

GALLIMAUFY

¹³ *King Solomon sent to Tyre and brought Hiram, ¹⁴ whose mother was a widow from the tribe of Naphtali and whose father was from Tyre and a skilled craftsman in bronze. Hiram was filled with wisdom, with understanding and with knowledge to do all kinds of bronze work. He came to King Solomon and did all the work assigned to him.*

I Kings 7:13,14

¹⁴ *But solid food is for the mature, who by constant use have trained themselves to distinguish good from evil.*

Hebrews 5:14

- I. In a season of mixture we need God's discernment and priestly vision.
 - A. Gallimaufry - hodgepodge, collage, scramble, stew, jumble, mixed bag, muddle, mishmash, montage, patchwork, potpourri, mixture
 - B. God is calling on us to be discerning, yet as redemptive as He is.
- II. Hiram of Tyre
 - A. Everything was against Hiram. He was fatherless; his mother was a widow. He was from a mixed heritage; his father was a Phoenician, his mother a Hebrew.
 - B. He lived in the city that was the locus of immorality in the

Ancient world.

C. Yet what is true of Hiram, the temple builder, has been true of all temple building and most temple builders.

D. The stone of Luz (Genesis 28:18,19)

¹⁸ Early the next morning Jacob took the stone he had placed under his head and set it up as a pillar and poured oil on top of it. ¹⁹ He called that place Bethel, though the city used to be called Luz.

E. The materials of the Tabernacle (Exodus 25:1-9)

¹ The LORD said to Moses, ² “Tell the Israelites to bring me an offering. You are to receive the offering for me from everyone whose heart prompts them to give. ³ These are the offerings you are to receive from them: gold, silver and bronze; ⁴ blue, purple and scarlet yarn and fine linen; goat hair; ⁵ ram skins dyed red and another type of durable leather; acacia wood; ⁶ olive oil for the light; spices for the anointing oil and for the fragrant incense; ⁷ and onyx stones and other gems to be mounted on the ephod and breastpiece. ⁸ “Then have them make a sanctuary for me, and I will dwell among them. ⁹ Make this tabernacle and all its furnishings exactly like the pattern I will show you.”

F. The priesthood from Levi (Genesis 49:5-7)

⁵ “Simeon and Levi are brothers--their swords are weapons of violence. ⁶ Let me not enter their council, let me not join their assembly, for they have killed men in their anger and hamstrung oxen as they pleased. ⁷ Cursed be their anger, so fierce, and their fury, so cruel! I will scatter them in Jacob and disperse them in Israel.”

G. The Messiah through Judah (Genesis 38)

H. The chariots of Pharaoh (Genesis 45:19,27,28)

¹⁹ “You are also directed to tell them, ‘Do this: Take some carts from Egypt for your children and your wives, and get your father and come. ...” ²⁷ But when they told him everything Joseph had said to them, and when he saw the carts Joseph had sent to carry him back, the spirit of their father Jacob revived. ²⁸ And Israel said, “I’m convinced! My son Joseph is still alive. I will go and see him before I die.”

I. The threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite (II Samuel 24:24)

²⁴ But the king replied to Araunah, “No, I insist on paying you for it. I will not sacrifice to the LORD my God burnt offerings that cost me nothing.” So David bought the threshing floor and the oxen and paid fifty shekels of silver for them.

III. Two pillars, a molten sea, and 10 stands and lavers

A. Hiram cast two large pillars of bronze, 27 feet high and 18 feet in circumference. A decorative capitol, four feet high, rested on top of each pillar. It was composed of an inverted bowl, lotus petals, and a network or interwoven chain of pomegranates. They were named Jachin “He establishes” and Boaz “In him is strength.”

B. He made a huge “molten sea”; it was round and made of brass a handbreadth thick, with the image of lilies around the rim. It held 17,000 gallons of water. It measured 15 feet across and was 7 1/2 feet high. It stood on the back of 12

cast statues of oxen, in groups of three, with each group facing a different direction. If the priests didn't keep their hands and feet clean as they ministered, they were in danger of death. (Exodus 30:20)

