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Leviticus 13

(2019)

Bible House of Grace contains an easy to read New and Old Testament commentary full of spiritual treasures and pearls, complete with an insightful resource guide illuminating God's love and grace.



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 perfect knowledge or perfect understanding.

Leviticus 13.

FOCUS: LEPROSY

Topics.

- A white leprous swelling, eruption or a spot on the skin.
- A chronic swelling leprous disease, a white hair and raw flesh.
- Raw flesh covering the body and leprosy.
- A boil with a white swelling, a reddish-white spot and leprosy.
- A burn, raw flesh, a reddish-white spot, white hairs and leprosy.
- An itch on the head or beard, with yellow hair and leprosy.
- Dull white spots on the skin and leukoderma.
- If a reddish-white diseased area appears on a man's forehead it is leprous.
- Laws for leprosy in garments.

INTRODUCTION: the book of Leviticus is about ceremonial rules and civil laws that God gave to Moses after He had given him the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai.

- These are the statutes and rules and laws that the LORD made between him and the people of Israel through Moses on Mount Sinai. (Lev. 26:46).

Either on Mount Sinai or when he met with him in the Tabernacle (also called the tent of meeting) when they were in the wilderness near the Mountain. Moses was to give these ceremonial laws to the Levitical priesthood, they embrace rules concerning sacrifices, offerings and worship; the ordination of Aaron and his sons and their ceremonial cleanness; the Day of Atonement; feasts and holy days and the Year of Jubilee. The civil and social laws and laws of justice he was to give to the government of Israel to implement within their society. The ceremonial and civil laws were not given to the secular world but are laws God gave to the nation of Israel. The central message is that God is holy and requires His people to be holy. The book also shows that God graciously provides atonement for sin through the shedding of blood. Most Jews and Christians recognise Moses as the author, writing sometime after the giving of the Law (about 1445 B.C.).

NOTE: for information concerning people, places and the meaning of words see Map Locations and People of the Bible, and Bible Dictionary on Website Menu.

The previous chapter: covered laws of purification for a woman who gave birth to a male child, laws for circumcision and laws for a woman who gave birth to a female child.

LEVITICUS 13:1-3

A White Leprous Swelling, Eruption or a Spot on the Skin.

- **Leviticus 13:1-3:** The LORD spoke to Moses and Aaron, saying, ²"When a person has on the skin of his body a swelling (scab in KJV) or an eruption or a spot (bright spot in KJV), and it turns into a case of leprous disease (plaque in KJV) on the skin of his body, then he shall be brought to Aaron the priest or to one of his sons the priests, ³and the priest shall examine the diseased area on the skin of his body. And if the hair in the diseased area has turned white and the disease appears to be deeper than the skin of his body, it is a case of leprous disease. When the priest has examined him, he shall pronounce him unclean.

Disease: the English Standard Bible (and many other modern Bibles use the word disease rather than plaque. The word plaque comes from the Hebrew word (*nega`*) and embraces a blow, a spot, a plague, a sore, a stripe, a stroke, a wound and carries the idea of being stricken. 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 one to thirty 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.

The existence of Leprosy: leprosy is not a disease consigned to biblical times. Globally more than 200,000 new cases are recorded each year and three million people are living with irreversible disabilities, including blindness, because of leprosy. It can affect people of all races around the world, but is most common in warm, wet areas in the tropics and subtropics.

A vaccine: Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) offers a variable amount of protection against leprosy. It is curable with a treatment known as multidrug therapy over a twelve-month period using a number of antibiotics and various other drugs.

A swelling, scab, eruption or bright spot: (v2) when these appeared on the skin Aaron the high priest or one of his sons examined the diseased area. If the hair in the diseased area had turned white and was deeper than the skin, it was leprosy and the priest pronounced that person unclean.

Unclean: comes from the Hebrew word (*tame'*) and means to be foul in a religious, ceremonial or moral sense. It carries the idea of being defiled, contaminated and polluted. Those who were counted as being unclean, could not go into the sanctuary or partake in any sacred duty or religious matters until they were declared clean.

Quarantine: when the priest quarantined a person suspected of having the disease of leprosy it was because they were still living within the camp and still unknown if the leprosy was temporary or permanent. Once it was obvious the leprosy was healed they no longer were quarantined but could return to the camp and live a normal life, but if it was clear that the leprosy was permanent they no longer were quarantined but neither could they return to the camp but were forced to leave the camp and live in leper colonies in caves or fields.

