

~ARCHITECTURE (1870)

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• The art or science of building. The Bible shows a diversification of dwelling places and living habits early in human history, during the 1,656 years prior to the Flood of Noah's day. Cain, after the murder of Abel, is spoken of as taking up residence in a certain area, and there he engaged in building a city.

• With that Cain went away from the face of Yehowah and took up **residence** in the land of Fugitiveness to the east of Eden. (**Genesis 4:16**)

• Afterward Cain had intercourse with his wife and she became pregnant and gave birth to Enoch. Then he **engaged in building a city** and called the city's name by the name of his son Enoch. (**Genesis 4:17**)

• Yet, one of his descendants, Jabal, became **the founder of those who dwell in tents and have livestock**. Another became a **forger of every sort of tool of copper and iron**.

• In time Adah gave birth to Jabal. He proved to be the founder of those **who dwell in tents and have livestock**. (**Genesis 4:20**)

• As for Zillah, she too gave birth to Tubalcain, **the forger of every sort of tool of copper and iron**. And the sister of Tubalcain was Naamah. (**Genesis 4:22**)

• The descendants of Cain perished at least by the time of the Flood, however, constructive ability and the use of tools did not perish with them.

- The outstanding building work of that pre-Flood period was done by descendants of Seth, the ark constructed by Noah and his sons. While the basic plans and dimensions were provided by God, some architectural ability must doubtless be attributed to Noah as the human director of works.
- The ark was 300 cubits long, 50 cubits wide, and 30 cubits high (133.5 meters × 22.3 meters × 13.4 meters)(437 feet 6 inches × 72 feet 11 inches × 43 feet 9 inches) It could have had about 0.9 ha (2.2 acres) of floor space.
- The three floors plus the wide roof span probably required, in addition to the compartment divisions, the use of some wooden columns and beams to support the weight, as well as to give the structure necessary stability. Although the ark was caulked with tar, there would also be need for careful fitting of the timbers to ensure a reasonably watertight construction.
- After that God said to Noah; The end of all flesh has come before me, because the earth is full of violence as a result of them, and here I am bringing them to ruin together with the earth. ([Genesis 6:13](#))
- Make for yourself an ark out of wood of a resinous tree. You will make compartments in the ark, and you must cover it inside and outside with tar. ([Genesis 6:14](#))
- And this is how you will make it. Three hundred cubits the length of the ark, fifty cubits its width, and thirty cubits its height. ([Genesis 6:15](#))
- You will make a tsohar roof, or, window for the ark, and you will complete it to the extent of a cubit upward, and the entrance of the ark you will put in its side. You will make it with a lower story, a second story and a third story. ([Genesis 6:16](#))

See Also ARK 1

•• Early Post-Flood Construction

- In the post-Flood era [Nimrod is described as a prominent builder of several cities.](#)
- And Cush became father to Nimrod. He made the start in

becoming a mighty one in the earth. (**Genesis 10:8**)

- He displayed himself a mighty hunter in opposition to Yehowah. That is why there is a saying; Just like Nimrod a mighty hunter in opposition to Yehowah. (**Genesis 10:9**)
- And the beginning of his kingdom came to be Babel and Erech and Accad and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. (**Genesis 10:10**)
- Out of that land he went forth into Assyria and set himself to building Nineveh and RehobothIr and Calah (**Genesis 10:11**)
- And Resen between Nineveh and Calah: this is the great city. (**Genesis 10:12**)
- Another major building project was now put forward, **the Tower of Babel**, disapproved by God. Here, **new materials are mentioned, kiln-baked bricks with bitumen serving as mortar**. The tower was intended to be the **highest structure up till that time**.
- And they began to say each one to the other; Come on! Let us make bricks and bake them with a burning process. So brick served as stone for them, but bitumen served as mortar for them. (**Genesis 11:3**)
- They now said, Come on! Let us build ourselves a city and also a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a celebrated name for ourselves, for fear we may be scattered over all the surface of the earth. (**Genesis 11:4**)
- Abraham, the forefather of the Israelites, doubtless saw fairly advanced styles of **architecture** in Ur of the Chaldeans.
- After that Terah took Abram his son and Lot, the son of Haran, his grandson, and Sarai his daughter-in-law, the wife of Abram his son, and they went with him out of Ur of the Chaldeans to go to the land of Canaan. In time they came to Haran and took up dwelling there. (**Genesis 11:31**)
- Excavations there reveal evidences of city streets, two-story houses with brick stairs, and complexes of temples and palaces, considered as dating back to the **Third Millennium B.C.E**. Here, too, is found some of the earliest evidence of the use of the corbel vault or the cantilever arch, formed by building the two sides of a wall closer and

closer together until the gap between them can be bridged with a row of stones or bricks, as well as of the true curved arch with keystone.

- **Later, during his stay in Egypt,**
- **Now a famine arose in the land and Abram made his way down toward Egypt to reside there as an alien, because the famine was severe in the land. ([Genesis 12:10](#))**
- **Abraham may have witnessed some of the architectural splendors of that land. The Step Pyramid of King Djoser at Saqqara is supposed to date from the [Third Millennium B.C.E.](#), and is one of the earliest examples remaining of major constructions using **cut stone**.**
- **The Great Pyramid of Khufu, built somewhat later at Giza, has a huge base of 5.3 ha (13 acres) and was made of some 2,300,000 blocks of limestone, each weighing 2.3 metric tons on the average. It was originally 147 meters (482 feet) high.**
- **Not only the size but also the precision achieved makes it a project amazing even modern engineers. Several centuries later at Karnak, farther up the Nile, the Egyptians produced the largest known temple built by man. The roof of its great hall was supported by 134 enormous columns, each some 3 meters (10 feet) in diameter, decorated with richly colored reliefs.**

•• [Israelite Architecture](#)

- **During the oppression of the Israelites in Egypt, they did considerable building work as slaves under Egyptian taskmasters.**
- **So they set over them chiefs of forced labor for the purpose of oppressing them in their burden-bearing, and they went building cities as storage places for Pharaoh, namely, Pithom and Raamses. ([Exodus 1:11](#))**
- **But the more they would oppress them, the more they would multiply and the more they kept spreading abroad, so that they felt a sickening dread as a result of the sons of Israel. ([Exodus 1:12](#))**
- **Consequently the Egyptians made the sons of Israel slave under tyranny. ([Exodus 1:13](#))**

- And they kept making their life bitter with hard slavery at clay mortar and bricks and with every form of slavery in the field, yes, every form of slavery of theirs in which they used them as slaves under tyranny. (**Exodus 1:14**)
- Later, in the wilderness Yehowah gave them precise instructions for the **construction of the tabernacle**, with **panel frames, socket pedestals, bars, and pillars**, which also required considerable architectural ability on their part.
- According to all that I am showing you as the pattern of the tabernacle and pattern of all its furnishings, that is the way you are to make it. (**Exodus 25:9**)
- And see that you make them after their pattern that was shown to you in the mountain. (**Exodus 25:40**)
- And you must make the panel frames for the tabernacle of acacia wood, standing on end. (**Exodus 26:15**)
- Ten cubits is the length of a panel frame, and a cubit and a half is the width of each panel frame. (**Exodus 26:16**)
- Each panel frame has two tenons joined one to the other. That is the way you will do with all the panel frames of the tabernacle. (**Exodus 26:17**)
- And you must make the panel frames for the tabernacle, twenty panel frames for the side toward the Negeb, to the south. (**Exodus 26:18**)
- And you will make forty socket pedestals of silver under the twenty panel frames, two socket pedestals under the one panel frame with its two tenons, and two socket pedestals under the other panel frame with its two tenons. (**Exodus 26:19**)
- And for the other side of the tabernacle, the northern side, twenty panel frames. (**Exodus 26:20**)
- And their forty socket pedestals of silver, two socket pedestals under the one panel frame and two socket pedestals under the other panel frame. (**Exodus 26:21**)
- And for the rear sections of the tabernacle to the west you will

make six panel frames. (**Exodus 26:22**)