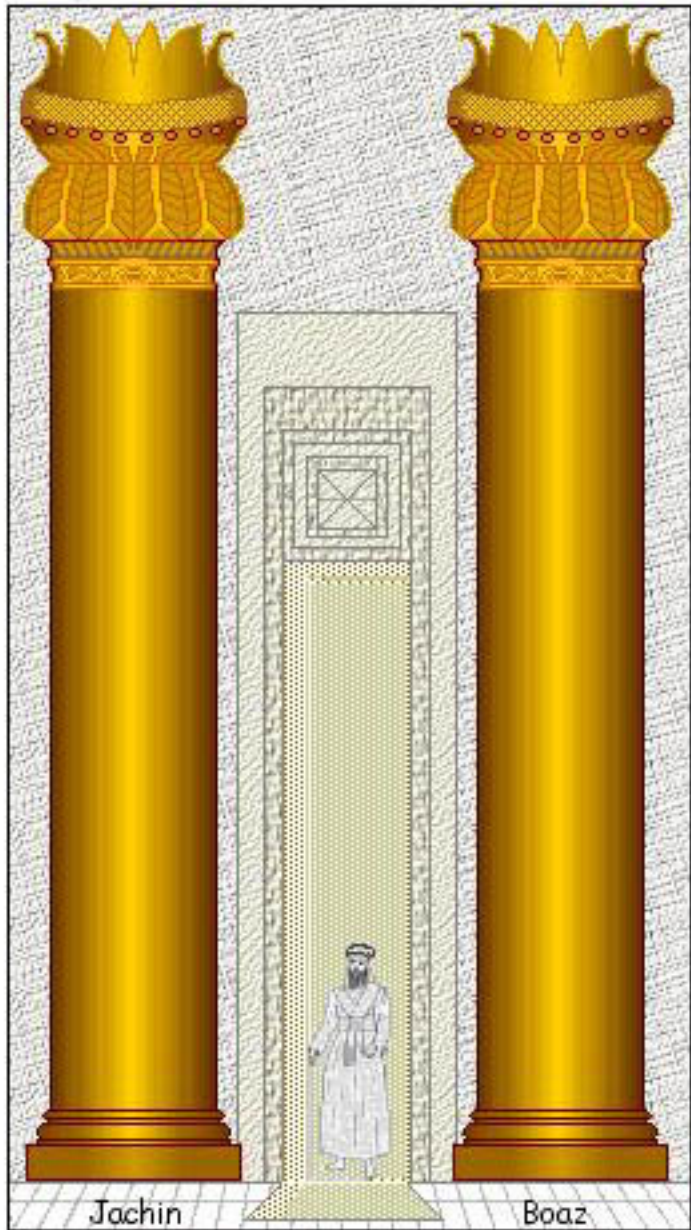
²⁰ Whenever they enter the tent of meeting, they shall wash with water so that they will not die. Also, when they approach the altar to minister by presenting a food offering to the LORD,

- C. He also built 10 stands and lavers. These were beautifully decorated metal wagons, 6 ft. square and 4 1/2 feet high, with handles at each corner. Each stand could hold a basin that held 230 gallons of water. The stands were kept in the court of the priests right next to the sanctuary - five on the north side, five on the south side. Since the stands were on wheels, they could easily be moved from place to place. They were used for the washing and preparing of the sacrifices. (II Chronicles 4:6)

⁶ He then made ten basins for washing and placed five on the south side and five on the north. In them the things to be used for the burnt offerings were rinsed, but the Sea was to be used by the priests for washing.

IV. We are master builders in a great work.

- A. We must be diligent.
- B. We must be faithful.
- C. We must finish well.
- D. We must be redeemers amidst the work.



The bronze pillars before the porch of Solomon's Temple. On the right was Jachin; on the left Boaz – *1 Kings 7:21*









A structure with three levels was built around the walls of the temple. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5-8; 2 Chron. 3:10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31-32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 75 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; 2 Chron. 3:4).



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two bronze wooden, folding doors overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33-35).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (2 Chron. 4:1).



The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1 m) cube (1 Kings 6:15-19; 2 Chron. 3:8-10). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim stood on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6 m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23-28). The ark of the covenant stood between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1-11; 2 Chron. 5:2-14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17-18; 2 Chron. 3:5-7). It contained the golden altar of incense; the golden table for the bread of the Presence; and 10 golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48-50; 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled pans, each holding a large basin, contained water for rinsing off the animal parts that were used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27-28; 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by 12 bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23-26; 2 Chron. 4:2-5).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1-2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27 m) long, 30 feet (9 m) wide, and 45 feet (14 m) high. It stood in the middle of a court with boundary walls.