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Jacob Judah Leon. K

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402. P. 4

A RELATION
 Of the most memorable things
 IN THE
TABERNACLE
 of **M O S E S,**
 AND THE
TEMPLE of SALOMON,
According to Text of Scripture.

By JACOB JEHUDAH LEON, HEBR.
Author of the Model of Salomons Temple.



At AMSTERDAM,

Printed by Peter Messchaert, in the Stoof-steech, 1675.

A P R A Y E R
For the Prosperitie of his
R O Y A L M A J E S T I E .

H *He that sends deliverance to Kings, and giveth Dominion to Princes, whose Kingdom and Dominion is everlasting: He that delivered David his servant from the Perillous sword, And he who made a way through the Red Sea, and Pathes through the River Jordan: He himself blesse, preserve, assist, make great, and more and more Exalt our Gracious Lord CHARLES the II. King and Protector of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, The King of Kings by his Merciful Benevolence preserve, Vivifie, and deliver him from all trouble and danger. The King of Kings encrease and brighten the Star of his Constellation, to prolong his dayes over his glorious Kingdome. The King of Kings put it into his heart, and into the hearts of his Nobles and Princes, to use benigne Clemencie towards Us, and to the Israel of God, our brethren under his Dominion: Amen.*

TO

TO THE

High and Mightie

P R I N C E

C H A R L E S,

By the Grace of God

KING *of* ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND , FRANCE,

and YRELAND,

Defender of the Faith.

* 2

May

DEDICATION.

May it please your Sacred
MAJESTIE,



YRAMIDES and
Sumptuous Ædifi-
ces were wont of
Old to be Dedicat-
ed to the Prin-
ces of this World , ignorant of
the things of God , which
though in shew splendid and
Royall , yet Exceeded not the
Bounds of nature , as favou-
ring

DEDICATION.

ring merely things Corporeall,
not Spirituall. Neither did the
Virtue of these Princes mount
higher, beeing altogether taken
up with wordly matters. Fitly
therefore were such temporall
things Dedicated to them, who
were not acquainted with Coe-
lestiall; But the loue of the Di-
vine worship, that imparalel
Pietie of your Majestie, Known
not onely to your Brittaines, but
to all Europe, calls for the Pro-
* 3 tection,

DEDICATION.

tection, not of the most magnificent structures of this World, but of a building, though made with hands, yet that hath God Himself for the Architect thereof; Vouchsafe therefore, most Potent Prince, Great Brittain's Protector and Defender of the things of God, to cast a Benign eye upon what is here represented to your Sacred Majesty, it being the Exact form of the Tabernacle, so as it was in the Wildernes, with
the

DEDICATION.

the structure of Salomons Temple, the Holy Vessels, Garments and Utensils thereof delineated and set forth to the life. The which as it was graciously owned with devote affection 30 yeares ago and upwards, by that Serene Queen, your Majesties Mother, so be pleased most noble Prince, to imitate her Pietie : The Lord God of the whole earth preserve your Majestie for the Good of your great Empire ; which is the
prayer

DEDICATION.

prayer of him thal in all humilitie
casteth himself at your Majesties
Feet.

JACOB JEHUDAH LEON,
HEBREW.

A

A R E L A T I O N
Of the most memorable things
 I N T H E
 T A B E R N A C L E
 o f M O S E S,

And the
 T E M P L E o f S A L O M O N,
 According to Text of Scripture.

T H E I. C H A P T E R.

*Relating the order or station of the Tempel
 or Camp of the Israelites rownde
 about the Tabernacle.*

THe wonderfull Armie of the Israe- Deuterom.
 lites entring into Egipt with sea- 10: 22.
 venty soules onely, by the power-
 full Commaund, which God re- Genes. 15.
 vealed to (theyr first father) Abra- 13.
 ham; this generation sojourned, there 210 yea-
 res, untill the 430 yeaeres were fulfilled, from Exod. 12:
 A that 40.

