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- וַיִּדְבֹר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר:
- הִבֵּר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֵאמֹר אִשָּׁה כִּי תוֹלִיד וְגִלְדָּה זָכָר וְטָמְאָה שִׁבְעַת יָמִים כִּי־מִי נִדְתָּ דִּוְתָה טָמְאָה:
- וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי יִמּוֹל בָּשָׂר עָרְלָתוֹ:
- וּשְׁלֹשִׁים יוֹם וּשְׁלֹשָׁת יָמִים תֵּשֵׁב בְּדָמֶי טְהָרָה בְּכִלְיָקֹדֶשׁ לֹא־תִנָּע וְאֶל־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ לֹא תִבֹּא עַד־מִלְאֵת יְמֵי טְהָרָה:
- וְאִם־יִקְבֶּה תֵּלֵד וְטָמְאָה שִׁבְעִים כְּנֻהְתָּה וְנִשְׁעִים יוֹם וְנִשְׁשַׁת יָמִים תֵּשֵׁב עַל־דָּמֶי טְהָרָה:
- וּבְמִלְאָתָּה יְמֵי טְהָלָה לָבֹן אוֹ לְבָהּ תִּבְּיֹא כִּבְשׁ בְּרִשְׁנוֹתָ לַעֲלֹה וּבִרְיֹונָהּ אֶרְתָּר לַחֲטָאת אֶל־פֶּתַח אֹהֶל־מוֹעֵד אֶל־הַכֹּהֵן:
- וְהִקְרִיבָהּ לִפְנֵי יְהוָה וְכִפֶּר עָלֶיהָ וְטָהָרָה מִמֶּקֶר דָּמֶיהָ זֹאת תוֹרַת הַיִּלְדֹּת לְזָכָר אוֹ לְנִקְבָּהּ:
- וְאִם־יֵלֵא תִמְצָא יִדָּהּ דֵּי שֶׁל וּלְקַחְתָּ שְׁתֵּי־תְרִילִים אוֹ שְׁנֵי בְנֵי יוֹנָה אֶחָד לַעֲלֹה וְאֶחָד לַחֲטָאת וְכִפֶּר עָלֶיהָ הַכֹּהֵן וְטָהָרָה:
- 1 spoke to Moses, saying:
- 2 Speak to the Israelite people thus: When a woman at childbirth (at childbirth Heb. tazria', lit. "brings forth seed.") bears a male, she shall be impure seven days; she shall be impure as at the time of her condition of menstrual separation.—
- 3 On the eighth day the flesh of his foreskin shall be circumcised.—
- 4 She shall remain in a state of blood purification (state of blood purification Meaning of Heb. demetohorah uncertain.) for thirty-three days: she shall not touch any consecrated thing, nor enter the sanctuary until her period of purification is completed.
- 5 If she bears a female, she shall be impure two weeks as during her menstruation, and she shall remain in a state of blood purification (state of blood purification See note at v. 4.) for sixty-six days.
- 6 On the completion of her period of purification, for either son or daughter, she shall bring to the priest, at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, a lamb in its first year for a burnt offering, and a pigeon or a turtledove for a sin offering. (sin offering See note at 4.3.)
- 7 He shall offer it before יהוה and make expiation on her behalf; she shall then be pure from her flow of blood. Such are the rituals concerning her who bears a child, male or female.
- 8 If, however, her means do not suffice for a sheep, she shall take two turtledoves or two pigeons, one for a burnt offering and the other for a sin offering. The priest shall make expiation on her behalf, and she shall be pure.