LEVITICUS 13:4-6

A White Spot No Deeper than Skin, and Hair Not Turned White.

- **Leviticus 13:4-6:** But if the spot is white in the skin of his body and appears no deeper than the skin, and the hair in it has not turned white, the priest shall shut up the diseased person for seven days. ⁵And the priest shall examine him on the seventh day, and if in his eyes the disease is checked and the disease has not spread in the skin, then the priest shall shut him up for another seven days. ⁶And the priest shall examine him again on the

seventh day, and if the diseased area has faded and the disease has not spread in the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him clean; it is only an eruption. And he shall wash his clothes and be clean.

When the spot was white and no deeper than the skin, and the hair in it had not turned white the priest was to:

- Quarantine the diseased person and on the seventh day examine them.
- If the disease had not spread in the skin, then the priest was to quarantine them again and examine them on the seventh day.
- If the disease had faded and not spread the priest pronounced them clean and they washed their clothes and were clean.

The suspected diseased person spent a total of fourteen days in quarantine, before they could be declared fully free of leprosy.

LEVITICUS 13:7-8

A White Eruption that Spreads after the Priests Inspections.

- **Leviticus 13:7-8:** But if the eruption spreads in the skin, after he has shown himself to the priest for his cleansing, he shall appear again before the priest. ⁸And the priest shall look, and if the eruption has spread in the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean; it is a leprous disease.

If the person had spent fourteen days in quarantine and been declared clean and the eruption afterward spread, the priest was to look again, and if it had spread it was declared leprous and they were again pronounced unclean.

LEVITICUS 13:9-11

A Chronic Swelling Leprous Disease, a White Hair and Raw Flesh.

- **Leviticus 13:9-11:** "When a man is afflicted with a leprous disease, he shall be brought to the priest, ¹⁰and the priest shall look. And if there is a white swelling in the skin that has turned the hair white, and there is raw flesh in the swelling, ¹¹it is a chronic leprous disease (old leprosy in KJV) in the skin of his body, and the priest shall pronounce him unclean. He shall not shut him up, for he is unclean.

If the skin has swelling raw white flesh and the hair in the swelling has turned white, it is a chronic leprous disease, the priest was to pronounce them unclean. However, in this case the priest was not to shut them up (quarantine them), because this type of leprosy was incurable.

It is a chronic leprous disease: (v11) meaning it is an old leprosy, either of the symptoms that had been previously shown to the priests that had re-appeared and as such was a malignant spreading leprosy.

Following are the two types of leprosy:

1. A temporary leprosy that over time lost its contagious power by degrees after running through its course until it exhausted itself, so that there was no longer any danger to the person themselves or fear of it spreading to others. When the priest pronounced a person with this type of leprosy they were to be temporally removed from society and confined and kept in quarantine until the disease was harmless and they were declared clean, after which they were free to live a normal life.
2. A long-established ingrained, deep-seated, permeant, contagious and malignant leprosy that spread over the entire body and eventually brought death. When the priest pronounced a person with this type of

leprosy there was no point in temporally removing them from society and keeping them in quarantine since this type of leprosy was incurable which means they would be lepers and counted as unclean for life.

NOTE: though the priest pronounced those with both temporary and life-long leprosy unclean, and as such they were forbidden to enter the tabernacle gates or have anything to do with sacred offerings and practises, it does not mean they were not saved, nor does it mean they were spiritually separated from God or that God did not love them and count the faithful who believed in Him as His people. This same principle applies to faithful Christians today, in that sickness, temporary or terminal does not mean a believer is out of favour with God.

Leper camps: in biblical times lepers were forced to separate themselves from the public, because the mere touch of then brought uncleanness, and breathing the same air of a leper was believed to be dangerous. When someone was pronounced leprous, they were looked upon as dead and cast out of society to dwell in a special place or colony in the wilderness, living in caves or tents. In ancient Israel lepers were commanded to wear certain clothes, keep themselves a certain distance from people, wear special bells, and they had to cry "unclean unclean" if someone was too close (Lev 13:45).