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that time which God foretold Abraham. That blessed people of God, did there, in that short time increasse to 60000 men of the age from 20 tot 60 yeares, but if all the women, and all the persons as wel men as women, which were under 20 and above 60 yeares of Age, should bee thereunto adjoind, the same would then bee found to bee twoc Millions, and foure hundred thousand people besides the Egiptians, who went away with them (as the holy Scripture sayth) and theyre innumerable Cattle, which they tooke with them; some others are of opinion that there were in this greate Campe or host 876 millions 9 hundred and 96 thousand persons.

Exod. 12.
37.

Exod. 12.
38.

Num. 10.
11.

Num. 2. 2.

Genes 49.
3.

After the first yeare of theyre departure, the worke of the Tabernacle was made ready or finished, at which time God caused them to bee devided into twelve parts, each with theyr severall Standard or Banner, in the which each of thier Armes or ensigne, was wrought, like as thier father Jacob had blessed each Child or Tribe, also the color of each Standard or Flagge

Flagge agreed with the colour of the Stones (in the breastplate of Aaron the Highpriest) upon which its owne Tribes name was written and These twelve Tribes were devided into foure parts, each part had three Banners or Ensignes. Three stood on the Eastside, three on the West, three on the South, and three on the Northside; all these twelve Tribes encompassed the Tabernacle: the Prince Jehuda (as Capitaine, and Leader of his brethren) stood on the East, between Isachar, and Zabulon: Ruben stood with Simeon and Gad towards the South: Ephraim placed himselfe towards the West with Menasse and Benjamin: Dan towards the North with Asser and Naphthali. These twelve Tribes thus placed in order, fouresquare, doe take up 12 miles in compasse, or 24 thousand paces: the fouresquare thwart over, each of these twelve Tribes, tooke up by it selfe a foursquare place of 4000 paces, betweene the one and other tribe were 2000 paces, betweene the saids Campe, or host thorough all the foure sides, and betweene the

*1. Chron.
5: 2.*

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building of the Tabernacle, were 8000 paces;
Num. 3.35. The outermost 4000 of the 8000 served for
the feeding of theyre Cattle, the 2000 inner-
most paces towards the East served for the who-
le householding or families of Moses and Aa-
ron, and the other 2000 paces, of the three re-
maining sides, round about, served for the
whole housekeeping of the Children of Levi,
Gerson, Kohath, Merari; Those of Kohath sett
themselves in three partitions (according to
theyre three families or generations) towards
the South as the Cheife, the twoe divisions of
Gerson were towards the North, according to
theyre family, alsoe the twoe families of Merari
were in twoe divisions towards the West; then
Exod. 26.
18. there remained in the heart or very midle of
this hoast or Campe 4000 paces in the which
the above mentioned Tabernacle was placed,
the foremostpart towards the East, 30 cubits
long, 10 cubits broad, 10 cubits high, encom-
passed with an outermost Court round about
Exod. 27.
9. raised with Bases or Sockets and Pillars, the
Curtaines hung on the Pillars, to take up the
place

place or space of the outermost Court, that outermost Court was 100 cubits long, 50 broad, 5 high, it was so placed, as that against the East in that outmost Court, an empty or voyd space of 50 cubits remained, each of the three sides round about 20 cubits, the middelmofst space was taken up with the building of the Tabernacle; And this is the whole space of the hoste, where they pitched or rested.

By the Gate of the outmost Court of the Tabernacle was an overflowing fountaine which with its springing abundantly refreshed the whole hoste, where it lay, even as by the mighty hand of God Manna rained downe from ^{Exod. 16.} heaven, where the hoste pitched or rested, first ^{4.} of all thir water encompassed the building of the Tabernacle round about; by certaine digged Channels or Trenches made by the Command. of the Rulers of the Tribes; in these ^{Num. 21.} flow foure rivers out of theyre foure Corners, ^{19.} that water encompasseth the hoste of the Levites, and did likewise separate theyr families one from another, and did make certaine pitts

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betweene them, and the twelve Tribes of Israel, from thence flowed that water by the Southside towards the East, and sprung to the hoste of the Israelites, and encompassed them round about without, and devided the place or station of each Tribe, one from another, to the end, that each one might know and discern his owne Tribe.

