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GRACE**

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# **White Garments**

(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.

## White Garments.

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### Topics.

- The high priest and his holy linen garment
- Two sets of holy garments
- Garments the high priest wore all year around
- Garments the high priest wore on the day of atonement
- The highest and the lowest are all on the same level
- Symbolism for Christians today

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### THE HIGH PRIEST AND HIS HOLY LINEN GARMENT

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- **Leviticus 16:4:** He (Aaron) shall put on the holy linen coat and shall have the linen undergarment on his body, and he shall tie the linen sash around his waist, and wear the linen turban; these are the holy garments. He shall bathe his body in water and then put them on.

During ancient times white linen garments were only worn by those of the highest rank, such as priests, kings, and their highest officials. To show royal favour in the East it was usual to adorn those favoured with finely woven linen garments to indicate that they were admitted into the royal ruling class of the king.

On the Day of Atonement Aaron was to wear white linen robes, signifying purity. Throughout the year Aaron had himself offered, sacrifices and was ceremonially pure as far as one could be clean ceremonially, and yet at the same time so stained with sin that he dared not enter-into the Most Holy Place where God's divine presence dwelt without the safeguard of both the incense and the blood, and being clothed in white linen garments.

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### TWO SETS OF HOLY GARMENTS

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The high priest had two sets of holy garments:

1. The golden garments, that he wore all year around.
2. The white linen garments, that he only wore on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur). (Lev. 16:4).

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### GARMENTS THE HIGH PRIEST WORE ALL YEAR AROUND

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The garments the high priest wore all year round consisted of eight separated garments, called the "golden garments," as follows:

1. Breastplate.

2. The ephod.
3. A coat of checker work (robe in KJV).
4. Tunic (a braided coat in KJV).
5. Turban (a mitre in KJV).
6. Sash (girdle in KJV).
7. A crown of pure gold engraved with HOLINESS TO THE LORD.
8. Linen undergarments (breeches in KJV) to cover their nakedness.

These are the holy garments for Aaron and his sons to serve the LORD as high priests. (Exodus 28:4, 36, 42).

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### GARMENTS THE HIGH PRIEST WORE ON THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

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The garments the high priest wore on the Day of Atonement were white linen garments, they consisted of the following four garments:

1. The holy linen coat.
2. The linen undergarment (linen breeches upon his flesh in KJV).
3. The linen sash around his waist (linen girdle in KJV).
4. The linen turban (linen mitre in KJV).

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These are the holy garments the high priest wore on the Day of Atonement. (Leviticus 16:4). Aaron was not to cloth himself in the spectacular regular garments that he daily wore when ministering in the sacred office of high priest on the Day of Atonement, but was to cloth himself in plain white linen robes, much like the common Levites, because he was making atonement for his own sins and the sins of the people.

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### THE HIGHEST AND THE LOWEST ARE ALL ON THE SAME LEVEL

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The high priest who cleanses others was himself unclean, and because of this the Tabernacle and all the furniture within it and the brazen altar of burnt offerings in the outer court were tainted by the very services that were designed to atone, cleanse, and purify. The truth taught here is that even though every priest taken from among men had the ceremonial authority to purify worshippers they were not free from sin themselves, and that no matter how noble or how high a believer's position in the church maybe God cannot count them righteous without the shedding of blood.

- **Hebrews 9:22:** Under the law almost everything is purified with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins.

This highlights the truth that when it comes to sinners the highest and lowest are all on the same level, and that when it comes to sin there is no distinction of persons before God.

- **Acts 10:34:** So, Peter opened his mouth and said: "Truly I understand that God shows no partiality (Acts 10:34).

The fact the high priest had to wear white linen garments," on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur) (Lev. 16:4), signifies that even though the high priest had ceremonial authority to purify worshippers, they were not free from sin themselves, and that no matter how noble or how godly they were, they needed a covering, to enter into God's Most Holy Presence. This signifies for us today, that no matter how noble and godly a believer may be, all need the covering of Christ's blood and his righteousness for God to accept them into His presence, for no one can be counted righteous without the shedding of blood.

- **Hebrews 9:11:** Under the law almost everything is purified with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness of sins. (Heb. 9:22).

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*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.*

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