A leper came to Jesus: in the book of Luke we read:

- While he was in one of the cities, there came a man full of leprosy. And when he saw Jesus, he fell on his face and begged him, "Lord, if you will, you can make me clean."¹³ And Jesus stretched out his hand and touched him, saying, "I will; be clean." And immediately the leprosy left him.¹⁴ And he charged him to tell no one, but "go and show yourself to the priest, and make an offering for your cleansing, as Moses commanded, for a proof to them." (Luke 5:12-14) (Matt. 8:2-3).

This man full of leprosy came (perhaps from his primitive dwelling caves or in the fields) to Jesus and fell on his face before Jesus. No doubt he had heard Jesus' message and believed in him. It is very likely he would have known that under the Law it was forbidden to bow down and worship any man, but only God. The leper pleaded with Jesus, "if you are willing you can make me clean," Jesus in great compassion reached out and touched the man, and then spoke the words, "I am willing, be clean" and the leprosy left the man.

Ponder for a moment: the shock the Israelites looking on would have felt when they saw Jesus touch the leper, because touching a leper meant instant uncleanness. Jesus in reverence for the Law (Lev 14:2) told the leper to go and present himself to the priest and offer the required gift as a testimony of his healing and his cleanness to them.

LEVITICUS 13:12-13

A Leprous Disease that Covers all the Skin from Head to Foot.

- **Leviticus 13:12-13:** And if the leprous disease breaks out in the skin, so that the leprous disease covers all the skin of the diseased person from head to foot, so far as the priest can see,¹³ then the priest shall look, and if the leprous disease has covered all his body, he shall pronounce him clean of the disease; it has all turned white, and he is clean.

If the leprous disease covered all the visible skin that the priest could see (i.e., not the whole body) from head to foot had turned white the priest was to pronounce that person clean.

LEVITICUS 13:14-17

Raw Flesh Covering the Body.

- **Leviticus 13:14-17:** But when raw flesh appears on him, he shall be unclean. ¹⁵And the priest shall examine the raw flesh and pronounce him unclean. Raw flesh is unclean, for it is a leprous disease. ¹⁶But if the raw flesh recovers and turns white again, then he shall come to the priest, ¹⁷and the priest shall examine him, and if the disease has turned white, then the priest shall pronounce the diseased person clean; he is clean.

If the leprous disease covering all the visible skin that the priest could see (i.e., not the whole body) from head to foot had not turned white but remained raw flesh the priest was to declare them unclean, because it was a leprous disease. However, if the raw flesh turned white again, the priest was to pronounce that person clean.

LEVITICUS 13:18-20

A Boil with a White Swelling and a Reddish-White Spot.

- **Leviticus 13:18-20:** "If there is in the skin of one's body a boil and it heals, ¹⁹and in the place of the boil there comes a white swelling or a reddish-white spot, then it shall be shown to the priest. ²⁰And the priest shall look, and if it appears deeper than the skin and its hair has turned white, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean. It is a case of leprous disease that has broken out in the boil.

If a boil heals and in place of it a white swelling or a reddish-white spot appears, and it is deeper than the skin and its hair has turned white it is a leprous disease that has broken out in the boil, so the priest was to pronounce that person unclean.

LEVITICUS 13:21-23

A Faded Boil with No White Hair and No Deeper than the Skin.

- **Leviticus 13:21-23:** But if the priest examines it and there is no white hair in it and it is not deeper than the skin, but has faded, then the priest shall shut him up seven days. ²²And if it spreads in the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean; it is a disease. ²³But if the spot remains in one place and does not spread, it is the scar of the boil, and the priest shall pronounce him clean.

If the boil had no white hair in it, and was not deeper than the skin, but had faded the person was to be quarantined for seven days. If it spread in the skin, it was a disease and the priest pronounced the person unclean, but if the spot remained in one place and did not spread, it was the scar of the boil, and the priest could then pronounce the person clean

LEVITICUS 13:24-25

A Burn, Raw Flesh, a Reddish-White Spot and White Hairs.

- **Leviticus 13:24-25:** "Or, when the body has a burn on its skin and the raw flesh of the burn becomes a spot, reddish-white or white, ²⁵the priest shall examine it, and if the hair in the spot has turned white and it appears deeper than the skin, then it is a leprous disease. It has broken out in the burn, and the priest shall pronounce him unclean; it is a case of leprous disease.

If there was a burn on the skin and the raw flesh became a reddish-white spot with white hairs in it and it was deeper than the skin it was a leprous disease that had broken out in the burn and as such the priest was to pronounce the person unclean.

