

# Welcome to: - Bible House Of Grace.



*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 27.

(2010).

---

**For information of: -**

**Towns, Cities Villages and Details of the People.**

- **Select:** - Map Locations and People of the Bible (ON WEBSITE MENU).

**For meanings of Words.**

- **Select:** - Bible Dictionary (ON WEBSITE MENU).
- 

***Teach it, don't demand it.***

---

*Although I believe my aim is pure and God's will perfect this document is still the product of a human man. As to such I neither claim special knowledge or perfect understanding.*

*If you think items presented on this site to be in error, please let me know and I will gladly reconsider the content.*

---

## Leviticus 27.

---

The following is a brief overview of the main topics.  
Thankyou for visiting; Bible House Of Grace.

---

### **LAWS THAT THE LORD GAVE MOSES REGARDING LAWS ABOUT VOWS.**

These laws were given to Moses on Mount Sinai (Gen 27:34).

#### **The Valuation of Persons.**

- If anyone makes a special vow to the LORD involving the valuation of persons.
- A male 20-years old up to 60 years old was to be valued at 50 shekels.
- A female 20-years old up to 60 years old was to be valued at 30 shekels.
- A male 5-years old up to 20 years old was to be valued at 20 shekels.
- A female 5-years old up to 20 years old was to be valued at 10 shekels.
- A male 1-month old up to 5 years old was to be valued at 5 shekels.
- A female 1-month old up to 5 years old was to be valued at 3 shekels.
- A male 60 year old and over was to be valued at 15 shekels.
- A female 60 year old and over was to be valued at 10 shekels.

#### **The Poor Person's Valuation.**

If someone was too poor to pay the valuation then the priest was to value the animal according to what the vower can afford. If the poor person's vow was an animal to be offered to the LORD, all of it that they gave to the LORD was holy. Those that make the vow were to not exchange the vow or make a substitute for it, good for bad, or bad for good. If the original animal to be offered was exchanged for another, and it was discovered then both it and the substitute animal would be holy, both would be the LORD'S. If the poor person's animal was an unclean animal the priest was to value it and as the priest valued it, so it would be and if the poor person wished to redeem the animal they had vowed to offer they were to add a 5<sup>th</sup> to the valuation.

#### **The Valuation of Houses.**

When a man dedicates his house as a holy gift to the LORD, the priest was to value it, and as the priest valued it, so it would stand, if the donor wished to redeem his house, he was to add a 5<sup>th</sup> to the valuation price and it would be his.

#### **The Valuation of Land.**

If a man dedicates to the LORD part of the land that is his possession, then the valuation shall be in proportion to its seed, if he dedicates his field from the year of Jubilee (50 years remaining) its original or complete valuation would stand, but if the field is dedicated after the Jubilee, then the priest was to calculate the price according to the years that remain until the next Jubilee. A deduction would be made from the valuation if there were less than 50 years remaining to the next Jubilee. If a man dedicates a field and later wished to redeem it, then he was to add a 5<sup>th</sup> to its valuation and it would remain his, but if he did not wish to redeem the field, or if he had sold the field to another man and it could not be redeemed anymore, then in the year of Jubilee when it is released it was to become a holy gift to the LORD and the priest would take possession of it.

### **Dedicating Land to the LORD.**

If a man dedicates to the LORD a field that he has bought, which is not a part of his possession, the priest was to calculate the valuation of the field up to the next year of Jubilee and the man would give the valuation on that day as a holy gift to the LORD, but in the year of Jubilee the field would return to the one from whom it was bought, to whom the land belonged as a perpetual possession. Every valuation was to be according to the shekel of the sanctuary: twenty gerahs shall make a shekel.

### **The Firstborn of Animals.**

A firstborn of animals cannot be dedicated to the LORD because they belong to Him, an unclean animal could be brought back by adding a 5<sup>th</sup> to its valuation, if the unclean animal was not redeemed (brought back) it was to be sold at the valuation price. Nothing a person devotes to the LORD whether it was a man, beast, or his inherited field, was to be sold or redeemed; every devoted thing was most holy to the LORD.

**Devoted** (cherem) from Strong's Concordance means a dedicated thing, devoted to religious uses (especially destruction).

### **Tithing.**

Every tithe of the land, whether of the seed or of the fruit of the trees was holy to the LORD it was His (meaning it was food for the priests). If a person wished to redeem some of their tithe, they were to add a 5<sup>th</sup> to it. Every 10<sup>th</sup> animal of herds or flocks that passed under the herdsman's staff were to be the tithe to the LORD. There was to be no differentiating between the good or bad animal that passed under the herdsman's staff, another animal was not to be substituted for the 10<sup>th</sup> one that passed under the herdsman's staff, if anyone did substitute the animal and it was discovered both it and the substitute would be holy (meaning belonged to the priests) and they could not be redeemed.

- No one who is devoted for destruction from mankind was to be ransomed they were to be put to death.

**These are the Commandments that the LORD Commanded  
Moses for the People of Israel on Mount Sinai.**

---

End