## 13

- וַיִּדְבֹר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וְאַל־אַהֲרֹן לֵאמֹר:
- 1 spoke to Moses and Aaron, saying:

- וְהָיָה הַנֶּגַע יֶרֶקֶקן | אוֹ אֲדָמָהּם בִּלְבָד אוֹ בַעֲזֹר אֶרֶב־שֶׁתִּי אֶרֶב־רֶקֶב אוֹ בְּכִלְי־עֹזֹר נֶגַע צִקְעַת הָיָה וְהָרָאָה אֶת־הַכֹּהֵן:
- וְרָאָה הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־הַנֶּגַע וְהִסְגִּיר אֶת־הַנֶּגַע שִׁבְעַת יָמִים:
- וְרָאָה אֶת־הַנֶּגַע בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי כִּי־פִשָּׁה הִנֵּל בִּלְבָד אֶרֶב־שֶׁתִּי אֶרֶב־רֶקֶב אוֹ בַעֲזֹר לְכָל אֶשְׁר־יִעֲשֶׂה הָעֹזֵר לְמִלְאָכָה צִקְעַת מִמָּאֶרֶת הַנֶּגַע טָמֵא הָיָה:
- וְשֹׁרֶף אֶת־הַבִּגְד אוֹ אֶת־הַשֶּׁתִּי | אוֹ אֶת־הָרֶקֶב בַּעֲמֹר אוֹ בַּפִּשְׁתִּים אוֹ אֶת־כִּלְכִּלִּי הָעֹזֵר אֶשְׁר־יִהְיֶה בּוֹ הַנֶּגַע כִּי־צִקְעַת מִמָּאֶרֶת הָיָה בָּאֵשׁ תִּשְׂרָף:
- וְאִם יִרְאָה הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה לֹא־פִשָּׁה הַנֶּגַע בִּלְבָד אוֹ בִּשְׁתִּי אוֹ בַּעֲרָב אוֹ בְּכִלְי־עֹזֹר:
- וְצִוָּה הַכֹּהֵן וְלָקַבְסוּ אֶת אֶשְׁר־בּוֹ הַנֶּגַע וְהִסְגִּירוּ שִׁבְעַת־יָמִים שָׁנִית:
- וְרָאָה הַכֹּהֵן אַחֲרָי | הִכָּסֵּם אֶת־הַנֶּגַע וְלֹהֲטָה לֹא־הִפָּךְ הַנֶּגַע אֶת־עֵינוֹ וְהַנֶּגַע לֹא־פִשָּׁה טָמֵא הָיָה בָּאֵשׁ תִּשְׂרָפֵנוּ פִּתְחָתָהּ הָיָה בְּקִרְחָתָהּ אוֹ בְּגִבְחָתָהּ:
- וְאִם רָאָה הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה כֹּתָה הַנֶּגַע אַחֲרָי הִכָּסֵּם אֹתוֹ וְקִרַּע אֹתוֹ מִן־הַבִּגְד אוֹ מִן־הָעֹזֵר אוֹ מִן־הַשֶּׁתִּי אוֹ מִן־הָעֶרְב:
- וְאִם־תִּרְאָה עוֹד בִּלְבָד אֶרֶב־שֶׁתִּי אֶרֶב־רֶקֶב אוֹ בְּכִלְי־עֹזֹר פִּרְחָתָהּ הָיָה בָּאֵשׁ תִּשְׂרָפֵנוּ אֶת אֶשְׁר־בּוֹ הַנֶּגַע:
- וְהַבִּגְד אֶרֶב־שֶׁתִּי אֶרֶב־רֶקֶב אֶרֶב־כִּלְכִּלִּי הָעֹזֵר אֶשֶׁר תִּכָּסֵּם וְקָר מִהֶם הַנֶּגַע וְכָסֵם שָׁנִית וְטָהָר:
- זֹאת תוֹרַת נֶגַע־צִקְעַת בִּגְד הַעֲמָר | אוֹ הַפִּשְׁתִּים אוֹ הַשֶּׁתִּי אוֹ הָרֶקֶב אוֹ כִּלְי־עֹזֹר לְטָהָר אוֹ לְטָמְאָה:
- 49 if the affection in the cloth or the skin, in the warp or the woof, or in any article of skin, is streaky green (green Or "yellow.") or red, it is an eruptive affection. It shall be shown to the priest;
- 50 and the priest, after examining the affection, shall isolate the affected article for seven days.
- 51 On the seventh day he shall examine the affection: if the affection has spread in the cloth—whether in the warp or the woof, or in the skin, for whatever purpose the skin may be used—the affection is a malignant eruption; it is impure.
- 52 The cloth—whether warp or woof in wool or linen, or any article of skin—in which the affection is found, shall be burned, for it is a malignant eruption; it shall be consumed in fire.
- 53 But if the priest sees that the affection in the cloth—whether in warp or in woof, or in any article of skin—has not spread,
- 54 the priest shall order the affected article washed, and he shall isolate it for another seven days.
- 55 And if, after the affected article has been washed, the priest sees that the affection has not changed color and that it has not spread, it is impure. It shall be consumed in fire; it is a fret, (fret Meaning of Heb. peetheth uncertain.) whether on its inner side or on its outer side.
- 56 But if the priest sees that the affected part, after it has been washed, is faded, he shall tear it out from the cloth or skin, whether in the warp or in the woof;
- 57 and if it occurs again in the cloth—whether in warp or in woof—or in any article of skin, it is a wild growth; the affected article shall be consumed in fire.
- 58 If, however, the affection disappears from the cloth—warp or woof—or from any article of skin that has been washed, it shall be washed again, and it shall be pure.