LEVITICUS 13:26-27

A Spreading Burn, no White Hairs and no Deeper than Skin.

- **Leviticus 13:26-27:** But if the priest examines it and there is no white hair in the spot and it is no deeper than the skin, but has faded, the priest shall shut him up seven days, ²⁷and the priest shall examine him the seventh day. If it is spreading in the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean; it is a case of leprous disease.

Those that had a fading burn, with no white spot and no white hair and was no deeper than the skin, were to be quarantined seven days. After which the priest was to examine them on the seventh day. If it was spreading it was a leprous disease and the priest was to pronounce them unclean.

LEVITICUS 13:28

A Faded Burn with a Spot that did Not Spread.

- **Leviticus 13:28:** But if the spot (in the burn) remains in one place and does not spread in the skin, but has faded, it is a swelling from the burn, and the priest shall pronounce him clean, for it is the scar of the burn.

If the spot in the burn did not spread, and had faded, it was the swelling and scar of the burn, so the priest pronounced the person clean.

LEVITICUS 13:29-30

An Itch on the Head or Beard, with Yellow Hair.

- **Leviticus 13:29-30:** "When a man or woman has a disease on the head or the beard, ³⁰the priest shall examine the disease. And if it appears deeper than the skin, and the hair in it is yellow and thin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean. It is an itch (scall in KJV), a leprous disease of the head or the beard.

Itch (scall in KJV): comes from the Hebrew word (*netheq*) meaning scurf, it carries the idea of a dry and itchy scalp. If an itch on the head (for a man or woman) or on a man's beard is deeper than the skin, and the hair in it is yellow and thin, it is a leprous disease and as such the priest was to pronounce the person. Here the yellow hair signifies that the itch is a leprous disease and the person is unclean.

LEVITICUS 13:31-34

An Itch on the Head or Beard, with no Black Hair.

- **Leviticus 13:31-34:** And 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 shall shut up the person with the itching disease for seven days, ³²and on the seventh day the priest shall examine the disease. If the itch has not spread, and there is in it no yellow hair, and the itch appears to be no deeper than the skin, ³³then he shall shave himself, but the itch he shall not shave; and the priest shall shut up the person with the itching disease for another seven days. ³⁴And on the seventh day the priest shall examine the itch, and if the itch has not spread in the skin and it appears to be no deeper than the skin, then the priest shall pronounce him clean. And he shall wash his clothes and be clean.

Itching and itch (scall in KJV): come from the Hebrew word (*netheq*) meaning scurf, it carries the idea of a dry and itchy scalp. If an itch on the head (for a man or woman) or on a man's beard is not deeper than the skin and has no black hair in it, the person was to be quarantined for seven days. If after seven days the itch was not deeper than the skin, had not spread, and had no yellow hair, the person was to shave themselves, but not the itch. They were then to be quarantined for another seven

days. If on the seventh day the itch had not spread in the skin and was no deeper than the skin, then the priest was to pronounce them clean after which they were to wash their clothes and be clean.

There is no black hair in it: (v31) if the healthy black hair is absent, which is a suspicious sign. In (v30) yellow hair signifies that the itch is a leprous disease and the person is unclean, here in (v31), the lack of black hair signifies that the itch maybe leprous, therefore the person needs to be quarantined for seven days to see if it is harmless or leprous. If on the seventh day there is no yellow hair in it, and the itch is no deeper than the skin, it is a good sign, but still not a guarantee that it is not leprous, so the person needs to be quarantined for another seven days. If on the seventh day the itch had not spread and was no deeper than the skin and had no yellow hair the priest pronounced him clean after which they were to wash their clothes and be clean.

Yellow hair: on the first inspection (v30) the presence of yellow hair, though suspicious, does not necessarily indicate by itself leprosy, since various other illnesses can temporarily cause the hair to turn yellow, but when the patient returned to their normal health the hair resumes its natural colour. The absence of black hair was simply a suspicious symptom, which required the person to be quarantined until it was certain they were free of leprosy. Three signs that the infected area is not leprous:

- The affected area is not depressed. (Lev 13:30).
- The hair is not discoloured or changed colour. (Lev 13:30).
- The hair has returned to its normal colour. ((Lev 13:37).

