

**graceWORKS ! GOING DEEPER<sup>1</sup> The Papou Study Bible** is a daily study provided by me to



help folks explore the depth and joy of the “conneXion” life of God. It’s my personal study, and is not intended as a doctrinal statement or statement of any church or denomination or congregation. It’s also my belief that “grace” works, and the servant of God should always want to go deeper. Multi-tasking as usual, I’m also calling this the “Papou Study Bible.” I’m writing it as if I were speaking to my girls who love me and any descendant they have that love their Papou too. And to anyone who wants to consider me a spiritual Dad or “Papou.” I want them to be able to study the Bible with Papou (grandpa in Greek) after I’m gone---and if they don’t, I’ll haunt them. The Scriptures say it’s noble to “search the Scriptures daily” to verify truth like the ancient Bereans did (Acts 17:11). My folks came from Berea. My incredible Dad (and your grandfather and great grandfather, guys), Vasil Charles Valekis taught me to do this like he did---every day until I die. He taught me and everyone I know to go to church no matter what and to put God first. While Mama (Maria Pagona Stratakis Valekis) never really did this, she made sure we listened to Daddy on this one. She would have hit us with a spatula or frying pan or worse if we didn’t. This is a simple sharing my “daily search.” And I’d like to think it is a continuation of God’s life through my Dad through me. Both my “Dads” by the way. And a way to honor him, mama and our loving “Dad”---God. And for all of us to be together, in Spirit, even when we I join them in heaven. I like to use the Blue Letter literal, very “visual,” Greek translation a lot to help “visualize” these truths the beautiful way Greek enables you to view. And I like to share this with folks serving in an elder capacity, or any capacity, to grow them, challenge them, and stretch them. But especially share it with anyone I’ve ever brought to Christ and family members who truly love me. And when you study these, I’ll make sure to connect with you from heaven. *Ever an orthodox Greek, Jim Valekis*

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**Christ IN You Series**

**Colossians 1:27 (King James Version)**

<sup>27</sup>To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles; which is **Christ in you**, the hope of glory

**graceWORKS! GOING DEEPER**

**Ezekiel 42 Part 2<sup>2</sup>**

It frustrates me when I can’t understand something! I cannot understand how the people who depicted the rendering of the Temple dining rooms got that view from the text. I believe that we’re supposed to live by every word that comes out of the mouth of God, and these words truly did! So . . . how did they visualize the side rooms from the text delivered? I’m going to try to figure that out today by going over what I just read one more time.

Sorry if you find this to be a waste of your time (if you are reading this). But I’m hungry for this kind of understanding. Hope it’s helpful to someone, somewhere. (Rev 3:20) Enjoy!

<sup>1</sup> **NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR UPLOADED TO WEB WITHOUT EXPRESS PERMISSION OF AUTHOR.**

<sup>2</sup> New International Version (NIV) Holy Bible, New International Version®, NIV® Copyright ©1973, 1978, 1984, 2011 by Biblica, Inc.® Used by permission. All rights reserved worldwide. (Author’s note: This translation, and the source for many of the study notes that accompany it, are taken from The NIV Study Bible, Copyright 1985,1995, 2002, 2008, 2011 . These notes are referenced throughout and paraphrased frequently in the notes.)

## Ezekiel 42 New International Version (NIV)

### The Rooms for the Priests

42 Then the man led me northward into the outer court and brought me to the rooms opposite the temple courtyard and opposite the outer wall on the north side.

**So let me try another translation.**

- He brought me **to the side rooms** opposite both the open area and the northern building.(MEV)
- he brought me into **the chamber** that was over against the separate place, and which was before the building toward the north. (KJV)
- He brought me to the side rooms opposite both the open area and the northern building.(NOG).
- he brought me into the chamber which *was* opposite the separating courtyard, and which *was* opposite the building toward the north. (NKJV)

So this implies the rooms (plural) were “opposite” (on the other side) of the open area of the Temple proper, and something called “the northern building” (or opposite the outer wall). Is this how they got the impression there were two buildings side by side, and parallel (and synchronous) with each other?

