

14:7: "And he shall lay his hands upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy, and shall pronounce him clean."

10. What ceremony did the ritual of Moses require for the cleansing from a dead man?

Whoever touched a dead body was unclean under the law, and could only be washed or made clean by having water sprinkled upon him. Numbers 19:13-20: "Whosoever toucheth (a dead body) . . . because the water of separation was not sprinkled upon him, he shall be unclean. And a clean person shall take hyssop, and dip it in the water, and *sprinkle it* upon the tent, and upon all the vessels, and *upon the persons* that were there, and upon him that touched one dead," etc. . . . "But the man that shall be unclean, and shall not purify himself, that soul shall be cut off from among the congregation; . . . the water of separation hath not been sprinkled upon him; he is unclean."

11. Did these washings, which the Apostle Paul called "divers baptisms," include the baptism of all the people?

Yes; as all were sinners and needed cleansing, so all were required to be sprinkled, that they might thereby be washed or made clean. Hebrews 9:19: "For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people *according to the law*, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and *sprinkled both the book, and all the people.*"

12. Were any persons baptized under the law by immersion?

There were sometimes the immersions of cups and other inanimate things, but never the immersion of a person. There is no passage of Scripture to show that any person was ever washed or cleansed by immersion, though the priests and all the people were baptized—that is, washed, or cleansed, by sprinkling.

III.—SCRIPTURAL WASHING.

13. Of what is baptism symbolical?

Baptism is the outward symbol of the inward washing or cleansing from impurity.