- **And you will make two panel frames as corner posts of the tabernacle on its two rear sections. (**Exodus 26:23**)**
- **And they should be duplicates at the bottom, and together they should be duplicates up to the top of each one at the first ring. That is the way it should be for the two of them. They will serve as two corner posts. (**Exodus 26:24**)**
- **And there must be eight panel frames and their socket pedestals of silver, sixteen pedestals, two socket pedestals under the one panel frame and two socket pedestals under the other panel frame. (**Exodus 26:25**)**
- **And you must make bars of acacia wood, five for the panel frames of the one side of the tabernacle. (**Exodus 26:26**)**
- **And five bars for the panel frames of the other side of the tabernacle and five bars for the panel frames of the side of the tabernacle for the two rear sections to the west. (**Exodus 26:27**)**
- **And the middle bar at the center of the panel frames is running through from end to end. (**Exodus 26:28**)**
- **And you will overlay the panel frames with gold, and their rings you will make of gold as supports for the bars, and you must overlay the bars with gold. (**Exodus 26:29**)**
- **And you must set up the tabernacle according to the plan of it that you have been shown in the mountain. (**Exodus 26:30**)**
- **And you must make a curtain of blue thread and wool dyed reddish purple and coccus scarlet material and fine twisted linen. He will make it with cherubs, the work of an embroiderer. (**Exodus 26:31**)**
- **And you must put it upon four pillars of acacia overlaid with gold. Their pegs are of gold. They are upon four socket pedestals of silver. (**Exodus 26:32**)**
- **And you must put the curtain under the hooks and bring the ark of the testimony there within the curtain, and the curtain must make a division for you between the Holy and the Most Holy.**

(Exodus 26:33)

- **And you must put the cover upon the ark of the testimony in the Most Holy. (Exodus 26:34)**
- **And you must set the table outside the curtain, and the lampstand opposite the table on the side of the tabernacle toward the south, and the table you will put on the north side. (Exodus 26:35)**
- **And you must make a screen for the entrance of the tent of blue thread and wool dyed reddish purple and coccus scarlet material and fine twisted linen, the work of a weaver. (Exodus 26:36)**
- **And you must make for the screen five pillars of acacia and overlay them with gold. Their pegs are of gold. And you must cast for them five socket pedestals of copper. (Exodus 26:37)**
- **But which men are rendering sacred service in a typical representation and a shadow of the heavenly things, just as Moses, when about to make the tent in completion, was given the divine command; For says he; See that you make all things after their pattern that was shown to you in the mountain. (Hebrews 8:5)**
- **While the majority of those who were doing such work, and who had done building in Egypt, undoubtedly died before reaching the Promised Land, a concept of building methods and the use of tools was surely carried over by the survivors.**
- **You must also build an altar there to Yehowah your God, an altar of stones. You must not wield an iron tool upon them. (Deuteronomy 27:5)**
- **The Mosaic Law prescribed at least one requirement for construction.**
- **In case you build a new house, you must also make a parapet for your roof, that you may not place bloodguilt upon your house because someone falling might fall from it. (Deuteronomy 22:8)**
- **The Israelites, upon conquering the land, of course, did take over entire cities and villages with their completed constructions, but they also did building themselves.**

- Later they approached him and said; Let us build here stone flock pens for our livestock and cities for our little ones. **(Numbers 32:16)**
- And it must occur that when Yehowah your God will bring you into the land that he swore to your forefathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to give you, great and good-looking cities that you did not build. **(Deuteronomy 6:10)**
- And houses full of all good things and that you did not fill, and cisterns hewn out that you did not hew out, vineyards and olive trees that you did not plant, and you shall have eaten and become satisfied. **(Deuteronomy 6:11)**
- For fear that you may eat and indeed satisfy yourself, and you may build good houses and indeed dwell in them. **(Deuteronomy 8:12)**
- **At the time of their entry 1473 B.C.E, Canaan was a land with numerous walled cities and strong fortifications.**
- Nevertheless, the facts are that the people who dwell in the land are strong, and the fortified cities are very great, and, too, those born of Anak we saw there. **(Numbers 13:28)**
- While it is true that no striking constructions remain to indicate Israelite originality or ingenuity as to **architecture**, it does not logically follow that they were lacking in such ability. Unlike the pagan nations, **they did not erect huge monuments in honor of political rulers or military heroes.**
- The one temple constructed was at Jerusalem, although apostasy produced other religious sites. Nothing remains of the original temple or of its successor. Among the more impressive ruins uncovered are those of the **identical city gates of ancient Megiddo, Hazor, and Gezer**, thought to have been built in Solomon's time.
- Now this is the account of those conscripted for forced labor that King Solomon levied to build the house of Yehowah and his own house and the Mound and the wall of Jerusalem and Hazor and Megiddo and Gezer. **(1 Kings 9:15)**

- In each case the 20-meter-long (66 foot) external walls were made with carefully drafted stones. Within the gate passage there were three successive pairs of jambs or extended piers, thus producing six recessed chambers flanking the passage on either side, in which business might be transacted or from which soldiers could harass any troupes attempting to force their way through the gates.
- At Megiddo and at Samaria examples of expert masonry have been found, the stones being carefully chiseled, laid, and joined with fine precision, in some cases so exactly that even a thin knife blade cannot be inserted between the joined stones. Undoubtedly the work on the temple built by Solomon was of the same high quality.
- Accordingly the king commanded that they should quarry great stones, expensive stones, to lay the foundation of the house with hewn stones. (1 Kings 5:17)
- As for the house, while it was being built, it was of quarry stone already completed that it was built, and as for hammers and axes or any tools of iron, they were not heard in the house while it was being built. (1 Kings 6:7)

See Also GATE

See Also GATEWAY

- On the basis of **archaeological** investigation it appears that Israelite houses were generally of very modest construction, some researchers holding that they were quite crude. Yet the evidence on which such opinions are based is very meager. As **The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible [Vol. 1, p. 209]** comments; **Modern knowledge of the subject is restricted both by the inattention of ancient writers to matters of architectural interest and by the scanty survival of the buildings themselves, most of which time and succeeding generations of builders have utterly destroyed. [Edited by G. A. Buttrick, 1962]**
- Thus, it is rare to find more than one or two courses of masonry above the foundation of any ruined building in Palestine. It is also logical that the better homes would suffer most at the hands of destroyers and, subsequently, of those seeking building materials.

· Ancient Building Materials And Methods

- **Stone foundations were common from the earliest times. Whereas rough stones might be employed, they were aligned and bonded by the cornerstones, which were carefully smoothed and fitted.**
- **The **stone that the builders rejected** has become the head of the corner. (**Psalms 118:22**)**
- **Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord Yehowah has said, **Here I am laying as a foundation in Zion a stone, a tried stone, the precious corner of a sure foundation.** No one exercising faith will get panicky. (**Isaiah 28:16**)**
- **Clay mortar or plaster inside Israelite stone houses is mentioned at;**
- **The priest must then give orders, and they must tear out the stones in which the plague is, and they must throw them outside the city into an unclean place. (**Leviticus 14:40**)**
- **And he will have the house scraped off all around inside, and they must pour the clay mortar that they cut off outside the city into an unclean place. (**Leviticus 14:41**)**
- **And they must take other stones and insert them in the place of the former stones, and he will have different clay mortar taken, and he must have the house plastered. (**Leviticus 14:42**)**
- **If, though, the plague returns and it does break out in the house after having torn out the stones and after having cut off the house and plastered it. (**Leviticus 14:43**)**
- **The priest must then come in and take a look, and if the plague has spread in the house, it is malignant leprosy in the house. It is unclean. (**Leviticus 14:44**)**
- **And he must have the house pulled down with its stones and its timbers and all the clay mortar of the house and must have it carried forth outside the city to an unclean place. (**Leviticus 14:45**)**
- **But whoever comes into the house any of the days of quarantining it will be unclean until the evening. (**Leviticus 14:46**)**

- **And whoever lies down in the house should wash his garments, and whoever eats in the house should wash his garments. (Leviticus 14:47)**
- **However, if the priest comes at all and he does take a look, and, there now, the plague has not spread in the house after having plastered the house, the priest must then pronounce the house clean, because the plague has been healed. (Leviticus 14:48)**
- **If the remainder of the house was not completed in stone, sun-dried or kiln-baked bricks were frequently used above the foundation.**
- **Bricks are what have fallen, but with hewn stone we shall build. Sycamore trees are what have been cut down, but with cedars we shall make replacement. (Isaiah 9:10)**
- **Wood was at times interspersed with the bricks. The materials employed depended principally on what was locally available. The lack of wood and stone in Mesopotamia resulted in most constructions being made of mud brick, whereas in Palestine limestone or other stones were generally abundant.**
- **An early method of forming an economical wall was that of the wattle and daub. Stakes were driven into the ground and reeds or flexible branches were interwoven between them horizontally to form a mesh framework upon which clay could be spread. After the clay had been thoroughly dried and hardened by the sun, plaster was applied periodically to preserve the walls from the elements.**

See Also WALLS

- **The roof of a building was generally formed by laying long stones or timbers across the supporting walls. Posts or pillars might be introduced to increase the span of the roof, the common post and lintel method. Since the corbel vault and the curved arch were known from ancient times, it is probable that in large buildings these were used to hold up such flat roofs as were capable of supporting considerable weight.**
- **In these larger buildings one or two rows of pillars were often used, the wood or stone pillars were set in a stone plinth, or base, and it is suggested by some that the pillars in the house of Dagon to which the Philistines brought blind Samson were of this type. In addition to those gathered within the building, some 3,000 people were on the**

roof observing when Samson dislodged the two main pillars, causing the collapse of the house.