2 The building whose door faced north was a hundred cubits long and fifty cubits wide.<sup>[<sup>a</sup>]</sup>

- <sup>2</sup> Facing the length, *which was* one hundred cubits (the width was fifty cubits), was the north door.(NKJV)
- Before the length of an hundred cubits was the north door, and the breadth was fifty cubits.(KJV)
- In front of the north door the length *was* one hundred cubits, and the breadth *was* fifty cubits.(JUB)
- Along the length, *which was* a hundred <sup>[<sup>a</sup>]</sup>cubits, *was* the north door; the width *was* fifty cubits.(NASB)

**All I can get from this was the building in which the “rooms” were was 100 cubits long (175 feet), and a door was on the north. They were 50 cubits wide (87 ½ feet).**

3 Both in the section twenty cubits<sup>[<sup>b</sup>]</sup> from the inner court and in the section opposite the pavement of the outer court, gallery faced gallery at the three levels.

- Facing the twenty cubits that belonged to the inner court, and facing the pavement that belonged to the outer court, was gallery<sup>[<sup>a</sup>]</sup> against gallery in three stories. (KJV)
  - **A text note acknowledges that the meaning of the word “gallery” is unknown.**

- 3 Opposite the inner courtyard was an area that was 35 feet wide, and opposite the pavement of the outer courtyard were corridors facing corridors on all three stories.(NOG)
- <sup>3</sup> Opposite the twenty cubits which belonged to the inner courtyard, and opposite the stone pavement which belonged to the outer courtyard, was <sup>a</sup>gallery corresponding to <sup>b</sup>gallery in three stories. (NASB)

As you note, “corridors” is used in the NOG translation. Gallery is used again. What is interesting is that they “facing” each other, or “corresponding.”

So I guess this where they get the concept of two similar buildings facing each other. Now, to really dig in, let me go to the interlinear translation I have access to.

CLV

In front of the twenty cubits <sup>w</sup> of the inner court and in front of the pavement <sup>w</sup> of the outside court, it arose ledgework adjoining ledgework in three levels.

לְחִצְרֵי	אֲשֶׁר	רִצְפָה	וְנִגְדֵי	הַפְּנִימִי	לְחִצְרֵי	אֲשֶׁר	הָעֹשְׂרִים	נִגְדֵי	42:3
l-chtzr	ashr	rtzphe	u-ngd	e-phnimi	l-chtzr	ashr	e-oshrim	ngd	
to.the-court	which	pavement	and-in-front-of	the-inner	to.the-court	which	the-twenty	in-front-of	
			בְּשִׁלְשִׁים	אֲתִיק	אֶל - פְּנֵי	אֲתִיק	הַחִיצוֹנָה		
			b-shlshim	athiq -	phni - al	athiq	e-chitzune		
			in.the.threes	detached-space	faces-of	to	detached-space	the.outside	

So here goes my attempt of making some kind of sense out of this.

**FIRST:** “to court which pavement and in front of the inner to court which the twenty in front of”

- “to court which pavement and in front of”

I’m assuming this is speaking of the court which the (outer?) court pavement was in front of?

- “the inner to court which the twenty in front of”

I’m assuming this is speaking of a court in which a 20-cubit (35-foot) space is in front of the inner court, presumably the inner court which referenced this 35-foot space earlier.

Two separate courts being spoken of. Yikes this confusing.

SECOND

“in three detached spaces faces of to detached space the outside”

The Hebrew word for detached space:

H862 'attuwq at-tooke'

or mattiyq {at-teek'};

from H5423 in the sense of decreasing; a ledge or offset in a building.

So since “faces of” (front of) one “decreasing ledge” (I’m visualizing a terraced like building) is said to be “to faces of ledge like building the outside”, I’m assuming this is talking about two symmetrical structures facing and paralleling each other.

4 In front of the rooms was an inner passageway ten cubits wide and a hundred cubits<sup>[c]</sup> long.<sup>[d]</sup> Their doors were on the north.

Ok, so this is sounding like a walk way between the two buildings.

5 Now the upper rooms were narrower, for the galleries took more space from them than from the rooms on the lower and middle floors of the building.

Look at the Hebrew here:

CLV

+ The upper \*rooms were shortened<sup>l</sup>, for the ledgework <sup>lset</sup>took away more space from them than from the <sup>u</sup>lower and from the middle levels of the building.

אתיקים athiqim	כי יוכלו ki yוכלו	קצרות qtzruth	העליונות e-oliunth	והלשכות u-e-lshkuth	42:5
detached-spaces	they-are-prevailing	that	ones-being-shortened	the-upper-ones	and-the-rooms
	בנין bnin	ומהתכנות u-m-e-thknuth	מהתחתנות m-e-thchthnuth	מהנה m-ene	
	structure	and-from-the-middle-ones	from-the-nether-ones	from-them	

Again, “detached spaces” mean ledge like spaces, a terrace like building, with the top level being shorter in length than the succeeding ones below.

