## Behar-Bechukotai, Torah, May 24, 2025

## Leviticus 27:1-34

(1) יהוה spoke to Moses, saying: (2) Speak to the Israelite people and say to them: When any party explicitly vows to יהוה the equivalent for a human being, (3) the following scale shall apply: If it is a male from twenty to sixty years of age, the equivalent is fifty shekels of silver by the sanctuary weight; (4) if it is a female, the equivalent is thirty shekels. (5) If the age is from five years to twenty years, the equivalent is twenty shekels for a male and ten shekels for a female. (6) If the age is from one month to five years, the equivalent for a male is five shekels of silver, and the equivalent for a female is three shekels of silver. (7) If the age is sixty years or over, the equivalent is fifteen shekels in the case of a male and ten shekels for a

ויקרא כ"ז:א'-ל"ד

(א) וַיִּדַבֶּר יהוה אֵל־מֹשֵׁה לֵאמְר: (ב) דַבֵּר אֶל־בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתְּ אַלהֶם אִֿישׁ כִּי יַפְלָא גָדֶר בְּעֶרְכְּהָ נָפַשָׁת לֵיהוה: (ג) וָהָיָה עַרְכִּךּ הַזָּלֶר מִבֵּן עֵשִׂרֵים שָׁנָה וִעַד בֶּן־שִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וְהָיָה עֶרְכִּּהְ חַמִשֵּׁים שֵׁקֵל כֵּסָף בִּשַׁקֵל הַקֹּדָשׁ: (ד) וִאָם־נִקַבֶּה הָוֹא וִהָיָה עֵּרְכִּךְּ שָׁקֶל: (ה) וָאָם מְבֶּן־חָמֵשׁ שַׁנִים וְעַל בַּן־עָשָׂרֵים שַׁנָּה וְהַיָה עַרִכָּדָ הַזַּכֵר עַשְׂרֵים שְׁקַלִּים וְלַנְּקֶבֶה עֲשֵׂרֵת שִׁקְלֵים: (ו) וְאֵם מבֶּן־חֹדֶשׁ וְעַלֹ בֶּן־חָמֵשׁ שְׁנִים וָהָיָה עֵרִכּךּ הַזְּלֶּר חַמִּשְׁה שִׁקּלְים בַּסָף וַלַנְּקָבָה עַרְכִּדְּ שִׁלְשֵׁת שָׁקָלֵים כָּסֵף: (ז) וְאָב מִבֵּן־שִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וָמַּעִלָה אִם־זָכָּר וִהָיָה עִרכּּדְּ

female. (8) But if one cannot afford the equivalent, that person shall be presented before the priest, and the priest shall make an assessment; the priest shall make the assessment according to what the vower can afford. (9) If [the vow concerns] any animal that may be brought as an offering to יהוה, any such that may be given to יהוה shall be holy. (10) One may not exchange or substitute another for it, either good for bad, or bad for good; if one does substitute one animal for another, the thing vowed and its substitute shall both be holy. (11) If [the vow concerns] any impure animal that may not be brought as an offering to יהוה, the animal shall be presented before the priest, (12) and the priest shall assess it. Whether high or low, whatever assessment is set by the priest shall stand; (13) and if one wishes to redeem it, one-fifth must be added to its assessment. (14) If any party