When this hoste would proceede theyre intended journey, hee that led or conducted the same was God all sufficient the Lord of hoste, who had revealed to Moses, that the people should depart: By the Children of Aaron the High priest were twoe silver Trumpetts blowne, thereby to warne or raise the people, then let God his royal Standard (like a pillar) arise from the holy Cloud, which by day covered the Tabernacle and by night with its shining beames or glance imprinted the Tabernacle with his wonderfull fire and glory, this went before them, betweene heaven and earth, as a Guide to show them the way which they must goe, the beames of that divine fire within the Pillar, enlighte-

Num. 10. 2.

Exod. 40. 36.

Deut. 31. 15.

Deut. 1. 33.

lightened them in the darke night, to the end that they should not wander out of theyr way, and by day the said pillar covered the whole hoste ; and did likewise preserve them from the heate of the Sunne , from wicked enemies; Num. 10^e 34. and devouring beasts.

The Tribe of Judah with his twoe Brethren Isachar , and Zabulon followed 2000 paces behind the holy Standard , which went before them : at the same distance followed them , the twoe Companies of Levites , Gerson , and Merari, they carryed the basements, or sockets , pillars , boards , coverings , curtaines , cordes , and pinnes, of the Tabernacle , and all the appurtenances or necessaryes thereof , the same were all carryed on six wagons or carriages , which were given by the Cheiftaines of the Tribes , to the consecration of the Tabernacle : those wagons were drawne by twelve Kine or Heifers Num. 7. 3. then alsoe followed the families of the Levites , with all theyre necessaryes.

After these followed Ruben with his twoe Brethren Simeon and Gad ; Afterwards followed

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lowed in the middle of the whole hoste Moses and Aaron, with theyr children (amongst the children of Kohath) conducting the Arke of the Covenant with the other golden Instruments which must bee borne or carried upon the shouldrers of the abovenamed Kohathites, after the same were covered with the Covernigs, although in the beginning of theyre Journey (when they were departed form Mount Sinai) the Arke was in the same manner before the Hoste, untill they had passed the River Jordan. In the third place folloved Ephraim, with his Companion tribes Manasse and Benjamin: and at last followed Dan with his adjoined Tribes Asser, and Naphthali, under whome were the weake of the hoste, alsoe the Companies of Egyprians, who went with them.

Num. 10.
33.

Deut. 1.
19.

Deut. 29.
4.

Deut. 2. 7.

In this manner travailed that wonderfull host thorough wilde and unpathed, unknowne wayes, the space of fortie yeares, without suffer-
nig any lack of any necessaries; this did the mighty hand of God. This host did, there, fortie and twoe severall times take up severall resting

in the Tabernacle of Moses, &c. 9

resting places in some for twoe dayes space ; in some one day , alone , or from the evening till ^{Num. 33.} 3. the morning , and some , some mouthes , and some , certaine yeares , for they rested 19 yaares ^{Num. 9.} 20. in Kades , which was one of theyre resting places.

II. CHAPTER.

Concerning Moses his Tabernacle.

He worke of the holy Tabernacle was ^{Exo. 36.} 2. in such a holy estimation , that all those who were permitted to worke thereon , from amongst the Israelites , were thereunto qualified , and incited by the Spirit of God.

The Materialls which were used in this building , were gold , silver , brasse , woll , dyed s^h-colour , purple , scarlet (according to offerings) silke , pure Linnen , rich goates haire , Ramskins dyed red , curious spotted Badgers skins , s^hit-^{tim} wood , pure and cleare oile of olives , the principall Aromatical druggs , and precious stones , all in very greate quantities , in soe much

B

that

that the gold alone amounted to 29 Talents, 739 Sheckles, (as the holy Scripture sayth) which beeing reduced and compared to and with the weight of our pounds at sixteene ounces each pound, and halfe an ounce for each sheckle, and 3000 sheckles for each Talent, which make 93 pounds and 12 ounces, doe amount unto 2741 pound and 9 ounces weight; the value whereof beeing accounted at 12300 ducats for each Talent make together 368918 Spanish duckats, and reduced into Hollands guilders (each gilder beeing about two shillings English money) make one Million one hundred and six thousand 745 guilders, (each duckat beeing three guilders.) The Talents of silver (as the Scripture sayth) were one hundred, and one thousand 730 sheckles, beeing reduced into the same pounds, doeth amount unto 9429 pounds, and one ounce, the value thereof beeing calculated, at one thousand and twelve ducats for each Talent, doth make one hundred and one thousand 783 duckats, and in guilders doeth make three hundred, five thousand, 315 guilders,

15 sti-

Exod. 24.
38.