- **And it came about that because their heart was merry, they began to say; Call Samson that he may offer us some amusement. So they called Samson out of the prison house that he might make sport before them, and they proceeded to stand him between the pillars. (Judges 16:25)**
- **Then Samson said to the boy that was holding him by his hand: Do permit me to feel the pillars upon which the house is firmly established and let me lean against them. (Judges 16:26)**
- **Incidentally, the house was full of men and women and all the Philistine axis lords were there, and upon the roof there were about three thousand men and women who were looking on while Samson offered some amusement. (Judges 16:27)**
- **Samson now called to Yehowah and said; Sovereign Lord Yehowah, remember me, please, and strengthen me, please, just this once, O you the true God, and let me avenge myself upon the Philistines with vengeance for one of my two eyes. (Judges 16:28)**
- **With that Samson braced himself against the two middle pillars upon which the house was firmly established, and got a grasp on them, one with his right and the other with his left hand. (Judges 16:29)**
- **And Samson proceeded to say; Let my soul die with the Philistines. Then he bent himself with power, and the house went falling upon the axis lords and upon all the people that were in it, so that the dead that he put to death in his own death came to be more than those he had put to death during his lifetime. (Judges 16:30)**
- **The roofs of smaller buildings and domestic dwellings were frequently formed of branches or reeds that were bound together and laid across the beams and then packed and covered with mud or clay, which was then rolled smooth. A slight slope given to the roof allowed the rain to run off. Such roofs are still to be found in the Jordan Valley in present-day dwellings.**

- The basic type of building in Palestine was of rectangular form, if a dwelling, there was usually a somewhat loose arrangement of small rectangular rooms within. The limited space available within cities, often crowded, determined the size and shape of the buildings.
- If space allowed, there might be an inner courtyard with all the rooms opening off it and with only one entranceway from the street. The same basic rectangular style was used not only for the domestic house but also for the **royal house** or palace, the storehouse, the house of assembly, synagogue, the house of God, temple, and the house of the dead, the tomb.

•• Works Of The Kings Of Judah And Israel

- The only particular construction mentioned as occurring during King David's reign appears to be the **house of cedars**, built with materials and by workers supplied by Phoenician King Hiram of Tyre
- And Hiram the king of Tyre proceeded to send messengers to David and **cedar timbers and builders of walls and workers in wood to build him a house. (1 Chronicles 14:1)**
- And it came about that as soon as David had begun dwelling in his own house, David proceeded to say to Nathan the prophet; Here I am **dwelling in a house of cedars**, but the ark of the covenant of Yehowah is under tent cloths. **(1 Chronicles 17:1)**
- Although it is recorded that David continued building other houses in Jerusalem.
- And he continued building houses for himself in the City of David, and he went on to prepare a place for the ark of the true God and pitch a tent for it. **(1 Chronicles 15:1)**
- David also made great preparations for the temple construction to be accomplished by his son Solomon, including the hewing of squared stones, the fashioning of iron nails, and the preparing of copper and of cedar timbers in great quantity, as well as the setting aside of supplies of gold, silver, precious stones, and mosaic pebbles.
- Then David said; This is the house of Yehowah the true God, and this is an altar for burnt offering for Israel. **(1 Chronicles 22:1)**
- David now said to bring together the alien residents that were in

- the land of Israel, and then he set them as stone hewers to hew squared stones for building the house of the true God. (**1 Chronicles 22:2**)
- And iron in great quantity for nails for the doors of the gates and for clamps David prepared, and also copper in such quantity as to be beyond weighing. (**1 Chronicles 22:3**)
 - And also cedar timbers without number, for the Sidonians and the Tyrians brought in cedar timbers in great quantity to David. (**1 Chronicles 22:4**)
 - David the king now said to all the congregation; Solomon my son, the one whom God has chosen, is young and delicate, but the work is great, for the castle is not for man, but for Yehowah God. (**1 Chronicles 29:1**)
 - And according to all my power I have prepared for the house of my God the gold for the goldwork, and the silver for the silverwork, and the copper for the copperwork, the iron for the ironwork, and the timbers for the timberwork, onyx stones, and stones to be set with hard mortar, and mosaic pebbles, and every precious stone, and alabaster stones in great quantity. (**1 Chronicles 29:2**)
 - And since I am taking pleasure in the house of my God, there is yet a special property of mine, gold and silver, I do give it to the house of my God over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house. (**1 Chronicles 29:3**)
 - Three thousand talents of gold of the gold of Ophir, and seven thousand talents of refined silver, for coating the walls of the houses. (**1 Chronicles 29:4**)
 - Of the gold for the goldwork, and of the silver for the silverwork and for all the work by the hand of the craftsmen. And who is there volunteering to fill his hand today with a gift for Yehowah? (**1 Chronicles 29:5**)
 - He was also used to provide the divinely inspired **architectural plan** for the entire temple layout and equipment.
 - And David proceeded to give Solomon his son the architectural plan of the porch and of its houses and its storerooms and its

roof chambers and its dark inner rooms and the house of the propitiatory cover. (1 Chronicles 28:11)

- He gave insight for the entire thing in writing from the hand of Yehowah upon me, even for all the works of the architectural plan. (1 Chronicles 28:19)
- The Hebrew word for **architectural plan** *tav-nith'* comes from the root *ba-nah'*, **build**.
- Now, my son, may Yehowah prove to be with you, and you must prove successful and build the house of Yehowah your God, just as he has spoken concerning you. (1 Chronicles 22:11)
- And is elsewhere rendered **pattern** and **representation**.
- According to all that I am showing you as the **pattern** of the tabernacle and pattern of all its furnishings, that is the way you are to make it. (Exodus 25:9)
- And for the incense altar refined gold by weight and for the **representation** of the chariot, namely, the cherubs of gold for spreading their wings out and screening over the ark of the covenant of Yehowah. (1 Chronicles 28:18)
- Under Solomon, Israelite **architecture** reached its high point.
- And the king came to make the silver and the gold in Jerusalem like the stones, and cedarwood he made like the sycamore trees that are in the Shephelah for great quantity. (2 Chronicles 1:15)
- I engaged in greater works. I built houses for myself. I planted vineyards for myself. (Ecclesiastes 2:4)
- I made **gardens and parks** for myself, and I planted in them fruit trees of all sorts. (Ecclesiastes 2:5)
- I made **pools of water for myself**, to irrigate with them the forest, springing up with trees. (Ecclesiastes 2:6)
- Although the Phoenician workers of King Hiram were employed in the cutting of timbers in Lebanon for the temple construction, the record does not support the view often advanced that the temple at Jerusalem was primarily and essentially the work of Phoenicians.

