refused any but thoſe erected in the name of Rome as well as his own.

The moſt celebrated temples among the Romans were the Capitol and Pantheon. They had alſo the temple of Saturn, which ſerved for the public treaſury ; and the temple of Janus.

The temple at Jeruſalem was ſimilar in its plan to the Tabernacle. The firſt temple was begun by Solomon about the year of the world 2992, and before Chriſt 1012 according to ſome chronologers, and finished in eight years. Great miſtakes have been committed reſpecting the dimenſions of this temple, by confounding the emblematical deſcription of Ezekiel with the plain account of it in the books of Kings and Chronicles. It conſiſted of the holy of holies, the ſanctuary, and a portico. The holy of holies was a ſquare room of 20 cubits ; the ſanctuary, or holy place, was 40 cubits long and 20 broad, conſequently the length of both theſe together was 60 cubits. The portico, which ſtood before the ſanctuary, was 20 cubits long and 10 cubits broad. Whether the portico was ſeparated by a wall from the reſt of the temple or not, is not mentioned in ſcripture. If it was, the whole length of the temple, computing the cubit at 22 inches, did not exceed 110 feet in length and 36 feet 8 inches in breadth. In the portico ſtood the two brazen pillars called *Jachin* and *Boaz,* which, upon comparing and reconciling the ſeemingly different account in different places, appear to have been 40 cubits high and about 4 cubits diameter. The court probably at firſt extended all round the temple. Now we are told, that the court about the tabernacle was 100 cubits long and 50 broad ; and as Solo­mon made every part of the temple about twice as large as the correſponding part in the tabernacle, we have reaſon to conclude, that the court around the temple was 200 cubits long and 100 broad. According to this deſcription, which is taken from the ſcripture hiſtory, the temple of Solomon was by no means ſo large as it is commonly repreſented. Still, however, it was very magnificent in ſize and ſplendid in ornament. It was plundered of its treaſures in the reign of Rehoboam, and repaired by Joaſh ; it was again ſpoiled in the time of Ahaz and of Hezekiah ; and after being restored by Joſiah, was demoliſhed by Nebuchadnezzar in the year of the world 3416, after it had ſtood 476 years ac­cording to Joſephus, and according to Usher 428 years.

The ſecond temple was built by the Jews, after their re­turn from the Babyloniſh captivity, under the direction and influence of Zerubbabel their governor, and of Joſhua the high-prieſt, with the leave and encouragement of Cyrus the Perſian emperor, to whom Judea was now become a tribu­tary kingdom. According to the Jews, this temple was deſtitute of five remarkable appendages, which were the chief glory of the firſt temple ; viz. the ark and mercy-ſeat, the Shechinah, the holy fire on the altar, which had been firſt kindled from heaven, the urim and thummim, and the ſpirit of prophecy. This temple was plundered and pro­faned by Antiochus Epiphanes, who alſo cauſed the public worship in it to ceaſe ; and afterwards purified by Judas Maccabæus, who reſtored the divine worſhip : and after having ſtood five hundred years, rebuilt by Herod, with a magnificence approaching to that of Solomon’s. Tacitus calls it *immenſae opulentiae templum ;* and Joſephus ſays, it was the moſt aſtoniſhing ſtructure he had ever ſeen, as well on account of its architecture as its magnitude, and likewiſe the richneſs and magnificence of its various parts and the re­putation of its ſacred appurtenances. This temple, which Herod began to build about ſixteen years before the birth of Chriſt, and ſo far completed in nine years and a half as to be fit for divine ſervice, was at length deſtroyed by the Romans on the ſame month and day of the month on which Solomon’s temple was deſtroyed by the Babylo­nians.

The Indian temples, or pagodas, are ſometimes of a pro­digious ſize@@. They are commonly erected near the banks of the Ganges, Kiſtna, or other ſacred rivers, for the benefit of ablution in the purifying ſtream. Where no river flows near the foot of the pagoda, there is invariably in the front of it a large tank or reſervoir of water. Theſe are, for the moſt part, of a quadrangular form, are lined with free- ſtone or marble, have ſteps regularly deſcending from the margin to the bottom, and Mr Crauford@@ obſerved many be­tween three and four hundred feet in breadth. At the entrance of all the more conſiderable pagodas there is a por­tico, ſupported by rows of lofty columns, and aſcended by a handſome flight of ſtone ſteps ; ſometimes, as in the inſtance of Tripetti@@\*, to the number of more than a hundred. Under this portico, and in the courts that generally incloſe the whole building, an innumerable multitude aſſemble at the riſing of the sun ; and, having bathed in the ſtream be­low, and, in conformity to an immemorial cuſtom over all the Eaſt, having left their ſandals on the border of the tank, impatiently await the unfolding of the gates by the miniſtring brahmin. The gate of the pagoda univerſally fronts the eaſt, to admit the ray of the ſolar orb ; and, opening, preſents to the view an edifice partitioned out, according to M. Thevenot in his account of Chitanagar, in the manner of the ancient cave-temples of Elora, having a central nave or body; a gallery ranging on each side; and, at the farther end, a ſanctuary, or chapel oſ the deity adored, ſurrounded by a ſtone ballustrade to keep off the populace. Thoſe who wiſh to peruſe a more particular account of the Indian temples may conſult Maurice’s Indian Antiquities, See alſo Pagoda and Seringham.

Temple, in architecture. The ancient temples were diſtinguiſhed, with regard to their conſtruction, into various kinds ; as, *Temple in antae, Ædes in antis.* Theſe, accord­ing to Vitruvius, were the moſt simple of all temples, having only angular pilaſters, called *anta* or *parastatae,* at the cor­ners, and two Tuſcan columns on each side of the doors. *Temple, tetrastyle,* or simple *tetrastyle,* was a temple that had four columns in front and as many behind. Such was the temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome. *Temple, ρrostyle,* that which had only columns in its front or fore side ; as that of Ceres at Eleuſis in Greece. *Temple, amphiprostyle,* or *double prostyle,* that which had columns both before and behind, and which was alſo tetraſtyle. *Temple, periptere,* that which had four rows of inſulated columns around, and was exhaſtyle, i. *e.* had six columns in front ; as the temple of Honour at Rome. *Temple, diptere,* that which had two wings and two rows of columns around, and was alſo octoſtyle, or had eight columns in front ; as that of Diana at Epheſus.

Temples, among us, denote two inns of court in Lon­don, thus called, becauſe anciently the dwelling-houſe of the knights-templars. At the ſuppreſſion of that order, they were purchaſed by the professors of the common law, and converted into *hοspitia* or inns. They are called the *inner* and *middle temple,* in relation to Eſſex-houſe ; which was alſo a part of the houſe of the templars, and called the *outer temple,* becauſe ſituated without Temple-Bar. In the mid­dle temple, during the time of the templars, the king’s treasure was kept ; as was alſo that of the kings of France in the houſe templars at Paris. The chief officer was the maſter of the temple, who was ſummoned to parliament in 47 Hen. III. and from him the chief miniſter of the tem­ple-church is ſtill called *master of the temple.*

Temples, in anatomy, a double part of the head, reach­ing from the forehead and eyes to the two ears. The tem­ples are chiefly formed of two bones called *ossa temporis.*

@@@[mu] Maurice's Indian Antiques, vol. iii. p. 352.

@@@[mu] Crawford's Sketches, vol. i. p. 106.

@@@[m]\* Voyage des Indes, tom. iii.