- 59 Such is the procedure for eruptive affections of cloth, woolen or linen, in warp or in woof, or of any article of skin, for pronouncing it pure or impure.

36	וְהַכֹּהֵן יִבְרֹךְ אֶת הָאָדָם וְהָאִשָּׁה וְהָיָה כִּשְׂפָתָיו כְּבִישׁוֹתָיו וְנִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ לֵאמֹר יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאַתָּה מֵיִדְּיָא דְּחִיָּיתָא וְאַתָּה מֵיִדְּיָא דְּחִיָּיתָא	the priest shall conduct an examination. If the scall has spread on the skin, the priest need not look for yellow hair: the person is impure.	37	But if the scall has remained unchanged in color, and black hair has grown in it, the scall is healed; the person is pure. The priest shall pronounce that person pure.	38	If a man or a woman has the skin of the body streaked with white discolorations,	39	and the priest sees that the discolorations on the skin of the body are of a dull white, it is a better broken out on the skin; that person is pure.	40	If a man loses the hair of his head and becomes bald, he is pure.	41	If he loses the hair on the front part of his head and becomes bald at the forehead, he is pure.	42	But if a white affection streaked with red appears on the bald part in the front or at the back of the head, it is a scaly eruption that is spreading over the bald part in the front or at the back of the head.	43	The priest shall examine him: if the swollen affection on the bald part in the front or at the back of his head is white streaked with red, like the leprosy of body skin in appearance,	44	he is a leprous man; he is impure. The priest shall pronounce him impure; he has the affection on his head.	45	As for the person with a leprous affection: the clothes shall be rent, the head shall be left bare, (the head shall be left bare Or "hair shall be dishveled"; cf. 10.6.) and the upper lip shall be covered over; and that person shall call out, "Impure! Impure!"	46	The person shall be impure as long as the disease is present. Being impure, that person shall dwell apart—in a dwelling outside the camp.	47	When an eruptive affection occurs in a cloth of wool or linen fabric,	48	in the warp or in the wool of the linen or the wool, or in a skin or in anything made of skin;	Others "quick raw flesh." ) in the swelling which has turned some hair white, with a patch of undischolorated flesh (a patch of undischolorated flesh
2	וְכִשְׂפָתָיו כְּבִישׁוֹתָיו וְנִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ לֵאמֹר יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאַתָּה מֵיִדְּיָא דְּחִיָּיתָא וְאַתָּה מֵיִדְּיָא דְּחִיָּיתָא	When a persons has on the skin of the body a swelling, a rash, or a discolouration, and it develops into a scaly affection on the skin of the body, it shall be reported (it shall be brought") to Aaron the priest or to one of his sons, the priests.	3	The priest shall examine the affection on the skin of the body: if hair in the affected patch has grown, it is a leprous affection, it is a leprous diseases. Where a human being is declared impure by reason of ara'ath, the traditional translation "leprosy" has been retained without regard to modern medical terminology;) affection, when the priest sees it, he shall pronounce the person impure.	4	But if it is a white discoloration on the skin of the body which does not appear to be deeper than the skin and the hair in it has not turned white, the priest shall isolate the affected person for seven days.	5	On the seventh day the priest shall conduct an examination, and if the affection has remained unchanged in color and the disease has not spread on the skin, the priest shall isolate that person for another seven days.	6	On the seventh day the priest shall again conduct an examination: if the affection has faded and has not spread on the skin, after washing those clothes, that person shall be pure.	7	But if the rash should spread on the skin after the person has been seen by the priest and pronounced pure, that person shall again report to the priest.	8	And if the priest sees that the rash has spread on the skin, the priest shall pronounce that person impure; it is leprosy.	9	When a person has a scaly affection, it shall be reported (it shall be reported See note at 13.2.) to the priest.	10	If the priest finds on the skin a white swelling which has turned some hair white, with a patch of undischolorated flesh (a patch of undischolorated flesh									

25	וְרָאָה אֹתָהּ הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה נֶהְפֵּךְ שַׁעַר לָבָן בְּבוֹהַרֶת וּמֵרָאֹה עֵמֶק מִן־הָעֹלָר צִרְעֶת הִוא בִּמְכֹנָהּ פִּרְחָהּ וְטִמָּא אֹתוֹ הַכֹּהֵן נֹגַע צִרְעֶת הִוא:	the priest shall examine it. If some hair has turned white in the discoloration, which itself appears to go deeper than the skin, it is leprosy that has broken out in the burn. The priest shall pronounce the person impure; it is a leprous affection.