15 stivers, 3 pennings, and all together, aswel gold als silver, doeth amount unto 460700 ducats, and in gilders doeth make 14 tunns of gold 12 thousand 104 gilders 15 stivers, three pennings Hollands money, each tunne of gold beeing at least 10000 pounds sterling, and each gilder 2 shillings sterling.

The principall persons who were indewed by God, and made this worke were Beseleel and Aholiab, and the workemen (whose number is unknowne) did with diligence fully finish the said worke in the space of six monthes.

The Vessels or Instruments, with which the holy Tabernacle was served, were of gold and silver, where of wee hereafter shall discourse.

The Levites who served the Tabernacle were 8580 persons from thirty to fiftie yeares, who were devided into three Companyes, according to Levies three sonnes, Gerson, Kohath, Merari, the Kohathites were 2750, these, when the host tooke theyr journey, carryed (as the cheife) with golden handbars upon theyre shoulders, the most holy and precious instruments, namely

the Arke of the Covenant, The golden Table, the golden Candlesticke, with the seaven Lamps, the Altar of Incense, the greate Brasse Altar of Burnt offrings: when they were first covered with theyr coverings!, the Gersonites were 2630, they conducted on twoe wagons or Carriages (which they had of the abovenamed six wagons) the Curtaines of the Tabernacle, the Courtaines of the Court round about, the coverings, cords, brasse pots with all the appurtenantes. The Merarites were 3200, they conducted the other foure wagons or carriages, in the which were 48 gilded boards: for the building of the Tabernacle were nine gilded Columns or Pillars, and one hundred silver bases or Sockets, which belonged thereunto, with the 36 Columnes or Pillars of the Court of the Tabernacle, and theyre brasse Bases or Sockets, upon which the pillars were raised.

Concerning the Priests, who served the Tabernacle, they were not more then foure, namely Moses, Aaron, and histwoe Sonnes Eleazar and Ithamar, as the principall persons in the Congregation.

The

The place where in the Tabernacle was raised was in the heart or middelmof place of the hoſte of the Levites, which was encompassed by the hoſt of the Iſraelites, where they pitched, but the hoſt was ſeparated from the Levites 400 paces.

The manner how the Tabernacle was reared or raised, and againe taken down is a moſt ſweete and curions ſpeculation but becauſe that matter doeth require much writeing wee referre the reader to the treatiſe of the Tabernacle of Moſes, which wee haue publiſhed, where you ſhall finde all the ſame at large.

III. CHAPTER.

Concerning the Glorious Temple of Salomon.

IN ſtead of the holy Tabernacle, king Num. 2. Salomon did in Jeruſalem, on the very ^{15.} top of Mount Moria (where Abraham offered up his Sonne unto God) build the holy Temple which was fully finiſhed in

1. Chron.
3: 1.

the 487 yeare after Israels departure out of Egypt. About the said Temple did worke seven yeares long 163600 persons, of the which were 3300 Maister workemen, and 300 Commanders over them all (according to others the number was 4100900) king Salomon did frame this building, according to the order, Command and draught, which his father David (according to the Commaund of the Prophet Samuel) had given him. Hee prepared for that building an infinite Number of all kinde of Materialls, the gold alone was 108000 Talents and ten thousand drachmas, which beeing accounted at 93 pounds and 12 ounces weight for each Talent, will weigh a hundred thousand and 25 thousand and 78 pound, and for every talent 12300 ducats, will amount unto 1328 Millions and 410000 and 220 ducats, and in gilders 5977 (Holland) millions 846 thousand 123 gilders, at 4 gilders and a halfe each duckat according to theyr valuation in Holland and those Lands. This gold beeing computed into tuns of gold (each tun of gold at 1000 pound sterling

1. King. 6.
1. and 5.
15.

1. Chron.
28. 11.

1. Chron.
22. 14.

at

at least) doe arise to 59 thousand, 766 tuns of gold and 46123 gilders.

