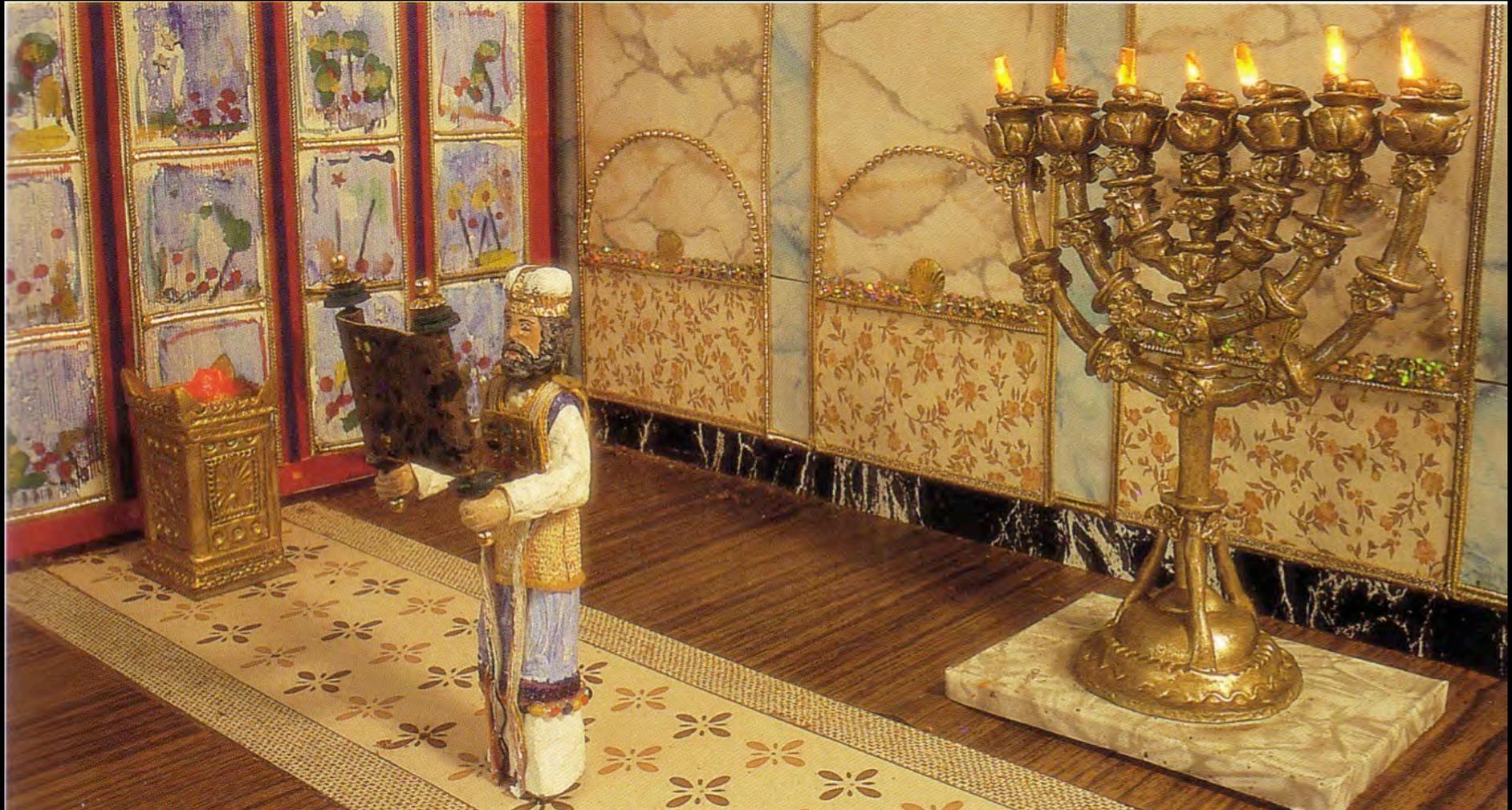


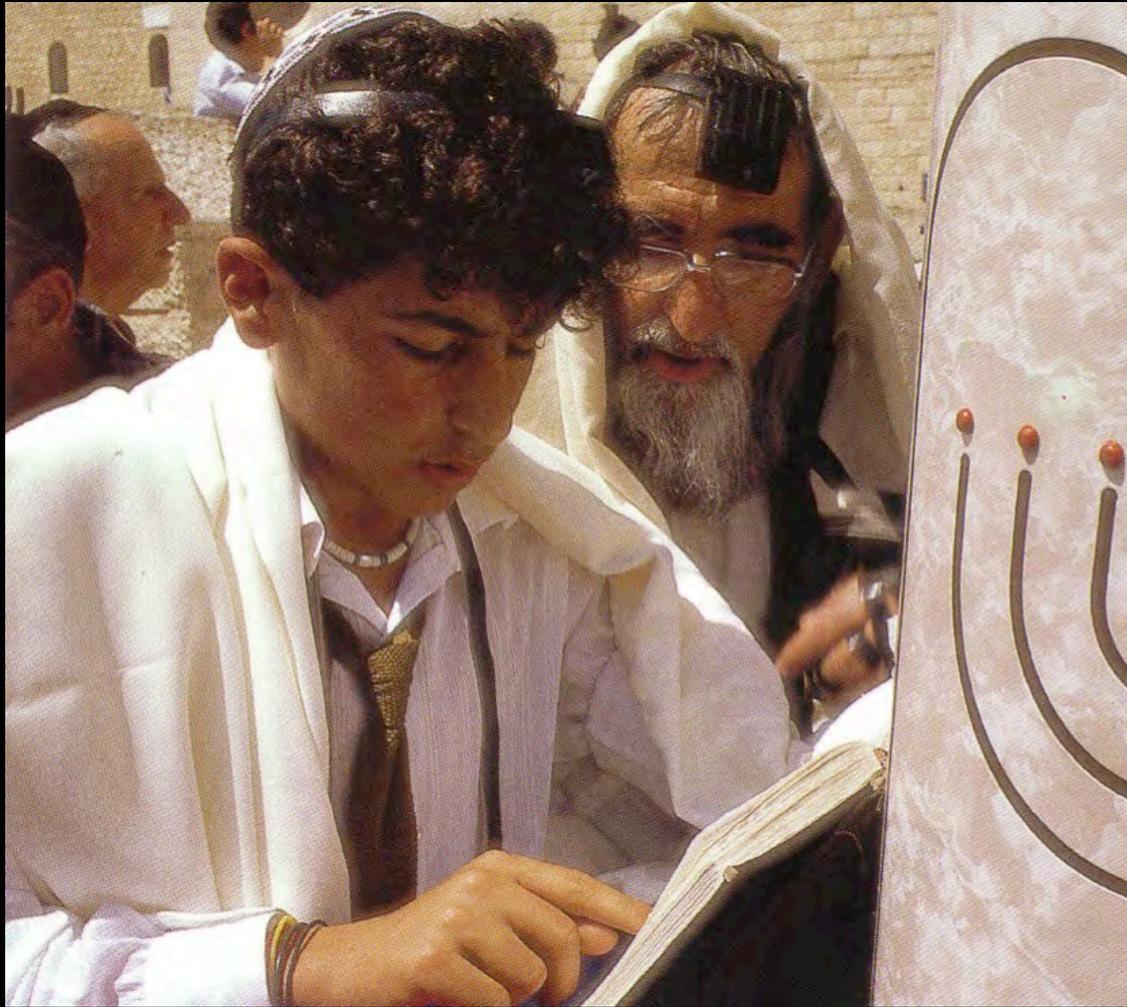
The Temple at Night