6 The rooms on the top floor had no pillars, as the courts had; so they were smaller in floor space than those on the lower and middle floors.

Here is what the Common Language Bible says about this verse.

(CLV) Ezk 42:6

For they were on three<sup>l</sup> levels, and there were no columns for them like the columns of the courts. Therefore it was terraced from the earth as it rose from the <sup>u</sup>lower and from the middle levels.

It was terraced from the earth as it rose.

Here is actual literal it got this from.

CLV

For they were on three<sup>l</sup> levels, and there were no columns for them like the columns of the courts. Therefore it was terraced from the earth as it rose from the <sup>u</sup>lower and from the middle levels.

הַחֲצֵרוֹת	כְּעִמּוּדֵי	עִמּוּדִים	לָהֶן	וְאֵין	הֵנָּה	מִשְׁלִשׁוֹת	כִּי	42:6
e·chtzruth	k·omudi	omudim	l·en	u·ain	ene	mshlshuth	ki	
the-courts	as-columns-of	columns	to-them	and-there-is-no	they <sup>(f)</sup>	ones-being- <sup>m</sup> triple	that	
:	מֵהָאָרֶץ	וּמֵהַתִּיכּוֹנֹת	מֵהַתְּחִתּוֹנֹת	עַל-כֵּן	נֶאֱצַל			
:	m·e·artz	u·m·e·thiknuth	m·e·thchthunuth	natzi	ol·kn			
	from-the-earth	and-from-the-middle-ones	from-the-nether-ones	he-is-diverted	on-so			

So, from the phrase “the-courts as-columns-of” “columns-to-them and-there-is-NO”

They gete “”there were no columns for them like the columns of the court.” Hmmm. . .how do they get that?

there were no columns for them	like the columns of the court
columns-to-them and-there-is-NO	the-courts as-columns-of

**So in Hebrew the thing being compared to comes first anglicized this way.**

**“like (as to) the columns of the court” “the courts as columns of” ---**

**“there are no columns.” Columns to them there is NO!**

**“In reference to the columns of the court, they (the terraced room)did not have a counterpart of columns”**

**Hebrew is difficult. Maybe I’ll study it sometimes. Maybe not. Maybe I just have to trust the translators, who seem to be in consensus. But it drives me crazy that I can’t grasp this easily or have to work this hard to get it. Must be the cross I must bear!!!! ☺**

7 There was an outer wall parallel to the rooms and the outer court;

**So it was sectioned off from the outer court.**

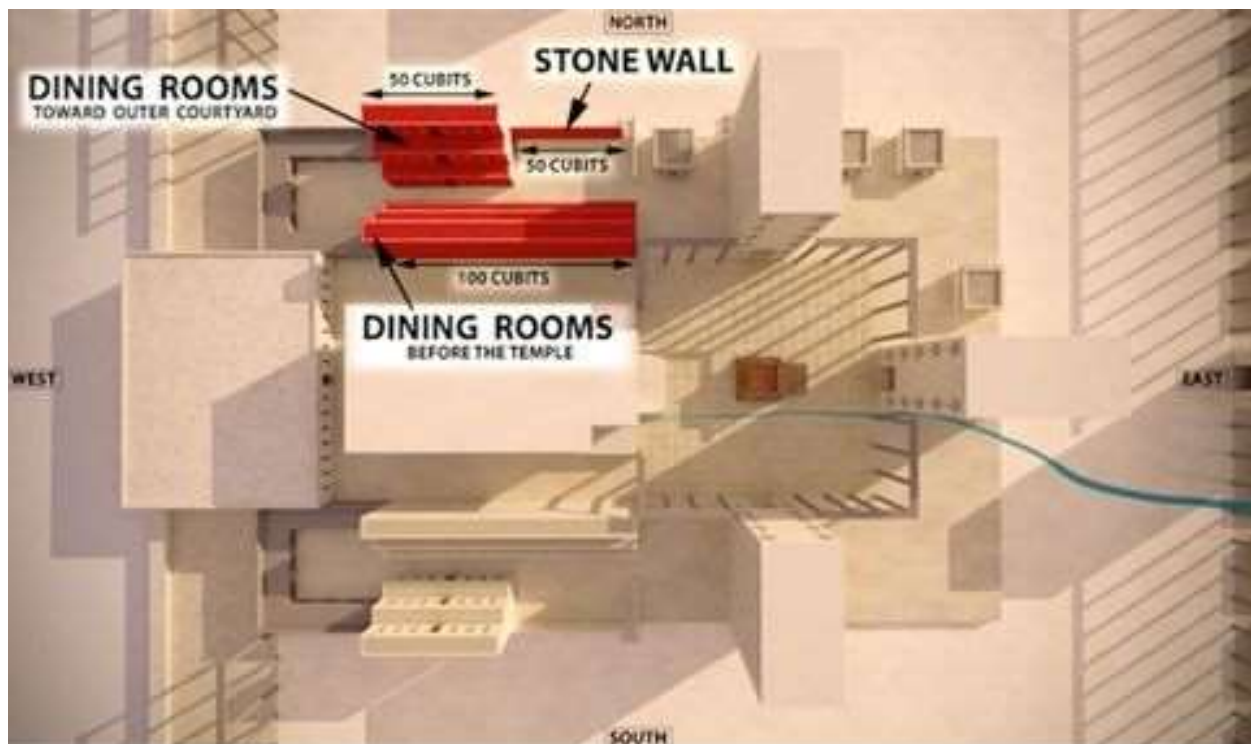
it extended in front of the rooms for fifty cubits.