The silver which hee prepared thereunto was a thousand times a thousand and 17000 talents, which accounted by our pounds at 18 pieces or reals of eight to each pound, and 93 pounds and 13 ounces weight for each talent doe arise to 95 millions 343 thousand 753 pounds weight, which beeing accounted at the rate of 1012 ducats for each talent, doe make a thousand and 29 millions, 700 and 12 thousand and 500 duckats as above, making in gilders foure thousand, six hundred, 33 millions, seven hundred and six thousand 250 gilders, this maketh 46000 and 337 tuns of gold and 250 gilders, the whole quantity of gold and silver beeing now valued, doeth make ten thousand, six hundred and seventy millions, 518 thousand 750 gilders. In weight it is 26 thousand 367 last, and 828 pounds accounting 4000 pound weight to each last, in soe much that to carry this gold and silver over the seas there must bee a thousand ships, each ship of the burthen
of

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of 26 lastis: or else 53 East-India ships, each ship
of five hundred lastis burthen, beeing reduced
into tuns of gold, you shal find it to bee, one hun-
dred and six thousand, one hundred and fiftene
tuns of gold, and 52372 gilders.

1. Chron.
22. 14.

You must note, that this gold and silver was
prepared alone by King David, besides that
which King Salomon added thereunto, out of
his treasuries (by commaund of his father) which
in comparison of his greate treasure and glory,
shoud bee at least as much more which beeing
added to the former, would fully lade one hun-
dred and six greate East-India ships, in soe much
that the Scripture sayth that gold and silver (in
Salomons time) was accounted as stoness, and
elsewhere, that silver was that time not at all
esteemed.

7o sep.
Anti.
7o. of Jew.
Wars.
L. 6. 6.

1. King.
10. 27.
and 11.
21.

The forme of the Temple was just fouresquare,
made of very large white marbre, very pre-
tious, yea some say, soe large, that out of one a
faire house might bee built: the mount or hill,
whereon the Temple stood (by the neate and
forace whiteneffe and wel compactnesse of
that

that building) did as farre of seeme to bee a snowy hil, and the glittering gould bewene, did shine and reflect as the dazeling Sun; the greateste of the building was foure Stadium, or furlongs in compasse; within the Portalls it was 500 cubits, the height was 300 cubits, in some places 400, maketh 800 foote high, each foote of 12 inches round about environed with very deepe dales, to seperate the Temple from the Citie: this piece of worke was divided into three principal parts, namely the Court of the Heathens or People was the outermost part, 500 cubits square, and encompassed with foure admirable and stately Portals, each resting upon three rowes of Pillars, of the fashion of lease worke, each Pillar, hewen out of one marble stone, alone, was 25 cubits or 50 foote high: by the opening of the windowes at the 4 Galleryes or Walkes, were the Railes of pure Silver, and the five doores of the Gates were covered, or drawne over with silver plates.

*Mid. 2. 1.
Jo. 7ew.
Wars. 6. 6.*

Midot. 2.

*Abarb.
1. King 6.*

The second parte was within the 4 Galleries placed against the North, in twoe outermost

C

Courts,

*Jew.**Wars. 6.*

6.

*Josep. 6. 6.**Antiqui. 1.*

15. 14.

Midot. 1.

3. and

5. 1.

Courts, the Court of the Israelites towards the east 135 cubits foursquare, the Court of the Priests towards the West, in which the sacrifices were offered, was broad 135 cubits, and 187 cubits long, round about within and without encompassed with certaine Halls or Chambers, in which the three Principalities assembled, and alsoe therein to performe all the services of the Temple, in the middle of the Outmost Court, was the Pallace of the Lord God, covered with massy gold plates within, and over the rooffe, the length was 100 cubits, and likewise as broad, 120 cubits high; it had three principal parts, the Entrance, the Sanctuary, and the Holy of Holies, or most holy place, cituate toward the West; the Halls or Chambers of the Treasures of the Temple round about, were 38 Chambers; The hidden Sollerings or Chambers, in which were layd up all the materialls of the Tabernacle which were packt up, the same tooke up one third part, and under the Temple in the Cellars were the Bathes, wherein the Priests bathed themselves: the persons which watched every

every night were 240, divided into 24 bands ^{Midot. 1.}
or Companies, each Company at least ten men, ^{3.}
three Companies of Preistes and 21 Levites,
which were devided and placed at all the Cor-
nets, gates, and Courts of the Temple round
about. Concerning the other appendences of
this building soe wonderfull, soe precious, and
so holy, I referre you to the Treatise concerning
the Pourtraicture of the Temple, where I have
layd forth every thing most plaine.

III. CHAPTER.

Concerning the Vessels and Instruments of the Temple.

THe wonderfull greate multitude of holy
Vessels used in the service of the holy
Temple of God, doeth take up abun-
dance of gold and silver, the golden Vessels
were 340 thousand, the silver were 470 thou-
sand, making together 810 thousand, the prin-
cipall were for Ornament to the holy Temple, ^{fem.}
and of the Tabernacle at theyre sett times: but ^{Wars.}
^{6.6.}

C 2 the

the most glorious were for the Arke of the Covenant, that was wholly covered with Gold, with the twoe golden Cherubims: the Arke was twoe cubits and a halfe longe, and the breath thereof one cubit and a halfe, and soe much was alsoe the hight thereof, and did weigh with the Cherubims 200 pound weight of pure Gold, besides the Boards the 10 Golden Tables, upon which the shewbread was placed, were each of them twoe cubits long, one cubit broad, and one cubit and a halfe high, after the fashion of Moses, and contained one hundred pounds in weight. The 10 golden Candlesticks (by each whereof were 7 goldeu Lamps) the height of each was three cubits, the breadth above twoe cubits, (after the manner of Moses) the gold of each weighed 100 pound weight: the Altar of Incense or sweete perfume was alsoe 100 pounds weigt in gold, which was in height twoe cubits, and one cubit fouresquare: the Altar of burnt offerings was brasse, twenty cubits fouresquare, the height 10 cubits, did weigh 7000 Arobas (each Aroba containing 25 pounds weight.)

The

Midot 2. 5.
Antiq. 8.
 2.

The ten brasse Lavers with theyre arriages, or bases on which they were placed or sett, were each ^{Midot 2.} ^{5. and.} ^{5. 1.} foure cubits fouresquare, and three cubits high, one Base weighed 2000 Talents, each Talent of 93 pounds and upwards; the brasen sea, out of which the Priest cleansed or purified themselves, was 10 cubits large fouresquare, five cubits high, the Compasse thereof was thirtie cubits, the mettle or brasse thereof weighed 1000 and 800 Arobas, (as above mentioned.) But with the 12 Bullocks (whereon the sea stood) weighed 32500 Arobas; so that the holy Scripture sayth, that the abundance of mettle or brasse was not to bee numbred.

V. CHAPTER.

Of the Garments of the Priests.

TWoe severall sortsof Garments were the Priests wont to use, when they served in the holy Temple: the one used by the Common Priests in generall, which consisted of 4 peeces or parcells: the first was a very pure

C 3

linnen

linnen paire of breeches or drawers , which reached from the loines to below the knees which was worne to cover theyr nakednesse : the Breeches upon the naked body, was therefore close as a purse when it is shutt, which was drawn together with strings about the Loines: the second peece was a certaine dubble shirt woven after the manner of Checkerworke, which opened alongst the shoulders, soe much that the head could goe thorough, which openings were afterward closed together with loopes, thereby to keepe the breast with reverence covered: this Coate hung downe to the heeles: the sleeves were wooven apart, but of the same stuffe, and sewed unto the said shirts: the sleeves were not wide, theyre length was to the joint of the hand that soe theyr service might not bee hindred: the third was a linnen Girdle made as a swadling band, the breadth three inches, the length 32 cubits, wrought with lease worke, with wooll, or silke, purple and scarlet: the said girdling beeing girded under the Armepirts, swathd the shirt close about

about the body and brest, the two loose ends of the Girdle hung from the loines downwards for ornament: the fourth was a vesture made of a linnen swadling Band, of the fashion of a Cap, and was sewed round about like a Cap, with a Border: this Cap (some say) was, covered over with Tiffany, Cypres or the like, because no stitches should bee seene bare; this Cap covered the least part of the forehead; and behinde the eares there were strings made fast to the Cap which were tyed fast under the Chin, to the end, that the Cap should not fall off in their service.

