### Leviticus

## Chapter 27

1Then the Lord spoke to Moses and said:  
  
 2‘Speak to the children of IsraEl and tell them this:  
  
 ‘Whenever anyone wishes to make a vow to offer the value of a person to Jehovah:  
  
 • 3The value of a male between 20 and 60 years old must be 50 double-silver coins by the standards of the Holy Place.  
  
 • 4The value of an [adult] female must be 30 double-silver coins.  
  
 • 5The value for a male child between 5 and 20 years old must be 20 double-silver coins.  
  
 • And 10 double-silver coins for a female [child].  
  
 6‘As for a child between 1 month and 5 years old:  
  
 • The value for a male must be 5 double-silver coins, and  
  
 • For a female, 3 double-silver coins.  
  
 7‘And for those who are over 60, the value must be:  
  
 • 15 double-silver coins for a male, and  
  
 • 10 double-silver coins for a female.  
  
 8‘But if a person is too poor to pay these values, he must go before the Priest, and the Priest will value him at whatever the man says he can afford in his vow; and that’s [the price] that the Priest must set for him.  
  
  
 9‘When cattle are offered as gifts to Jehovah by anyone, they become holy. 10So, the [person] may not trade a good one for a bad one, or a bad one for a good one... If someone does decide to make a trade, it must be with an equal… And both animals will be holy.  
  
  
 11‘If [someone should bring] an unclean animal (which must never be offered as a gift to Jehovah), He must lead the animal to the Priest, 12and the Priest must determine whether it has any value. Then, whatever value the Priest sets is what must be paid for it.  
  
 13‘And if he wishes to buy it back, he must pay 1/5th more than that amount.  
  
  
 14‘If a man chooses to set aside his house as holy to Jehovah, the Priest must determine whether or not it has any value, and whatever value the Priest sets is what must be paid.  
  
 15‘Then if he wishes to buy it back, he must pay 1/5th more for it than the valuation.  
  
  
 16‘If a man should choose to designate a portion of a field that he owns as holy to Jehovah, it must be valued by whatever is planted there.  
  
 ‘It’ll be worth 50 double-silver coins for every 250 quarts (230l) of barley… 17That is, that’s how much it should be valued if he should [set aside] his field as holy on the Year of Release.  
  
 18‘But if he donates his field sometime after the Release, the Priest must figure its value to the next Year of Release and deduct the appropriate amount from the full valuation.  
  
 19‘However, if the one who made the field holy wishes to buy it back [before the Year of Release], he must add 1/5th more to its value and it’ll be his once again.  
  
 20‘But if he doesn’t buy back the field, it may be sold to someone else… And then he can’t buy it back later. 21For after the Release, the field will be holy to Jehovah and thereafter be subdivided… Because the Priests will then own it.  
  
  
 22‘And if a man should set aside a field to Jehovah that he’s bought and it isn’t a family possession... 23The Priest must calculate its value to the Year of Release, and that’s how much he must pay that day, as something holy to Jehovah.  
  
 24‘Then in the Year of Release, the land must be restored to the man who sold it and [really] owns the land.  
  
  
 25‘All the values must be determined by using the holy weights; a double-silver coin is worth 20 copper coins.  
  
  
 26‘All the firstborn cattle are already Jehovah’s, so no man can [set them aside] as holy… Whether it’s a calf or a sheep, it belongs to Jehovah.  
  
  
 27‘If [a man] should choose to buy back an unclean animal, he must add 1/5th more to its valuation. But if he doesn’t buy it back, it may be sold at its stated value.  
  
  
 28‘Anything a man has that he chooses to curse before Jehovah, whether it’s a man, an animal, or a field that he owns... It may never be sold or taken back. Everything that’s cursed for destruction becomes very holy to Jehovah. 29And anyone from among mankind who’s cursed may never be ransomed, but must surely be put to death.  
  
  
 30‘Anything in the land that’s to be offered, whether it’s seeds or the fruit of trees, is Jehovah’s… It’s holy to Jehovah.  
  
  
 31‘And if any man should ever wish to buy back his offering, he must add 1/5th more to its [value], and it’ll be his.  
  
  
 32‘A 1/10th of everything, including bulls, sheep, and anything else that’s taxable, is also holy to Jehovah.  
  
  
 33‘So, you may never exchange anything good for anything bad, or anything bad for anything good... If you should make an exchange, it must be with an equivalent; and since it’s holy, it can’t be repurchased.’  
  
34These are the commandments that the Lord gave to Moses for the sons of IsraEl on Mount SinAi.

# Numbers

Numbers is a history book, a law book, and contains census records (hence the name, Numbers).  
  
It was compiled by Moses, probably with the help of secretaries.  
  
It covers the period from the 2nd year after the IsraElite Exodus, until just before they entered the Promised land.  
  
We believe that of this all happened during the reigns of the Egyptian Kings Amenhotep I and Thutmose I, whom historians say ruled between 1554 and 1515 BCE.  
  
  
Difficult portions  
  
This book contains many long descriptions of sacrificial procedures and laws that may be too dry for casual reading. So if you only wish to read the story, we’ve added editor notes to show you where it begins and ends.  
  
  
Bold text  
  
The main topics of each law and procedure are marked in bold.