(CLV) Ezk 42:7

+ There was a barrier-wall<sup>w</sup> that was<sup>y</sup> outside to correspond with the rooms, going the way to the outside<sup>o</sup> court before the rooms; its length was fifty cubits;

**The Hebrew is a bit more clear here. A “barrier” wall to section it off from the Outer Court proper.**

8 While the row of rooms on the side next to the outer court was fifty cubits long, the row on the side nearest the sanctuary was a hundred cubits long. 9 The lower rooms had an entrance on the east side as one enters them from the outer court.



**Well, I kind of sort of get it.**

10 On the south side<sup>[e]</sup> along the length of the wall of the outer court, adjoining the temple courtyard and opposite the outer wall, were rooms 11 with a passageway in front of them. These were like the rooms on the north; they had the same length and width, with similar exits and dimensions. Similar to the doorways on the north 12 were the doorways of the rooms on the south. There was a doorway at the beginning of the passageway that was parallel to the corresponding wall extending eastward, by which one enters the rooms.

13 Then he said to me, “The north and south rooms facing the temple courtyard are the priests’ rooms, where the priests who approach the LORD will eat the most holy offerings. There they will put the most holy offerings—the grain offerings, the sin offerings<sup>[f]</sup> and the guilt offerings—for the place is holy. 14 Once the priests enter the holy precincts, they are not to go into the outer court until they leave behind the garments in which they minister, for these are holy. They are to put on other clothes before they go near the places that are for the people.”

15 When he had finished measuring what was inside the temple area, he led me out by the east gate and measured the area all around: 16 He measured the east side with the measuring rod; it was five hundred cubits.<sup>[g][h]</sup> 17 He measured the north side; it was five hundred cubits<sup>[i]</sup> by the measuring rod. 18 He measured the south side; it was five hundred cubits by the measuring rod. 19 Then he turned to the west side and measured; it was five hundred cubits by the measuring rod. 20 So he measured the area on all four sides. It had a wall around it, five hundred cubits long and five hundred cubits wide, to separate the holy from the common.

**Wow. This is confusing. But fascinating. I’ll have to try it one more time fresh tomorrow. And see if it makes more sense. Sorry.**

*Footnotes:*

1. **Ezekiel 42:2** That is, about 175 feet long and 88 feet wide or about 53 meters long and 27 meters wide
2. **Ezekiel 42:3** That is, about 35 feet or about 11 meters
3. **Ezekiel 42:4** Septuagint and Syriac; Hebrew *and one cubit*
4. **Ezekiel 42:4** That is, about 18 feet wide and 175 feet long or about 5.3 meters wide and 53 meters long
5. **Ezekiel 42:10** Septuagint; Hebrew *Eastward*
6. **Ezekiel 42:13** Or *purification offerings*
7. **Ezekiel 42:16** See Septuagint of verse 17; Hebrew *rods*; also in verses 18 and 19.
8. **Ezekiel 42:16** Five hundred cubits equal about 875 feet or about 265 meters; also in verses 17, 18 and 19.
9. **Ezekiel 42:17** Septuagint; Hebrew *rods*