- **An Israeli-Phoenician named Hiram is mentioned as contributing to the immediate construction, but this was mainly in decorative work and metalwork, done after the building was erected and according to the plans provided by King David.**
- **He gave insight for the entire thing in writing from the hand of Yehowah upon me, even for all the works of the architectural plan. (1 Chronicles 28:19)**
- **King Hiram of Tyre acknowledged that there were skillful men among the Israelites as well.**
- **And King Solomon proceeded to send and fetch Hiram out of Tyre. (1 Kings 7:13)**
- **He was the son of a widowed woman from the tribe of Naphtali, and his father was a Tyrian man, a worker in copper, and he was full of the wisdom and the understanding and the knowledge for doing every sort of work in copper. Accordingly he came to King Solomon and began to do all his work. (1 Kings 7:14)**
- **Then he cast the two pillars of copper, eighteen cubits being the height of each pillar, and a string of twelve cubits would measure around each of the two pillars. (1 Kings 7:15)**
- **And two capitals he made to put upon the tops of the pillars, cast in copper. Five cubits was the height of the one capital, and five cubits was the height of the other capital. (1 Kings 7:16)**
- **There were nets in network, twisted ornaments in chainwork, for the capitals that were upon the top of the pillars, seven for the one capital, and seven for the other capital. (1 Kings 7:17)**
- **And he went on to make the pomegranates and two rows round about upon the one network to cover the capitals that were upon the top of the pillars, and that was what he did for the other capital. (1 Kings 7:18)**
- **And the capitals that were upon the top of the pillars at the porch were of lily work, of four cubits. (1 Kings 7:19)**
- **And the capitals were upon the two pillars, also up close beside the belly that was adjoining the network, and there were two**

hundred pomegranates in rows all around upon each capital. (1 Kings 7:20)

- **And he proceeded to set up the pillars belonging to the porch of the temple. So he set up the right-hand pillar and called its name Jachin, and then set up the left-hand pillar and called its name Boaz. (1 Kings 7:21)**
- **And upon the top of the pillars there was lily work. And the work of the pillars was gradually completed. (1 Kings 7:22)**
- **And he proceeded to make the molten sea ten cubits from its one brim to its other brim, circular all around, and its height was five cubits, and it took a line of thirty cubits to circle all around it. (1 Kings 7:23)**
- **And there were gourd-shaped ornaments down below its brim all around, encircling it, ten in a cubit, enclosing the sea all around, with two rows of the gourd-shaped ornaments cast in its casting. (1 Kings 7:24)**
- **It was standing upon twelve bulls, three facing north, and three facing west, and three facing south, and three facing east, and the sea was above upon them, and all their hind parts were toward the center. (1 Kings 7:25)**
- **And its thickness was a handbreadth, and its brim was like the workmanship of the brim of a cup, a lily blossom. Two thousand bath measures were what it would contain. (1 Kings 7:26)**
- **And he went on to make the ten carriages of copper, four cubits being the length of each carriage, and four cubits its width, and three cubits its height. (1 Kings 7:27)**
- **And this was the workmanship of the carriages, they had sidewalls, and the sidewalls were between the crossbars. (1 Kings 7:28)**
- **And upon the sidewalls that were between the crossbars there were lions, bulls and cherubs, and over the crossbars it was like that. Up above and beneath the lions and the bulls there were wreaths in hanging work. (1 Kings 7:29)**
- **And there were four wheels of copper to each carriage, with**

- axles of copper, and its four corner pieces were supports for them. Beneath the basin were the supports, cast with wreaths across from each. (1 Kings 7:30)
- And its mouth from inside to the supports and upward was ? cubits, and its mouth was round, the workmanship of a stand of one and a half cubits, and also upon its mouth there were carvings. And their sidewalls were squared, not round. (1 Kings 7:31)
 - And the four wheels were down below the sidewalls, and the supports of the wheels were by the carriage, and the height of each wheel was one and a half cubits. (1 Kings 7:32)
 - And the workmanship of the wheels was like the workmanship of a chariot wheel. Their supports and their felloes and their spokes and their hubs, they were all cast. (1 Kings 7:33)
 - And there were four supports upon the four corners of each carriage, its supports were of one piece with the carriage. (1 Kings 7:34)
 - And on top of the carriage there was a stand a half a cubit in height, circular all around, and upon the top of the carriage its sides and its sidewalls were of one piece with it. (1 Kings 7:35)
 - Further, he engraved upon the plates of its sides and upon its sidewalls cherubs, lions and palm-tree figures according to the clear space of each, and wreaths all around. (1 Kings 7:36)
 - It was like this that he made the ten carriages, they all had one cast, one measure, one shape. (1 Kings 7:37)
 - And he proceeded to make ten basins of copper. Forty bath measures were what each basin would contain. Each basin was four cubits. There was one basin upon each carriage for the ten carriages. (1 Kings 7:38)
 - Then he put five carriages on the right side of the house, and five on the left side of the house, and the sea itself he put to the right side of the house eastward, toward the south. (1 Kings 7:39)
 - And Hiram gradually made the basins and the shovels and the bowls. At length Hiram finished doing all the work that he did for

King Solomon as respects the house of Yehowah. (1 Kings 7:40)

- **Further, Solomon sent to Hiram the king of Tyre, saying; Just as you dealt with David my father and you kept sending him cedarwood to build himself a house in which to dwell. (2 Chronicles 2:3)**
- **And send me timbers of cedar, juniper and algum from Lebanon, for I myself well know that your servants are experienced at cutting down the trees of Lebanon, and here my servants are together with your servants. (2 Chronicles 2:8)**
- **Even for preparing timbers for me in great number, for the house that I am building will be great, yes, in a wonderful way. (2 Chronicles 2:9)**
- **And, look! To the gatherers of wood, the cutters of the trees, I do give wheat as food for your servants, twenty thousand cors, and barley twenty thousand cors, and wine twenty thousand baths, and oil twenty thousand baths. (2 Chronicles 2:10)**
- **At that Hiram the king of Tyre said the word in writing and sent it to Solomon; Because Yehowah loved his people he has constituted you king over them. (2 Chronicles 2:11)**
- **And Hiram went on to say; Blessed be Yehowah the God of Israel, who made the heavens and the earth, because he has given to David the king a wise son, experienced in discretion and understanding, who will build a house to Yehowah and a house for his kingship. (2 Chronicles 2:12)**
- **And now I do send a skillful man, experienced in understanding, belonging to Hiram-abi. (2 Chronicles 2:13)**
- **The son of a woman of the sons of Dan but whose father was a man of Tyre, experienced, to work in gold and in silver, in copper, in iron, in stones and in timbers, in wool dyed reddish purple, in blue thread and in fine fabric and in crimson and at cutting every sort of engraving and at designing every sort of device that may be given to him along with your own skillful men and the skillful men of my lord David your father. (2 Chronicles 2:14)**
- **And now the wheat and the barley, the oil and the wine that my lord has promised, let him send to his servants. (2 Chronicles**

2:15)

- **As for ourselves, we shall cut down trees from Lebanon according to all your need, and we shall bring them to you as rafts by sea to Joppa, and you, for your part, will take them up to Jerusalem. (2 Chronicles 2:16)**
- **And David went on to say to Solomon his son; Be courageous and strong and act. Do not be afraid nor be terrified, for Yehowah God, my God, is with you. He will not desert you or leave you until all the work of the service of Yehowah's house is finished. (1 Chronicles 28:20)**
- **And here are the divisions of the priests and of the Levites for all the service of the house of the true God, and with you in all the work there is every willing one with skill for all the service, and also the princes and all the people, for all your words. (1 Chronicles 28:21)**
- **Solomon himself directed the building of the temple structure.**
- **And it came about in the four hundred and eightieth year after the sons of Israel came out from the land of Egypt, in the fourth year, in the month of Ziv, that is, the second month, after Solomon became king over Israel, that he proceeded to build the house to Yehowah. (1 Kings 6:1)**
- **And the house that King Solomon built to Yehowah was sixty cubits in its length, and twenty in its width, and thirty cubits in its height. (1 Kings 6:2)**
- **And the porch in front of the temple of the house was twenty cubits in its length, in front of the width of the house. Ten cubits it was in its depth, in front of the house. (1 Kings 6:3)**
- **And for the house he went on to make windows of narrowing frames. (1 Kings 6:4)**
- **Further, he built against the wall of the house a side structure all around, against the walls of the house all around the temple and the innermost room, and made side chambers all around. (1 Kings 6:5)**
- **The lowest side chamber was five cubits in its width, and the**

- middle one was six cubits in its width, and the third one was seven cubits in its width, for there were cutbacks that he gave to the house all around outside, that it might not have a hold in the walls of the house. (1 Kings 6:6)**
- **As for the house, while it was being built, it was of quarry stone already completed that it was built, and as for hammers and axes or any tools of iron, they were not heard in the house while it was being built. (1 Kings 6:7)**
 - **The entrance of the lowest side chamber was on the right side of the house, and by a winding staircase they would go up to the middle one, and from the middle one up to the third one. (1 Kings 6:8)**
 - **Further, he continued building the house that he might finish it, and covered in the house with beams and rows in cedarwood. (1 Kings 6:9)**
 - **Moreover, he built the side chambers against the whole house five cubits in their height, and they had a hold on the house by timbers of cedar trees. (1 Kings 6:10)**
 - **Meantime, the word of Yehowah came to Solomon, saying; (1 Kings 6:11)**
 - **As regards this house that you are building, if you will walk in my statutes and perform my judicial decisions and actually keep all my commandments by walking in them, I also shall certainly carry out my word with you that I spoke to David your father. (1 Kings 6:12)**
 - **And I shall indeed reside in the middle of the sons of Israel, and I shall not leave my people Israel. (1 Kings 6:13)**
 - **And Solomon continued building the house that he might finish it. (1 Kings 6:14)**
 - **And he proceeded to build the walls of the house inside it with boards of cedar. From the floor of the house up to the rafters of the ceiling he overlaid it with timber inside, and he went on to overlay the floor of the house with boards of juniper. (1 Kings 6:15)**