Besides the said foure garments, (which were alsoe used by the Highpriest) the Highpriest did alsoe use foure other Garments, (which first parts are already mentioned:) the first was a stately woollen coate (but as others say) of silke, of askie colour, wholly woven all of one peece, without seame, without sleeves, parted into twoe skirtes in the sides, with a hole for the head above, which reached from before to behinde, thorough which, the Highpriest thrust his head:

head: this shirt or coate had armeholes, without sleeves, and under the hemme of the twoe shirts hung 72 golden Bells, with as many Buttons made of wooll or silke like Pomegranates of skiecolour purple and scarlet the halfe of the buttons or Pomegranates and Bells upon each schirt, a Pomegranate betweene twoe Bells, a and Bell betweene twoe Pomegranates: the lowermost ends of the Bells and Pomegranates hung even with the hemme of the under Coat.

The second was a garment made in fashion as a wastcoate, which covered the backe, hanging from the necke to the Loines, the breadth covered the backe and the sides, but not the breast, for there it was open about a span in length fouresquare, therein to place the breast plate with was just fitted thereunto: at the lowermost corner of thier garment there were twoe longe strings, wherewith the Priestes loines were begirt, to the end that the garments might fit close to the body, and alsoe to the end that the breastplate might rest thereupon; this garment was woven of gould and the purest linnen and wollen

wollen (some say) of filke, the colour was skie-colour, purple, and scarlet, it had on each side above, a shoulder piece in the manner of a band or swadling band, which tooke up the breadth from the necke to the shoulder, which was joined and laced thorough gold loop inholes to the uppermost edge of the uppergarment: upon each shoulderband was a precious stone layd or settin gold, on those twoe stones were written or engraved the names of the twelve Tribes, on each stone six names according to theyr birth. The third was a certaine piece of twoe spans length, beeing once foulded together just a span fouresquare, beeing of the same stuffe as the abovenamed garment: this was called the breastpiece, heart peece or breastplate: within the fouldings thereof was placed the greate name of the LORD GOD, (which name God himselfe had revealed to Moses) by vertue and power whereof those holy letters (with which hee would answer) which were graven in the stones of the breastplate, gave a pure and plaine glance from themselves, in cleare plaine and
D gliste-

glistering beames : the breastplate was covered over with a plate of gould in the which were wrought 12 fouresquare holes , which were made fitt upon the upriseing stones, which stones were very rare all af one bignesse, sett in foure rowes, three deepe, equally fitting one another, foe artificially set in gold, that those 12 Stones did seeme to bee one stone. In the twoe uppermost Corners of the breastplate were twoe gould rings, thorough which with twoe gold chaines the twoe shouderpieces of the aftergarment were fastened to the golden loopes, and stones : the undermost corners of the breastplate had twoe gold ringes, thorough which skiecoloured strings did run, which were fastened by the twoe lowermost goldringes of the aftergarment, because the same might bee put on the girdles upon the edges of the aftergarment. The fourth was the Highpriests golden forehead plate, twoe inches broad, the length was from the one side of the head to the other: the oppermost edge of the forehead plate had points, as flower points or such as crownes have, upon
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this golden plate were driven or beaten out letters to bee read, namely, *Kodes Laadonmai*, which is interpreted, Holinesse to the Lord. To this golden forehead plate were fastned three-skie colour strings, at each end one, and one in the middle of the uppermost edge: the strings were bound fast behinde the head, the middlemost whereof went thwart over the middle of the cap: but others say, that this threefold stringe or three skiecolourd strings or bands, were wreathed one withinaother according to the breadth of the said golden plate, and were made fast to the edges of the plate, and that the same was (without beeing tyed) put upon the Highpriests cap, standing in the forme of a crowne upon the Highpriest head. This was the forme and nature of the eight sacerdotall or priestly garments, wherewith the Temple was served, even as the holy Scripture declareth unto us.

E N D.