26	וְאִם יִרְאֶנָּה הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה אֵין־בְּבוֹהַרֶת שַׁעַר לָבָן וּשְׁפִלָּה אֵינָנָה מִן־הָעֹלָר וְהִוא כֹּהֶה וְהִסְגִּיר הַכֹּהֵן שִׁבְעַת יָמִים:	But if the priest finds that there is no white hair in the discoloration, and that it is not lower than the rest of the skin, and it is faded, the priest shall isolate that person for seven days.
27	וְרֵאֻהוּ הַכֹּהֵן בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי אִם־פִּשְׁהּ תִּפְשֹׁה בְּעֹלָר וְטִמָּא הַכֹּהֵן אֹתוֹ נֹגַע צִרְעֶת הִוא:	On the seventh day the priest shall conduct an examination: if it has spread in the skin, the priest shall pronounce the person impure; it is a leprous affection.
28	וְאִם־תַּחֲתֹתֶיהָ תַעֲמֹד הַבֹּהַרֶת לֹא־פִשְׁתָּהּ בְּעֹלָר וְהִוא כֹּהֶה שְׁאֵת הַמְכֹּנָה הִוא וְנִטְהַר הַכֹּהֵן כִּי־צִרְכַּת הַמְכֹּנָה הִוא:	But if the discoloration has remained stationary, not having spread on the skin, and it is faded, it is the swelling from the burn. The priest shall pronounce that person pure, for it is the scar of the burn.
29	וְאִישׁ אִו אִשָּׁה כִּי־יִהְיֶה בּוֹ נֹגַע בְּרֹאשׁ אִו בִּזְנוֹ:	If a man or a woman has an affection on the head or in the beard,
30	וְרָאָה הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־הַנֹּגַע וְהָיָה מֵרָאֹה עֵמֶק מִן־הָעֹלָר וּבּוֹ שַׁעַר צָהָב דֶּק וְטִמָּא אֹתוֹ הַכֹּהֵן נֹתֵק הִוא צִרְעֶת הָרֹאשׁ אִו הַזֶּקֶן הִוא:	the priest shall examine the affection. If it appears to go deeper than the skin and there is thin yellow hair in it, the priest shall pronounce the person impure; it is a scall, a scaly eruption in the hair or beard.
31	וְכִי־יִרְאֶה הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־נֹגַע הַזֶּתֶק וְהָיָה אֵין־מֵרָאֹה עֵמֶק מִן־הָעֹלָר וְשַׁעַר שֹׁחַר אֵין בּוֹ וְהִסְגִּיר הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־נֹגַע הַזֶּתֶק שִׁבְעַת יָמִים:	But if the priest finds that the scall affection does not appear to go deeper than the skin, yet there is no black hair in it, the priest shall isolate the person with the scall affection for seven days.
32	וְרָאָה הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־הַנֹּגַע בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וְהָיָה לֹא־פִשְׁהּ הַזֶּתֶק וְלֹא־יִהְיֶה בּוֹ שַׁעַר צָהָב וּמֵרָאֹה הַזֶּתֶק אֵין עֵמֶק מִן־הָעֹלָר:	On the seventh day the priest shall examine the affection. If the scall has not spread and no yellow hair has appeared in it, and the scall does not appear to go deeper than the skin,
33	וְהַתְגַּלַּח וְאֶת־הַזֶּתֶק לֹא יִגַּלַּח וְהִסְגִּיר הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־הַזֶּתֶק שִׁבְעַת יָמִים שֵׁנִית:	the person with the scall shall shave—but without shaving the scall; the priest shall isolate that person for another seven days.
34	וְרֵאֻהּ הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־הַזֶּתֶק בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וְהָיָה לֹא־פִשְׁהּ הַזֶּתֶק בְּעֹלָר וּמֵרָאֹה אֵינָנָה עֵמֶק מִן־הָעֹלָר וְנִטְהַר אֹתוֹ הַכֹּהֵן וּבְכֶסֶּם בְּגָדָיו וְנִטְהַר:	On the seventh day the priest shall examine the scall. If the scall has not spread on the skin, and does not appear to go deeper than the skin, the priest shall pronounce the person pure; after washing those clothes, that person shall be pure.