A Rabbi at the
Western Wall

High Priest with the Torah

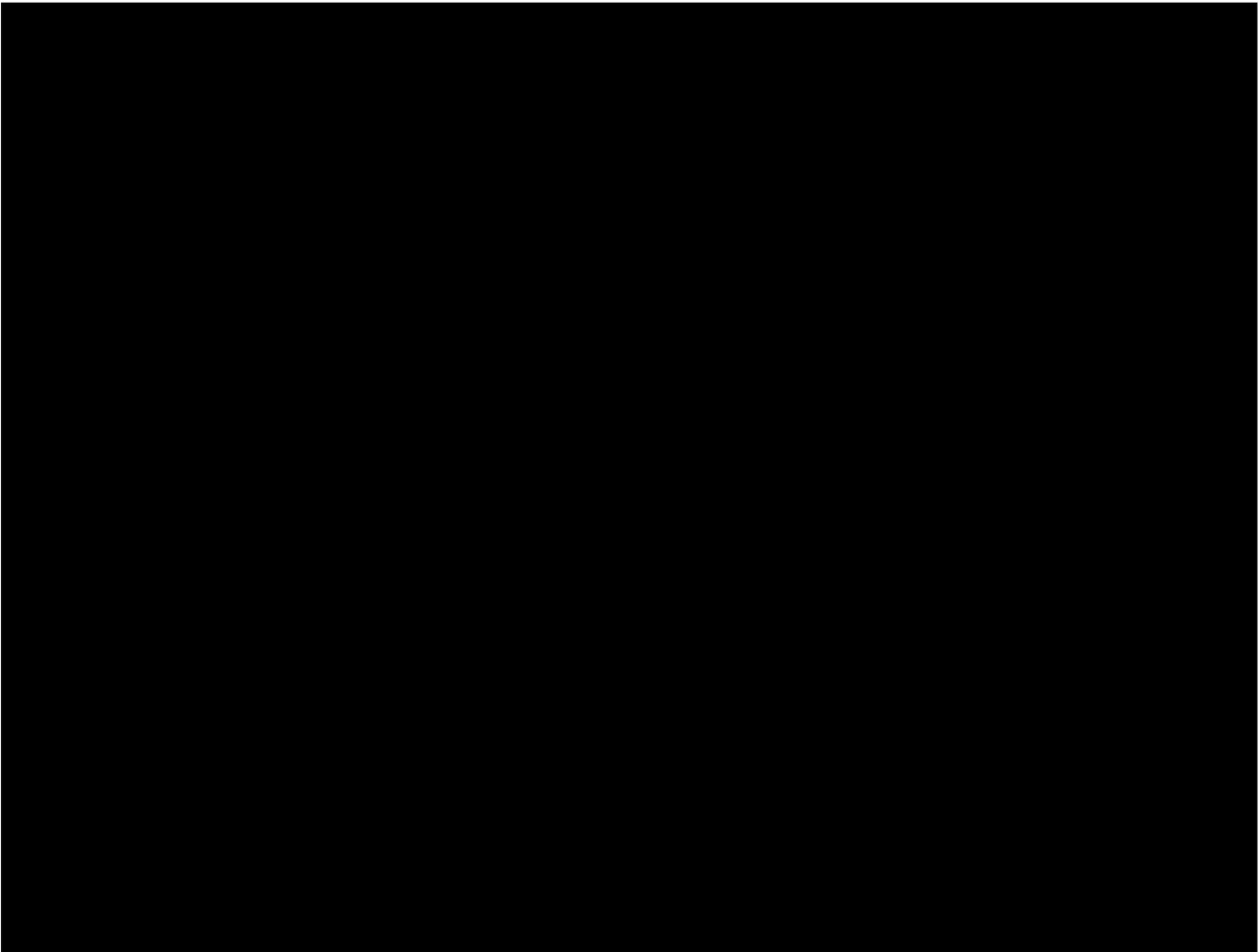




Jewish boy reading from the Torah

The Lost Ark





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