It should be highlighted here: that (v29) says, "When a man or woman has a disease on the head or the beard," which means when the head is in focus both men and women are embraced, and obviously only the man when it refers to the beard. But in (v32-33) it is stated, "If the itch has not spread," He shall shave himself," and makes no mention of what the woman is to do if the itch in her head has not spread. Most commentators do not connect verses (v32-33) with (v29) and only apply the remedy to men, yet both verses are in the same conversation and speaking of the same disease. The translators of the following Bibles being aware that (v29) and the disease in focus embraces both men and woman translated the verse in the follow ways to embrace both men and women suffering with the same disease:

The New International Bible says:

- Then the man or woman must shave themselves, except for the affected area, and the priest is to keep them isolated another seven days. (Lev 13:33).

The New Living Bible says:

- The person must shave off all hair except the hair on the affected area. Then the priest must quarantine the person for another seven days. (Lev 13:33).

The Contemporary English Bible says:

- You must shave off the hair around the infection, but not those on it. Then the priest will tell you to stay away from everyone else for another seven days. (Lev 13:33).

The Good News Bible says:

- You shall shave the head except the area around the sore. The priest shall then isolate you for another seven days. (Lev 13:33).

This means when the head is in focus the laws concerning leprosy apply to both men and woman, and when it is the beard that is in focus it naturally applies to men only. (Lev. 13:29-30).

LEVITICUS 13:35-36

An Itch on the Head or Beard, that Spreads.

- **Leviticus 13:35-36:** But if the itch (scall in KJV) spreads in the skin after his cleansing, ³⁶then the priest shall examine him, and if the itch has spread in the skin, the priest need not seek for the yellow hair; he is unclean.

Scall: comes from the Hebrew word (*netheq*) meaning scurf, it carries the idea of a dry and itchy scalp.

If, after the itch had remained stationary for a fortnight, and the patient had been pronounced clean, and was later brought again before the priest because the itch had spread after the two quarantine periods, they were to be pronounced unclean, whether it was accompanied by yellow hair or not. even though precautions had been taken, there were no guarantee that the leprosy would not at a later-date appear again.

LEVITICUS 13:37

An Itch on the Head or Beard.

- **Leviticus 13:37:** But if in his (the priests) eyes the itch is unchanged and black hair has grown in it, the itch is healed and he is clean, and the priest shall pronounce him clean.

Scall: comes from the Hebrew word (*netheq*) meaning scurf, it carries the idea of a dry and itchy scalp.

If, the itch had been pronounced clean after its two-quarantine periods and sometime later it remained unchanged and black hair had grown in it the leprous disease was healed and they could be pronounced clean.

LEVITICUS 13:38-39

Dull White Spots on the Skin and Leukoderma.

- **Leviticus 13:38-39:** "When a man or a woman has spots on the skin of the body, white spots, ³⁹the priest shall look, and if the spots on the skin of the body are of a dull white, it is leukoderma that has broken out in the skin; he is clean.

The King James Bible, says, if the bright spots in the skin is darkish white; it is a freckled spot that grows in the skin; they are clean (i.e., of leprosy). When a man or a woman has dull white spots on the skin it is leukoderma, so they are clean (i.e., clean from leprosy).

Leukoderma: is a is a rare skin disease characterized by partial or total loss or absence of pigmentation that is marked by 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. It is not a dangerous or contagious skin disease. The actual cause is still unknown, but it may be due to an autoimmune disorder or a virus. There is no cure, and it is usually a lifelong condition, numerous studies are continually being conducted on the subject.

LEVITICUS 13:40-46

A Reddish-White Disease on Man's Forehead.

- **Leviticus 13:40-46:** "If a man's hair falls out from his head, he is bald; he is clean. ⁴¹And if a man's hair falls out from his forehead, he has baldness of the forehead; he is clean.

⁴²But if there is on the bald head or the bald forehead a reddish-white diseased area, it is a leprous disease breaking out on his bald head or his bald forehead. ⁴³Then the priest shall examine him, and if the diseased swelling is reddish-white on his bald head or on his bald forehead, like the appearance of leprous disease in the skin of the body, ⁴⁴he is a leprous man, he is unclean. The priest must pronounce him unclean; his disease is on his head. ⁴⁵"The leprous person who has the disease shall wear torn clothes and let the hair of his head hang loose, and he shall cover his upper lip and cry out, 'Unclean, unclean.' ⁴⁶He shall remain unclean as long as he has the disease. He is unclean. He shall live alone. His dwelling shall be outside the camp.

