

# Ezekiel 41:13

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

So he measured the house, an hundred cubits long; and the separate place, and the building, with the walls thereof, an hundred cubits long;

## Analysis

The house's hundred-cubit measurement emphasizes perfection and completeness. The 'separate place' (Hebrew **גִּזְרָה**, gizrah) likely refers to a restricted area behind the temple—possibly for priestly functions or maintaining sacred boundaries. The repeated mention of hundred cubits (perfect square when combined with breadth) reflects divine order and symmetry. In Scripture, the number 100 often represents fullness (Genesis 26:12, Matthew 13:8), suggesting that God's dwelling place comprehensively accommodates His presence and purposes. The walls' inclusion in the measurement indicates that boundaries matter—God's holiness requires separation from common use. Reformed theology sees this architectural perfection as pointing to Christ, who perfectly embodies God's presence (Colossians 1:19, 2:9) and the New Jerusalem's perfect cubic dimensions (Revelation 21:16), representing ultimate, unmediated fellowship with God.

## Historical Context

The 'separate place' appears multiple times in Ezekiel 41-42 but its precise function remains debated. Some interpreters suggest it was an open space behind the temple proper, others propose it housed auxiliary buildings. Comparison with Solomon's temple reveals similar restricted areas (1 Kings 6:5-6). Ancient Near Eastern temples often had service buildings, treasuries, and priestly quarters adjacent to the main sanctuary. The hundred-cubit measurement (approximately 175 feet) indicates substantial structure. For the exiles, these precise

measurements demonstrated God's ordered plan for restoration—nothing haphazard or improvised. Whether this describes a literal future temple or symbolizes spiritual realities, the emphasis remains: God's dwelling among His people follows divine design, characterized by holiness, order, and generous provision.

## Related Passages

---

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## Study Questions

---

1. What 'separate places' in your life maintain necessary boundaries between sacred devotion and secular activity?
2. How does the temple's perfect measurements challenge modern Christianity's often casual approach to worship and holiness?
3. In what ways does the hundred-cubit measurement (completeness) point to Christ's complete provision for dwelling with God?

## Interlinear Text

---

אָמֵן	דָּמֵד	אֵת	בְּבַיִת	אֵלֶּךָ	מֵאַה	אָמֵן:
So he measured		H853	the house	long	an hundred	cubits
	H4058		H1004	H753	H3967	H520
וְפָגַז	הַ	אֵלֶּךָ	אֵלֶּךָ	וְפָגַז	מֵאַה	
and the separate place			and the building	with the walls	long	an hundred
H1508			H1140	H7023	H753	H3967
אָמֵן:						
cubits						
H520						

## Additional Cross-References

---

**Ezekiel 40:47** (Parallel theme): So he measured the court, an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, foursquare; and the altar that was before the house.

---

From KJV Study • [kjvstudy.org](http://kjvstudy.org)