- **Further, he built twenty cubits at the rear sides of the house with boards of cedar, from the floor up to the rafters, and built for it inside the innermost room, the Most Holy. (1 Kings 6:16)**
- **And it was forty cubits that the house proved to be, that is, the temple in front of it. (1 Kings 6:17)**
- **And the cedarwood on the house inside was with carvings of gourd-shaped ornaments and garlands of blossoms. All of it was cedarwood, there was no stone to be seen. (1 Kings 6:18)**
- **And the innermost room in the interior of the house he prepared inside, to put there the ark of the covenant of Yehowah. (1 Kings 6:19)**
- **And the innermost room was twenty cubits in length, and twenty cubits in width, and twenty cubits in its height, and he proceeded to overlay it with pure gold, and to overlay the altar with cedarwood. (1 Kings 6:20)**
- **And Solomon went on to overlay the house inside with pure gold, and to make chainwork of gold pass across in front of the innermost room, and to overlay it with gold. (1 Kings 6:21)**
- **And the whole house he overlaid with gold, until all the house was completed, and all the altar that was toward the innermost room he overlaid with gold. (1 Kings 6:22)**
- **Further, he made in the innermost room two cherubs of oil-tree wood, ten cubits being the height of each one. (1 Kings 6:23)**
- **And five cubits was the one wing of the cherub, and five cubits was the other wing of the cherub. Ten cubits it was from the tip of his wing to the tip of his wing. (1 Kings 6:24)**
- **And the second cherub was ten cubits. The two cherubs had the same measure and the same shape. (1 Kings 6:25)**
- **The height of the one cherub was ten cubits, and that was so of the other cherub. (1 Kings 6:26)**
- **Then he put the cherubs inside the inner house, so that they spread out the wings of the cherubs. Thus the wing of the one reached to the wall and the wing of the other cherub was**

- reaching to the other wall, and their wings were toward the middle of the house, reaching wing to wing. (1 Kings 6:27)
- Moreover, he overlaid the cherubs with gold. (1 Kings 6:28)
 - And all the walls of the house round about he carved with engraved carvings of cherubs and palm-tree figures and engravings of blossoms, inside and outside. (1 Kings 6:29)
 - And the floor of the house he overlaid with gold, inside and outside. (1 Kings 6:30)
 - And the entrance of the innermost room he made with doors of oil-tree wood, side pillars, doorposts and a fifth. (1 Kings 6:31)
 - And the two doors were of oil-tree wood, and he carved upon them carvings of cherubs and palm-tree figures and the engravings of blossoms, and he overlaid them with gold, and he proceeded to beat the gold down upon the cherubs and the palm-tree figures. (1 Kings 6:32)
 - And that was the way he made for the entrance of the temple, the doorposts of oil-tree wood, foursquare. (1 Kings 6:33)
 - And the two doors were of juniper wood. The two leaves of the one door turned on pivots, and the two leaves of the other door turned on pivots. (1 Kings 6:34)
 - And he carved cherubs and palm-tree figures and engravings of blossoms, and overlaid gold foil upon the representations. (1 Kings 6:35)
 - And he went on to build the inner courtyard with three rows of hewn stone and a row of beams of cedarwood. (1 Kings 6:36)
 - In the fourth year the house of Yehowah had its foundation laid, in the lunar month of Ziv. (1 Kings 6:37)
 - And in the eleventh year, in the lunar month of Bul, that is, the eighth month, the house was finished as regards all its details and all its plan, so that he was seven years at building it. (1 Kings 6:38)
 - Finally Solomon started to build the house of Yehowah in

- Jerusalem on Mount Moriah, where Yehowah had appeared to David his father, in the place that David had prepared on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite. (2 Chronicles 3:1)**
- **And the extinguishers and the bowls and the cups and the fire holders, of pure gold, and the entrance of the house, its inner doors for the Most Holy and the doors of the house of the temple, of gold. (2 Chronicles 4:22)**
 - **Additionally, he built the temple courtyard, the House of the Forest of Lebanon, noteworthy for its 45 pillars of cedarwood and special illumination features, the Porch of Pillars, the Porch of the Throne, as well as his own house and the house for Pharaoh's daughter, all constructed of expensive stones hewn according to measures.**
 - **And his own house Solomon built in thirteen years, so that he finished all his own house. (1 Kings 7:1)**
 - **And he proceeded to build the House of the Forest of Lebanon a hundred cubits in its length, and fifty cubits in its width, and thirty cubits in its height, upon four rows of pillars of cedarwood, and there were beams of cedarwood upon the pillars. (1 Kings 7:2)**
 - **And it was paneled in with cedarwood above upon the girders that were upon the forty-five pillars. There were fifteen to a row. (1 Kings 7:3)**
 - **As for framed windows, there were three rows, and there was an illumination opening opposite an illumination opening in three tiers. (1 Kings 7:4)**
 - **And all the entrances and the doorposts were squared with the frame, and also the forefront of the illumination opening opposite an illumination opening in three tiers. (1 Kings 7:5)**
 - **And the Porch of Pillars he made fifty cubits in its length, and thirty cubits in its width, and another porch was in front of them with pillars and a canopy in front of them. (1 Kings 7:6)**
 - **As for the Porch of the Throne where he would do judging, he made the porch of judgment, and they covered it in with cedarwood from the floor to the rafters. (1 Kings 7:7)**

- As regards the house of his where he was to dwell, at the other courtyard, it was away from the house belonging to the Porch. It proved to be like this in workmanship. And there was a house like this Porch that he proceeded to build for Pharaoh's daughter, whom Solomon had taken. (1 Kings 7:8)
- All these were of expensive stones according to measures, hewn, sawed with stone-saws, inside and outside, and from the foundation up to the coping, and outside as far as the great courtyard. (1 Kings 7:9)
- And the expensive stones laid as a foundation were great stones, stones of ten cubits, and stones of eight cubits. (1 Kings 7:10)
- And up above there were expensive stones according to measures, hewn, and also cedarwood. (1 Kings 7:11)
- As for the great courtyard, round about were three rows of hewn stone and a row of beams of cedarwood, and this also for the inner courtyard of the house of Yehowah, and for the porch of the house. (1 Kings 7:12)
- Other kings prominent in building were Asa,
- As for the rest of all the affairs of Asa and all his mightiness and all that he did and the cities that he built, are they not written in the book of the affairs of the days of the kings of Judah? Only at the time of his growing old he got diseased in his feet. (1 Kings 15:23)
- Baasha**
- So Baasha the king of Israel came up against Judah and began to build Ramah, to allow no one to go out or come in to Asa the king of Judah. (1 Kings 15:17)
- Omri**
- In the thirty-first year of Asa the king of Judah, Omri became king over Israel for twelve years. In Tirzah he reigned six years. (1 Kings 16:23)
- And he proceeded to buy the mountain of Samaria from Shemer

for two talents of silver, and began to build on the mountain and call the **name of the city that he built by the name of Shemer** the master of the mountain, Samaria. (**1 Kings 16:24**)

- **Ahab**

- As for the rest of the affairs of Ahab and all that he did and the house of ivory that **he built and all the cities that he built**, are they not written in the book of the affairs of the days of the kings of Israel? (**1 Kings 22:39**)

- **Jehoshaphat**

- And Jehoshaphat continued advancing and growing great to a superior degree, and **he went on building fortified places** and storage cities in Judah. (**2 Chronicles 17:12**)

- **Uzziah**

- And he proceeded to go out and fight against the Philistines and break through the wall of Gath and the wall of Jabneh and the wall of Ashdod, after which **he built cities in Ashdod territory and among the Philistines**. (**2 Chronicles 26:6**)

- And the true God continued to help him against the Philistines and against the Arabians that were dwelling in Gurbaal and the Meunim. (**2 Chronicles 26:7**)

- And the Ammonites began to give tribute to Uzziah. Eventually his fame went even as far as Egypt, for he displayed strength to an extraordinary degree. (**2 Chronicles 26:8**)