If a man's hair naturally falls out from his head or his forehead, he is simply going bald and is clean from leprosy, but if his hair falls out from his head or forehead and there is a reddish-white diseased area, it is a leprous disease and the priest must pronounce him unclean.

Leper camps: in biblical times lepers were forced to separate themselves from the public, because the mere touch of them brought uncleanness, and breathing the same air of a leper was believed to be dangerous. When someone was pronounced "leprous" they were looked upon as dead and cast out of society to dwell in a special place or colony in the wilderness, living in caves or tents. In ancient Israel lepers were commanded to wear certain clothes, cover their upper lip, wear special bells, and keep themselves a certain distance from people, and cry "unclean unclean" if someone was too close (Lev 13:45). As long as they had the disease, they remained unclean and live alone outside the camp. (Lev. 13:44-46).

LEPROSY IN GARMENTS

LEVITICUS 13:47-52

Laws for Leprosy in Garments.

- **Leviticus 13:47-52:** "When there is a case of leprous disease in a garment, whether a woolen or a linen garment, ⁴⁸in warp or woof of linen or wool, or in a skin or in anything made of skin, ⁴⁹if the disease is greenish or reddish in the garment, or in the skin or in the warp or the woof or in any article made of skin, it is a case of leprous disease, and it shall be shown to the priest. ⁵⁰And the priest shall examine the disease and shut up that which has the disease for seven days. ⁵¹Then he shall examine the disease on the seventh day. If the disease has spread in the garment, in the warp or the woof, or in the skin, whatever be the use of the skin, the disease is a persistent leprous disease; it is unclean. ⁵²And he shall burn the garment, or the warp or the woof, the wool or the linen, or any article made of skin that is diseased, for it is a persistent leprous disease. It shall be burned in the fire.

Warp and woof of a garment: refers to the process of weaving and crossing threads or yarns to create a woven fabric. The woof is a series of threads that run across the pattern of the fabric through the warp which runs vertically to make up the whole fabric. When a greenish or reddish disease appeared in the warp or woof (i.e., weaving) of a garment made of wool, linen or skin it was a leprous disease. The garment was to be shut up for seven days. On the seventh day the priest would examine it, if the disease had spread it was a persistent leprous disease and as such the garment was pronounced unclean and burnt.

LEVITICUS 13:53-55

Disease Not Spread, Garment Washed and Shut up for Seven Days.

- **Leviticus 13:53-55:** "And if the priest examines, and if the disease has not spread in the garment, in the warp or the woof or in any article made of skin, ⁵⁴then the priest shall command that they wash the thing in which is the disease, and he shall shut it up for another seven days. ⁵⁵And the priest shall examine the diseased thing after it has been

washed. And if the appearance of the diseased area has not changed, though the disease has not spread, it is unclean. You shall burn it in the fire, whether the rot is on the back or on the front.

If the disease had not spread the garment was to be washed and shut up for another seven days. If on the seventh day the diseased area has not changed it was unclean even though it had not spread and was to be burnt.

LEVITICUS 13:56-57

Disease Faded, Tear Out Infected Area and Burn with Fire.

- **Leviticus 13:56-57:** "But if the priest examines, and if the diseased area has faded after it has been washed, he shall tear it out of the garment or the skin or the warp or the woof.
⁵⁷Then if it appears again in the garment, in the warp or the woof, or in any article made of skin, it is spreading. You shall burn with fire whatever has the disease.

If the diseased area had faded after it had been washed and shut up for fourteen days the infected area was to be torn out and burned, if the disease appeared again in the garment it was spreading and every part that had the disease was to be burnt.

LEVITICUS 13:58-59

Disease Departed after Being washed it was Clean.

- **Leviticus 13:58-59:** But the garment, or the warp or the woof, or any article made of skin from which the disease departs when you have washed it, shall then be washed a second time, and be clean." ⁵⁹This is the law for a case of leprous disease in a garment of wool or linen, either in the warp or the woof, or in any article made of skin, to determine whether it is clean or unclean.

If after being shut up for fourteen days and washed the disease departed from the garment it was to be washed again and be clean.

As the founder of Bible House of Grace, I would like to thank the many Christian scholars, commentators and theologians who have gone before me, and the many today, who have freely made available their works to enhance the knowledge of the Bible to all people worldwide. It is only with the help of these faithful writers that much of Bible House of Grace exists as it does today.
