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God, through His Son Jesus, provides eternal grace for our failures and human limitations.

Various information and topics that help the reader of the Bible understand the apostles and the Lord Jesus Christ's teachings.

Leviticus 13.

(2010).

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Teach it, don't demand it.

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Leviticus 13.

The following is a brief overview of the main topics.
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LAWS THE LORD GAVE MOSES REGARDING LEPROSY.

Leprosy is a tropical disease that mainly affects the skin and nerves, it can cause tissue change and in severe cases loss of sensation and disfigurement. It is transmitted by close personal contact. The disease-causing microorganisms causing leprosy can remain dormant inside the body for a period of 1-30 years before the infection develops and the first signs of the disease become apparent. It can now be cured if treated with a combination of drugs. It is perhaps the least infectious of all the contagious diseases. At present, newly diagnosed patients are seldom isolated. A leprosy vaccine is currently under development.

Disease (in the KJV is the word Plague) it means sore, stricken, stripe, stroke, wound and especially applies to a leprous person.

HELPS; to understanding Leprosy.

When the priest quarantined a person with the suspected disease of leprosy it was because they were still living within the camp, once it was obvious they were a leper they did not need to be quarantined because they then went and lived outside the camp. Unclean applies to a person suspected of having leprosy and still living inside the camp.

When the disease turns white and covers the entire body the leper is clean meaning though they have leprosy they are not contagious. If a person had the disease of leprosy they are suspected of having the leprosy and still living in the camp that is why they had to be quarantined, but once they were proclaimed a leper they did not need to be quarantined because they then had to live outside the camp.

Leprosy on the Skin.

When a swelling, an eruption or a spot, turns into a case of leprous disease on the skin Aaron or his sons were to examine the diseased area on the skin, if the hair in the diseased area had turned white and the disease appears to be deeper than the skin it is a leprous disease, and the priest would pronounce the person unclean, but if the spot was white and appears no deeper than the skin and the hair in it has not turned white, the person was to be quarantined for 7 days.

On the 7th day if the disease had not spread in the skin, then the priest was to quarantine the person another 7 days, and on the 7th day if the eruption had spread the priest would pronounce them unclean, but if the diseased area had faded and had not spread in the skin, then it was only an eruption they were to wash their clothes and they would be clean.

When it is known that a person has Leprosy.

When it is known that a person is afflicted with a leprous disease the leprous person was to be brought to the priest, if there was a white swelling in the skin that has turned the hair white and there is raw flesh in the swelling it would be a chronic leprous disease in the skin and the priest would pronounce them unclean.

Leprosy that turns White.

If the leprous disease turns white and covers the entire body from head to foot the priest would pronounce them clean, but if the raw flesh reappears then the priest would pronounce the diseased person unclean, because it is a leprous disease, nevertheless if the raw flesh turns white again, they would be clean.

Laws on boils that turn to Leprosy.

If there is a boil in a person's skin and it heals and in the place of the boil there comes a white swelling or a reddish-white spot, but the boil appears deeper than the skin and its hair has turned white it is a leprous disease that has broken out in the boil, the priest would pronounce the person unclean, but if there is no white hair in the boil and it is not deeper than the skin, but has faded, then the priest would quarantine them up 7 days, if it spreads in the skin it is a disease and the priest would pronounce the person unclean, but if the spot remains in one place and does not spread it is the scar of the boil and the priest would pronounce the person clean.

A Burn on the Skin that is Leprous.

If the body has a burn on its skin and the raw flesh of the burn becomes a reddish-or white spot and the hair in the spot had turned white and appeared deeper than the skin, then it is a leprous disease. The leprous disease had broken out in the burn and the priest would pronounce the person unclean, but if there was no white hair in the spot and it was no deeper than the skin, and had faded, the priest would quarantine the person for 7 days, on the 7th day if the disease was spreading in the skin the priest would pronounce them unclean because it was a leprous disease, but if the spot remained in one place and did not spread in the skin, but faded, it was a swelling from the burn and is a scar of the burn and the priest would pronounce the person clean.

A Disease on the Head or the Beard that is Leprous.

When a person has a disease on the head or the beard and it appears deeper than the skin and the hair in it is yellow and thin, it is an itch, a leprous disease of the head or the beard, the priest would pronounce the person unclean. If the priest examines the itching disease and it appears no deeper than the skin and there is no black hair in it then the priest would quarantine the person for 7 days, on the 7th day if the itch has not spread and there is no yellow hair in it, and the itch appears to be no deeper than the skin the person would shave themselves but not the itch. Then the priest would quarantine the person for another 7 days and on the 7th day if the itch had spread in the skin they are unclean, but if the itch had not spread they were to wash their cloths and would be clean.

Leukoderma in the Skin.

When a person has white spots on the skin and the spots on the skin of the body are a dull white it is leukoderma that has broken out in the skin, they are clean. Leukoderma is a medical condition causing smooth white patches on the skin, usually on the hands, feet, and face, and later spreading to other parts of the body. Although the patches are painless, they lack protective skin coloration and are vulnerable to painful sunburn.

Bald Heads.

If a man's hair falls out from his head, he is bald, or it falls out from his forehead he has baldness of the forehead; he is clean, but if on the bald head or the bald forehead a reddish-white appears, it is leprosy breaking out on his bald head or his bald forehead, if the diseased swelling is reddish-white on like the appearance of leprous disease in the skin of the body, he is a leprous man, he is unclean.

Clothes of the Leprous Person.

The leprous person who had the disease was to wear torn clothes and let their hair hang loose, cover their upper lip with cloth and cry out, "Unclean, unclean," and live alone outside the camp and remain unclean as long as they had the disease.

Laws for Leprous Disease in a Garment.

Laws for a leprous disease in a garment of wool, linen, or in any article made of skin to determine whether it was clean or unclean, if the disease is greenish or reddish in the garment it is a case of leprous disease, the priest was to quarantine the diseased garment for 7 days.

On the 7th day if the disease had spread in the garment it was a persistent leprous disease and proclaimed unclean. The garment was to be burned, but if the disease had not spread they were to wash the garment and quarantine it for another 7 days, on the 7th day if the appearance of the diseased area had not changed, it is unclean and was to be burned, but if the disease had gone from the garment it was to be washed a second time, and then would be proclaimed clean.

End.