- Moreover, Uzziah built towers in Jerusalem by the Corner Gate and by the Valley Gate and by the Buttress, and made them strong. (**2 Chronicles 26:9**)

- Further, **he built towers in the wilderness**, and hewed out many cisterns, for there was a great deal of livestock that became his, and also in the Shephelah and on the tableland. There were farmers and vinedressers in the mountains and in Carmel, for a lover of agriculture he proved to be. (**2 Chronicles 26:10**)

- Further, he made in Jerusalem engines of war, the invention of engineers, that they might come to be upon the towers and upon

the corners, to shoot arrows and great stones. Consequently his fame went out to a great distance, for he was helped wonderfully until he was strong. (**2 Chronicles 26:15**)

- **Jotham**

- He himself **built the upper gate of Yehowah's house**, and on the wall of Ophel he did a great deal of building. (**2 Chronicles 27:3**)

- And cities **he built in the mountainous region of Judah**, and in the woodlands he built fortified places and towers. (**2 Chronicles 27:4**)

- **Hezekiah**

- As for the rest of the affairs of Hezekiah and all his mightiness and how **he made the pool and the conduit and then brought the water into the city**, are they not written in the book of the affairs of the days of the kings of Judah? (**2 Kings 20:20**)

- . The tunnel of Siloam 533 meters (1,749 feet) in length, attributed to Hezekiah, and the tunnels found at Lachish, Gibeon, Gezer, and Megiddo were remarkable engineering feats.

- **Postexilic Building In Palestine**

- The postexilic period seems to have seen only modest construction among the Jews. However, Herod the Great, **First Century B.C.E.**, and his successors, engaged in great architectural projects, including the reconstruction of the temple at Jerusalem

- As he was going out of the temple one of his disciples said to him, Teacher, see! What sort of stones and what sort of buildings! (**Mark 13:1**)

- However, Jesus said to him; Do you behold these great buildings? By no means will a stone be left here upon a stone and not be thrown down. (**Mark 13:2**)

- Later, as certain one's were speaking concerning the temple, how it was adorned with fine stones and dedicated things. (**Luke 21:5**)

- **The harbor at Caesarea, the great viaduct spanning the central part of Jerusalem, as well as public buildings, theaters, hippodromes, and baths. A most remarkable feat was Herod's development of the fortress on the hill of Masada over 400 meters (1,300 feet) above the Dead Sea.**
- **Besides the fortifications, Herod built an elegant, three-tiered hanging palace with a terrace and with bathing pools, as well as another palace with a Roman bathhouse having heating pipes in the walls, and a sit-down lavatory with flushing system. He equipped the huge rock fortress with a dozen great cisterns able to hold in all almost 40,000 kiloliters (10,500,000 gallons) of water.**

• Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian Architecture

- **As a result of the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel 740 B.C.E. and the overthrow of the southern kingdom of Judah 607 B.C.E, the Jewish people became acquainted with the architectural splendors of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian Empires.**
- **The palace of Sargon II at Khorsabad was notable for its regularity and use of symmetry, as well as its splendid reliefs, glazed bricks, and enameled tile paintings. Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh was an immense structure of about 70 rooms, with over 3,000 meters (nearly 10,000 feet) of wall space lined with sculptured slabs.**
- **Therefore Sennacherib the king of Assyria pulled away and went and returned, and he took up dwelling in Nineveh. (2 Kings 19:36)**
- **Get up, go to Nineveh the great city, and proclaim to her the proclamation that I am speaking to you. (Jonah 3:2)**
- **At that, Jonah got up and went to Nineveh in accord with the word of Yehowah. Now Nineveh herself proved to be a city great to God, with a walking distance of three days. (Jonah 3:3)**
- **Sennacherib is also believed to have built the 48-kilometers (30 miles) aqueduct that carried water from the Gomel River to the gardens of Nineveh. At Mari, on the Euphrates in eastern Syria, an enormous 300-room palace complex covered some 6 ha (15 acres). The ruins of ancient Babylon likewise indicate the onetime magnificence of that city with its formidable walls, famous streets, and numerous palaces and temples.**

- Under Persian rule, Jews in Shushan might have viewed the splendor of the palace of Darius I there, with its interiors beautified by splendidly colored glazed bricks. At Persepolis the grandeur was perhaps yet more impressive, from the Gate of Xerxes, with its colossal bulls, to the palace and huge audience halls of Darius and Xerxes, including the hall of 100 columns. The Persian columns were more graceful and slender than the famed Ionic columns of the Greeks.

- The ratio of height to diameter of the columns in the Hall of Xerxes was 12 to 1 as compared to a ratio of 10 to 1 maximum for Corinthian columns, and only 6 to 1 for Egyptian columns. Likewise, the span attained between the columns in Persian buildings was as much as twice that of the Greek buildings, thus creating a greater sense of spaciousness than found in similar ancient structures.

·· Grecian And Roman Styles And Methods

- Greek **architecture** entered its golden period in the **Seventh Century B.C.E.** That period lasted down to the **Fourth Century B.C.E.** Athens became the site for majestic temples and buildings erected in honor of the Greek gods and goddesses.

- These buildings included the Parthenon, the Temple of the Wingless Victory, and the Erechtheum, while at Corinth the Temple of Apollo and the vast marketplace, or **Greek a-go-ra'**, were outstanding. The style of architecture is generally designated by the three main orders of beautiful Greek columns developed, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian.

- The Romans were much indebted to the Greeks as to architectural style. Roman **architecture** was generally more functional than the Greek, while lacking some of its subtle beauty. The Romans also benefited from the Etruscans, who were noted for their true arch formed with wedge-shaped stones. In the **Sixth Century B.C.E.** such true arches were used in a most impressive way in the construction of the great sewers of Rome.

- The Roman **architects** are to be credited also with the development of the double arch and the dome, both of which they used in producing enormous column-free rotundas and spacious halls. The Greek masons had built majestic structures without the use of mortar or cement because of their surpassing skill and precision in fitting and joining the marble blocks used.

- Roman masons made use of a volcanic earth combined with lime called pozzolana, a hydraulic cement of great cohesive strength. With pozzolana as mortar, the Romans could extend the span of their arches as well as construct multistoried edifices, including the mammoth four-story Colosseum, built in the **First Century C.E.**, with a seating capacity variously estimated to be from 40,000 to 87,000 persons.

- Among the more valuable Roman constructions were the great military roads and splendid aqueducts built particularly from the **Third Century B.C.E.** forward. The apostle Paul made much use of these Roman highways and undoubtedly saw the aqueduct of Emperor Claudius along the Appian Way when traveling to Rome.

•• **Christian Building**

- Even as the nation of Israel was not noted for architectural splendor or pomp, so too the early Christians of Spiritual Israel constructed with modesty. **Unger's Bible Dictionary [1965, pp. 84,85] comments; As early as in the 3rd century buildings erected by them existed, but they were neither substantial nor costly. It was not until the time of Emperor Constantine, when encouragement was given to those so inclined to enter relations with the political state, that nominal Christians began to produce a particular style of architecture, eventually constructing some of the most ornate and pompous edifices known.**

•• **Architecture In Prophecy And Figure**

- There are numerous uses of **architectural** terms in Biblical prophecies and figures. The restoration prophecies deal to a great extent with the building, or rebuilding, of God's people and their cities.

- And at your instance men will certainly build up the places devastated a long time; You will raise up even the foundations of continuous generations. And you will actually be called the repairer of the gap, the **restorer of roadways** by which to dwell. (**Isaiah 58:12**)

- And foreigners will **actually build your walls**, and their own kings will minister to you, for in my indignation I shall have struck you, but in my goodwill I shall certainly have mercy upon you. (**Isaiah 60:10**)

- And they must **rebuild the long-standing devastated places**, they will raise up even the desolated places of former times, and they will certainly **make anew the devastated cities**, the places desolate for generation after generation. (**Isaiah 61:4**)
- And they will actually dwell upon it in security and build houses and plant vineyards, and they must dwell in security when I execute acts of judgment upon all those treating them with scorn all round about them, and they will have to know that I am Yehowah their God. (**Ezekiel 28:26**)
- And the nations that will be left remaining round about you will have to know that I myself, Yehowah, have built the things torn down, I have planted what has been laid desolate. I myself, Yehowah, have spoken and I have done it. (**Ezekiel 36:36**)
- Zion is foretold to be built upon stones laid **with hard mortar**, with sapphire foundations, ruby battlements, and gates of fiery glowing stones, the hard mortar indicating the permanence of her stones in God's arrangement.
- O woman afflicted, tempest-tossed, uncomforted, here I am laying with **hard mortar your stones**, and I will lay your foundation with sapphires. (**Isaiah 54:11**)
- And I will make your battlements of rubies, and your gates of fiery glowing stones, and all your boundaries of delightful stones. (**Isaiah 54:12**)
- Wisdom is described as building its own house.
- **True wisdom has built its house**, it has hewn out its seven pillars. (**Proverbs 9:1**)
- And, along with discernment and knowledge, as being the means for building up a household.
- The truly **wise woman** has **built up her house**, but the foolish one tears it down with her own hands. (**Proverbs 14:1**)
- By **wisdom a household will be built up**, and by discernment it will prove firmly established. (**Proverbs 24:3**)
- And by knowledge will the interior rooms be filled with all

precious and pleasant things of value. (**Proverbs 24:4**)

- **Jehoiakim is condemned for building his palace in unrighteousness by failing to pay the workers, and the Chaldeans are condemned for building a city with the blood and toil of conquered peoples.**
- **Woe to the one building his house, but not with righteousness, and his upper chambers, but not with justice, by use of his fellowman who serves for nothing, and whose wages he does not give him. (Jeremiah 22:13)**
- **The one saying; I am going to build for myself a roomy house and commodious upper chambers, and my windows must be widened out for it, and the paneling will be with cedar and smeared with vermilion. (Jeremiah 22:14)**
- **Will you continue reigning because you are competing by use of cedar? As for your father, did he not eat and drink and execute justice and righteousness? In that case it went well with him. (Jeremiah 22:15)**
- **Woe to the one that is building a city by bloodshed, and that has solidly established a town by unrighteousness! (Habakkuk 2:12)**
- **Look! Is it not from Yehowah of armies that peoples will toil on only for the fire, and that national groups will tire themselves out merely for nothing? (Habakkuk 2:13)**
- **False imagining of peace with God is compared to the building of a plastered partition wall that Yehowah blasts with the windstorm and hail of his rage, tearing it down and revealing its foundations.**
- **For the reason, yes, for the reason that they have led my people astray, saying; There is peace! When there is no peace, and there is one that is building a partition wall, but in vain there are those plastering it with whitewash. (Ezekiel 13:10)**
- **Say to those plastering with whitewash that it will fall. A flooding downpour will certainly occur, and you, O hailstones, will fall, and a blast of windstorms itself will cause a splitting. (Ezekiel 13:11)**
- **And, look! The wall must fall. Will it not be said to you men,**

Where is the coating with which you did the plastering? (**Ezekiel 13:12**)

- Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord Yehowah has said; **I will also cause a blast of windstorms to burst forth in my rage, and in my anger there will occur a flooding downpour**, and in rage there will be hailstones for an extermination. (**Ezekiel 13:13**)
- And I will tear down the wall that you men have plastered with whitewash and bring it into contact with the earth, and its foundation must be exposed. And she will certainly fall, and you must come to an end in the midst of her, and you will have to know that I am Yehowah. (**Ezekiel 13:14**)
- And I will bring my rage to its finish upon the wall and upon those plastering it with whitewash, and I shall say to you men. The wall is no more, and those plastering it are no more. (**Ezekiel 13:15**)
- The prophets of Israel that are prophesying to Jerusalem and that are visioning for her a vision of peace, when there is no peace, is the utterance of the Sovereign Lord Yehowah. (**Ezekiel 13:16**)
- The psalmist assures that unless Yehowah builds the house, the builders labor in vain.
- Unless **Yehowah himself builds the house**, it is to **no avail that its builders have worked hard on it**. Unless Yehowah himself guards the city, it is to no avail that the guard has kept awake. (**Psalms 127:1**)
- Prior to the great day of Yehowah, those who disregard God **will build but will not come to occupy their buildings**.
- And it must occur at that time that I shall carefully search Jerusalem with lamps, and I will give attention to the men who are congealing upon their dregs and who are saying in their heart, Yehowah will not do good, and he will not do bad. (**Zephaniah 1:12**)
- And their wealth must come to be for pillage and their houses for a desolate waste. And they will build houses, but they will not

have occupancy, and they will plant vineyards, but they will not drink the wine of them. (**Zephaniah 1:13**)

- The great day of Yehowah is near. It is near, and there is a hurrying of it very much. The sound of the day of Yehowah is bitter. There a mighty man is letting out a cry. (**Zephaniah 1:14**)
- Therefore, for the reason that you are extracting farm rent from someone lowly, and the tribute of grain you keep taking from him, houses of hewn stone you have built, **but you will not keep dwelling in them, and desirable vineyards you have planted, but you will not keep drinking the wine of them.** (**Amos 5:11**)
- **By contrast, God's servants are to build houses and have occupancy and use to the full the work of their hands.**
- For here I am creating new heavens and a new earth, and the former things will not be called to mind, neither will they come up into the heart. (**Isaiah 65:17**)
- But exult, you people, and be joyful forever in what I am creating. For here I am creating Jerusalem a cause for joyfulness and her people a cause for exultation. (**Isaiah 65:18**)
- And I will be joyful in Jerusalem and exult in my people, and no more will there be heard in her the sound of weeping or the sound of a plaintive cry. (**Isaiah 65:19**)
- No more will there come to be a suckling a few days old from that place, neither an old man that does not fulfill his days, for one will die as a mere boy, although a hundred years of age, and as for the sinner, although a hundred years of age he will have evil called down upon him. (**Isaiah 65:20**)
- And they will certainly build houses and have occupancy, and they will certainly plant vineyards and eat their fruitage. (**Isaiah 65:21**)
- They will not build and someone else have occupancy, they will not plant and someone else do the eating. For like the days of a tree will the days of my people be, and the work of their own hands my chosen one's will use to the full. (**Isaiah 65:22**)
- They will not toil for nothing, nor will they bring to birth for

disturbance, because they are the offspring made up of the blessed one's of Yehowah, and their descendants with them. (Isaiah 65:23)

- A time to kill and a time to heal, a time to break down and a time to build. (Ecclesiastes 3:3)
- In the **Christian Greek Scriptures**, the **importance of making a cost estimate before beginning construction** was referred to by Jesus when he encouraged his hearers to appreciate exactly what is involved in becoming his followers.
- For example, who of you that wants to build a tower does not first sit down and **calculate the expense**, to see if he has enough to complete it? (Luke 14:28)
- Otherwise, he might **lay its foundation but not be able to finish it**, and all the onlookers might start to ridicule him. (Luke 14:29)
- Saying; This man started to build but was not able to finish. (Luke 14:30)
- The need for a **solid foundation** is used in a number of illustrations.
- Therefore everyone that hears these sayings of mine and does them will be likened to a discreet man, who **built his house upon the rock-mass**. (Matthew 7:24)
- And the rain poured down and the floods came and the winds blew and lashed against that house, but it did not cave in, for it had been **founded upon the rock-mass**. (Matthew 7:25)
- Furthermore, everyone hearing these sayings of mine and not doing them will be likened to a foolish man, **who built his house upon the sand**. (Matthew 7:26)
- And the rain poured down and the floods came and the winds blew and struck against that house and it caved in, and its **collapse was great**. (Matthew 7:27)
- He is like a man building a house, who dug and went down deep and laid a foundation upon the rock-mass. Consequently, when a flood arose, the river dashed against that house, but was not

strong enough to shake it, because of its being well built. (**Luke 6:48**)

- On the other hand, he who hears and does not do, is like a man who built a house upon the **ground without a foundation**. Against it the river dashed, and **immediately it collapsed**, and the ruin of that house became great. (**Luke 6:49**)
- Give orders to those who are rich in the present system of things not to be high-minded, and **to rest their hope, not on uncertain riches, but on God**, who furnishes us all things richly for our enjoyment. (**1 Timothy 6:17**)
- To work at good, to be rich in fine works, to be liberal, ready to share. (**1 Timothy 6:18**)
- Safely treasuring up for themselves a **fine foundation** for the future, in order, that they may get a firm hold on the real life. (**1 Timothy 6:19**)
- For all that, the **solid foundation** of God stays standing, having this seal: **Yehowah knows those who belong to him**. And: **Let everyone naming the name of Yehowah renounce unrighteousness**. (**2 Timothy 2:19**)
- For he was awaiting the **city having real foundations**, the builder and maker of which city is God. (**Hebrews 11:10**)
- Christ Jesus speaks of **founding his congregation on a rock-mass** Greek *pe'tra*.
- Also, I say to you; You are Peter. And **on this rock-mass I will build my congregation**, and the gates of Hades will not overpower it. (**Matthew 16:18**)
- And Jesus himself is shown to be the **one foundation, besides which no man can lay any other**, yet he is **the stone that the builders rejected**.
- For no man can lay any other foundation than what is laid, which is Jesus Christ. (**1 Corinthians 3:11**)
- Jesus said to them; Did you never read in the Scriptures: **The stone that the builders rejected is the one that has become the**

chief cornerstone. From Yehowah this has come to be, and it is marvelous in our eyes? (**Matthew 21:42**)