35	וְאִם־פִּשְׁהּ יִפְשֹׁה הַזֶּתֶק בְּעֹלָר אַחֲרָי טַהֲרָתוֹ:	If, however, the scall should spread on the skin after the person has been pronounced pure,
11	it is chronic leprosy on the skin of the body, and the priest shall pronounce the person impure; being impure, that person need not be isolated.	צִרְעֶת נוֹשֶׁנֶת הִוא בְּעֹלָר וְטִמָּא הַכֹּהֵן לֹא יִסְגְּלוּ כִּי טִמָּא הִוא:
12	If the eruption spreads out over the skin so that it covers all the skin of the affected person from head to foot, wherever the priest can see—	וְאִם־פִּרְוֹחַ תִּפְרַח הַצִּרְעֶת בְּעֹלָר וְכִסְתָּהּ הַצִּרְעֶת אֶת כָּל־עֹלָר הַנֹּגַע מֵרֹאשׁוֹ וְעַד־רַגְלָיו לְכָל־מֵרָאֶה עֵינֵי הַכֹּהֵן:
13	if the priest sees that the eruption has covered the whole body—he shall pronounce as pure the affected person, who is pure from having turned all white.	וְרָאָה הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה כִסְתָּהּ הַצִּרְעֶת אֶת־כָּל־בְּשָׁרוֹ וְנִטְהַר אֶת־הַנֹּגַע כָּלּוֹ הַפֶּךָ לָבָן טַהוֹר הִוא:
14	But as soon as undiscolorated flesh appears in it, that person shall be impure;	וּבַיּוֹם הָרִאשׁוֹן בּוֹ בְּשָׂר חַי טִמָּא:
15	when the priest sees the undiscolorated flesh, he shall pronounce the person impure. The undiscolorated flesh is impure; it is leprosy.	וְרָאָה הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־הַבְּשָׂר הַחַי וְטִמָּא הַבְּשָׂר הַחַי טִמָּא הִוא צִרְעֶת הִוא:
16	But if the undiscolorated flesh again turns white, that person shall come to the priest,	אוֹ כִּי יָשׁוּב הַבְּשָׂר הַחַי וְנִהְפֶּךָ לְלָבָן וּבָא אֶל־הַכֹּהֵן:
17	and the priest shall conduct an examination: if the affection has turned white, the priest shall pronounce as pure the affected person, who is then pure.	וְרֵאֻהוּ הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה נֶהְפֵּךְ הַנֹּגַע לְלָבָן וְנִטְהַר הַכֹּהֵן אֶת־הַנֹּגַע טַהוֹר הִוא:
18	When an inflammation appears on the skin of one's body and it heals,	וּבְשָׂר כִּי־יִהְיֶה בְּרִבְעֵרוֹ שֹׁחִין וְנִרְפָּא:
19	and a white swelling or a white discoloration streaked with red develops where the inflammation was, that person shall report to the priest.	וְהָיָה בַּמָּקוֹם הַשֹּׁחִין שְׁאֵת לְבָנָהּ אִו בִּהְרֵת לְבָנָהּ אֲדַמְדָּמֶת וְנִרְאָה אֶל־הַכֹּהֵן:
20	If the priest finds that it appears lower than the rest of the skin and that the hair in it has turned white, the priest shall pronounce the person impure; it is a leprous affection that has broken out in the inflammation.	וְרָאָה הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה מֵרָאֹה שְׁפֵל מִן־הָעֹלָר וּשְׁעָרָהּ הַפֶּךָ לָבָן וְטִמָּא הַכֹּהֵן נֹגַע־צִרְעֶת הִוא בְּשֹׁחִין פִּרְחָהּ:
21	But if the priest finds that there is no white hair in it and it is not lower than the rest of the skin, and it is faded, the priest shall isolate that person for seven days.	וְאִם יִרְאֶנָּה הַכֹּהֵן וְהָיָה אֵין־בָּהּ שַׁעַר לָבָן וּשְׁפִלָּה אֵינָנָה מִן־הָעֹלָר וְהִוא כֹּהֶה וְהִסְגִּיר הַכֹּהֵן שִׁבְעַת יָמִים:
22	If it should spread in the skin, the priest shall pronounce the person impure; it is an affection.	וְאִם־פִּשְׁהּ תִּפְשֹׁה בְּעֹלָר וְטִמָּא הַכֹּהֵן אֹתוֹ נֹגַע הִוא:
23	But if the discoloration remains stationary, not having spread, it is the scar of the inflammation; the priest shall pronounce that person pure.	וְאִם־תַּחֲתֹתֶיהָ תַעֲמֹד הַבֹּהַרֶת לֹא פִשְׁתָּהּ צִרְכַּת הַשֹּׁחִין הִוא וְנִטְהַר הַכֹּהֵן:
24	When the skin of one's body sustains a burn by fire, and the patch from the burn is a discoloration, either white streaked with red, or white,	אוֹ בְּשָׂר כִּי־יִהְיֶה בְּעֹרָו מְכוּת־אֵשׁ וְהָיָה מְכוּתָהּ הַמְכֹּנָה בִּהְרֵת לְבָנָהּ אֲדַמְדָּמֶת אִו לְבָנָהּ: