Benjamin: North,—Dan, Asher,  
Naphtali). {14} **And the wall of the city** (the  
wall surrounding the city) **having** (had)  
**twelve foundation-stones** (i.e. probably,  
each portion of the wall joining two gates  
had a conspicuous basement, of one vast  
stone. Four of these, as Düsterdieck observes, would be corner-stones, joining the  
third gate on one side to the first gate on  
the next), **and upon them** (over thein, perhaps extending all their length) **twelve  
names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb**(see Eph. ii. 20, where however the ruling  
idea is a different one, see the interpretation in the note. No inference can be  
drawn, as has been drawn by some from  
this, that the Writer was not himself an  
Apostle).

**15—17**.] *Its measurement*: compare Ezek. xl.3—5, {15} **And he  
that spoke with me had as a measure a  
golden reed, that he might measure the  
city, and her gates and her wall. {16} And  
the city lieth foursquare** (so A.V. well:  
is in shape tetragonal), **and her length is  
as great as her breadth** (see below). **And  
he measured the city with the reed to the  
length of stadii of the amount of twelve  
thousands** (the 12,000 stadii are in all  
probability the whole circumference, 1000  
to each space between the gates); **the  
length and the breadth and the height of  
it are equal** (the supposition of many  
expositors, that the city thus formed a monstrous cube, 3000 stadii in length, in  
breadth, and in height, really does not:  
appear to be necessarily included in these  
words, Nay, it seems to be precluded by  
what next follows, where the angel *measures the height* of the wall. For Düsterdieck’s idea that the *houses* were 3000  
stadii in height, while the wall was only  
144 cubits, is too absurd to come at all into  
question. The words are open, this last  
consideration being taken into account, to  
two interpretations: 1) that the city, including the hill or rock on which it was  
placed, and which may be imagined as  
descending with it, formed such a cube as  
seems here described: or 2) that there is  
some looseness of use in the word equal,  
and that we must understand that the  
length and breadth were equal to each  
other and the height equal all round. Of.  
these two I prefer the former, us doing no  
violence to the words, and as recalling  
somewhat the form of the earthly Jerusalem on its escarpment above the valley  
of the Kedron. Some such idea seems  
also to be pointed nt in the rabbinical  
books, which describe the future Jerusalem  
as twelve miles high. See extracts in my  
Greek Test.). {17} **And he measured the wail  
of it** (i.e. the *height* of the wall of it), **of  
an hundred and forty-four cubits, the  
measure of a man, which is that of an  
angel** (meaning that in this matter of