- This is the stone that was treated by you builders as of no account that has become the head of the corner. (**Acts of Apostles 4:11**)
- The stone that the builders rejected has become the head of the corner. (**Psalms 118:22**)
- Because he is the **chief cornerstone**, all the other **living stones of this temple are founded on and aligned with him**, with **justice as the measuring line** and **righteousness as the leveling instrument**.
- And you have been built up upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, while Christ Jesus himself is the foundation cornerstone. (**Ephesians 2:20**)
- In union with him the whole building, being harmoniously joined together, is growing into a holy temple for Yehowah. (**Ephesians 2:21**)
- Coming to him as to a living stone, rejected, it is true, by men, but chosen, precious, with God. (**1 Peter 2:4**)
- You yourselves also as living stones are being built up a spiritual house for the purpose of a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ. (**1 Peter 2:5**)
- For it is contained in Scripture; Look! I am laying in Zion a stone, chosen, a foundation cornerstone, precious. No one exercising faith in it will by any means come to disappointment. (**1 Peter 2:6**)
- It is to you, therefore, that he is precious, because you are believers, but to those not believing, the identical stone that the builders rejected has become the head of the corner. (**1 Peter 2:7**)
- And a stone of stumbling and a rock-mass of offense. These are stumbling because they are disobedient to the word. To this very end they were also appointed. (**1 Peter 2:8**)
- Therefore this is what the Sovereign Lord Yehowah has said,

- Here I am laying as a foundation in Zion a stone, a tried stone, the precious corner of a sure foundation. No one exercising faith will get panicky. (**Isaiah 28:16**)
- And I will make justice the measuring line and righteousness the leveling instrument. The hail must sweep away the refuge of a lie, and the waters themselves will flood out the very place of concealment. (**Isaiah 28:17**)
 - Jesus spoke of the temple of his body as being raised up in three days, although the **literal temple and surrounding buildings at Jerusalem in his day had taken 46 years to build** and they still were not finished.
 - Therefore, in answer, the Jews said to him; What sign have you to show us, since you are doing these things? (**John 2:18**)
 - In answer Jesus said to them; Break down this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. (**John 2:19**)
 - Therefore the Jews said; This temple was built in forty-six years, and will you raise it up in three days? (**John 2:20**)
 - But he was talking about the temple of his body. (**John 2:21**)
 - When, though, he was raised up from the dead, his disciples called to mind that he used to say this; And they believed the Scripture and the saying that Jesus said. (**John 2:22**)
 - Paul, as a wise director of works, admonished concerning the use of **high-quality, noncombustible materials in building on Christ** as the foundation.
 - According to the undeserved kindness of God that was given to me, **as a wise director of works I laid a foundation, but someone else is building on it.** But let each one keep watching how he is building on it. (**1 Corinthians 3:10**)
 - For no man can lay any other foundation than what is laid, which is Jesus Christ. (**1 Corinthians 3:11**)
 - Now if anyone builds on the foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood materials, hay, stubble. (**1 Corinthians 3:12**)

- **Each one's work will become manifest**, for the day will show it up, because it will be revealed by **means of fire**, and the fire itself will prove what sort of work each one's is. (**1 Corinthians 3:13**)
- If anyone's work that he has built on it remains, he will receive a reward. (**1 Corinthians 3:14**)
- If anyone's **work is burned up**, **he will suffer loss**, but he himself will be saved, yet, if so, it will be as through fire. (**1 Corinthians 3:15**)
- Do you not know that you **people are God's temple**, and that the spirit of God dwells in you? (**1 Corinthians 3:16**)
- If anyone destroys the temple of God, God will destroy him, for the temple of God is holy, which temple you people are. (**1 Corinthians 3:17**)
- **Love is described as a prime element of building.**
- Now concerning foods offered to idols. We know we all have knowledge. Knowledge puffs up, **but love builds up**. (**1 Corinthians 8:1**)
- For I have said; **Loving-kindness will stay built even to time indefinite**, as for the heavens, you keep your faithfulness firmly established in them. (**Psalms 89:2**)
- **John's vision of the New Jerusalem presents it as a radiant city formed of precious stones with its walls resting on foundation stones inscribed with the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb.**
- **And there came one of the seven angels who had the seven bowls which were full of the seven last plagues, and he spoke with me and said; Come here, I will show you the bride, the Lambs wife. (Revelation 21:9)**
- **So he carried me away in the power of the spirit to a great and lofty mountain, and he showed me the holy city Jerusalem coming down out of heaven from God (Revelation 21:10)**
- **And having the glory of God. Its radiance was like a most precious stone, as a jasper stone shining crystal-clear. (Revelation 21:11)**

- It had a **great and lofty wall and had twelve gates**, and at the **gates twelve angels**, and names were inscribed which are those of the twelve tribes of the sons of Israel. (**Revelation 21:12**)
- On the east were three gates, and on the north three gates, and on the south three gates, and on the west three gates. (**Revelation 21:13**)
- The wall of the city also had twelve foundation stones, and on them the twelve names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. (**Revelation 21:14**)
- Now the one who was speaking with me was holding as a measure a **golden reed, that he might measure the city and its gates and its wall**. (**Revelation 21:15**)
- And the city **lies foursquare, and its length is as great as its breadth**. And he measured the city with the reed, **twelve thousand furlongs**, its length and breadth and height are equal. (**Revelation 21:16**)
- Also, he measured its wall, **one hundred and forty-four cubits**, according to a man's measure, at the same time an angels. (**Revelation 21:17**)
- Now the structure of its wall was jasper, and the city was pure gold like clear glass. (**Revelation 21:18**)
- The foundations of the city's wall were adorned with every sort of precious stone. The first foundation was jasper, the second sapphire, the third chalcedony, the fourth emerald. (**Revelation 21:19**)
- The fifth sardonyx, the sixth sardius, the seventh chrysolite, the eighth beryl, the ninth topaz, the tenth chrysoprase, the eleventh hyacinth, the twelfth amethyst. (**Revelation 21:20**)
- Also, the twelve gates were twelve pearls, each one of the gates was made of one pearl. And the broad way of the city was pure gold, as transparent glass. (**Revelation 21:21**)
- And I did not see a temple in it, for Yehowah God the Almighty is its temple, also the Lamb is. (**Revelation 21:22**)

- And the city has no need of the sun nor of the moon to shine upon it, for the glory of God lighted it up, and its lamp was the Lamb. (**Revelation 21:23**)
- And the nations will walk by means of its light, and the kings of the earth will bring their glory into it. (**Revelation 21:24**)
- And its gates will not be closed at all by day, for night will not exist there. (**Revelation 21:25**)
- And they will bring the glory and the honor of the nations into it. (**Revelation 21:26**)
- But anything not sacred and anyone that carries on a disgusting thing and a lie will in no way enter into it, only those written in the Lambs scroll of life will. (**Revelation 21:27**)
- **God himself is presented as the Great Constructor of all things, hence as not residing in buildings made by men.**
- Of course, every house is constructed by someone, but **he that constructed all things is God.** (**Hebrews 3:4**)
- Nevertheless, the Most High **does not dwell in houses made with hands**, just as the prophet says. (**Acts of Apostles 7:48**)
- The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool. **What sort of house will you build for me?** Yehowah says. Or what is the place for my resting? (**Acts of Apostles 7:49**)
- My hand made all these things, did it not? (**Acts of Apostles 7:50**)
- The God that made the world and all the things in it, being, as this One is, Lord of heaven and earth, does not dwell in handmade temples. (**Acts of Apostles 17:24**)
- Neither is he attended to by human hands as if he needed anything, because he himself gives to all persons life and breath and all things. (**Acts of Apostles 17:25**)
- This is what Yehowah has said; The heavens are my throne, and the earth is my footstool. Where, then, is the house that you **people can build for me**, and where, then, is the place as a

resting-place for me? (**Isaiah 66:1**)