חַמִשַּׁה עַשַּׂר שָׁקֵל וְלַנְּקֵבָה עַשַּׂרָה שְׁקְלִים: (ח) וְאִם־מֶךְ הוּאֹ מֵעֵרְבֵּׁךְ וָהָעֵמִידוֹ לִפָּגֵי הַכֹּבֵּון וְהַעֵרֵיךְ אֹתְוֹ הַכּהָן עַל־פִּי אֲשֵׁר תַּשִּׂיגֹ יָד הַנּבֵּר יַצַרִיכֵנוּ הַכּהָן: {ס} (ט) וֹאָם־בּּהֶלֶה אַשֶּׁר יַקְרָיבוּ מִמֱנָּה קָרְבָּן לֵיהוה כֹל אַשֵּׁר יִתַן מִמֻנוּ לַיהוה יָהְיֶה־קְּדֵשׁ: (י) לְא יַחֲלִיפֶּנוּ וְלְאֹינָמִיר אֹתָוֹ טְוֹב בְּרָע אוֹ־רַע בְּטָוֹב וָאָם־הָמֶּר יָמֵיר בְּהֵמָה' בָּבָהֵמָּה וָהֶיָה־הְוּא וּתִמוּרָתְוֹ יָהְיֶה־קֹּדֵשׁ: (יא) וָאָם בֶּל־בְּהֵמֶה ַסְמֵאָה אֲשָׁר לֹא־יַקְרֶיבוּ מִמֱנָּה קָרָבָּן לַיהוה וָהֵצֵמְיד אֵת־הַבּּהֵמָה לְפְנֵי הַכֹּהֵן: (יב) וְהֶעֲרֶיךְ הַכֹּהֵוֹ אֹלָה בֵּין טְוֹב וּבֵין רֻע כִּעֵרְכִּךְּ הַכֹּהֵן בֵּן יִהְיֶה: (יג) וְאִם־גָּאְל יִגאָלֵנָה וִיָסָף חַמִישִׁתְוֹ עַל־עֵרְכֵּך: (יד) וְאִישׁ כִּי־יַקְדִּשׁ אֶת־בֵּיתְוֹ לֹּדֶשׁ לֵיהוה וָהָצֵרִיכוֹ הַכּהֵו בֵּין טְוֹב וּבֵין רָע כַּאַשֵּׁר יַעַרִיךְ אֹתֶוֹ הַכֹּהֵן כֵּן

consecrates a house to יהוה, the priest shall assess it. Whether high or low, as the priest assesses it, so it shall stand; (15) and if the one who has consecrated the house wishes to redeem it, one-fifth must be added to the sum at which it was assessed, and then it shall be returned. (16) If any party consecrates to יהוה any land-holding, its assessment shall be in accordance with its seed requirement: fifty shekels of silver to a homer of barley seed. (17) If the land is consecrated as of the jubilee year, its assessment stands. (18) But if the land is consecrated after the jubilee, the priest shall compute the price according to the years that are left until the jubilee year, and its assessment shall be so reduced; (19) and if the one who consecrated the land wishes to redeem it, one-fifth must be added to the sum at which it was assessed, and it shall be passed back. (20) But if the one [who consecrated it] does not

יַקוּם: (טו) וָאָם־הַמַּקְדִּישׁ יָגָאַל אָת־בֵּיתָוֹ וְיָסַׁף חֲמִישֵׁית בֵּסֶף־עֶרְכְּךָּ עָלֶיו וְהָיָה לְוֹ: (טוֹ) וְאָם | מִשְּׂזְה אָחָזָּתוֹ יַקְדָּישׁ אִישׁׁ לַיהוה וְהָיָה עַרִכָּךְּ לְפִי זַרְעָוֹ זָרַע חְמֵר שִׁעֹרִים בַּחֲמִשִּׁים שֵׁקֵל כַּסֶף: (יז) אָם־מִשְׁנַת הַיֹּבֵל יַקְדִּישׁ שְּׁדֵהוּ כָּעֵרְכִּךְּ יָקְוּם: (יח) וָאָם־אַחַר הַיּבֵל יַקְדֵּישׁ שַׂבָּהוּ וְחִשַּׁב־לוֹ הַכּּהַׁן אֶת־הַכֶּּסֶף עַל־פֵּי הַשָּׁנִים הַנְּוֹתַרֶּת עָד שְׁנַת הַיֹּבֵל וְנִגְרָע מֵעֶרְכֶּד: (יט) וָאִם־גָּאָל יִגְאַל אֵת־הַשָּׂבֶה הַמַּקְדָישׁ אֹתָוֹ וְיָסַפר חֲמִשְׁית (כ) :נְכָרַ עַלֵיו וָקָם לְוֹ: וָאָם־לָּא יָגָאַל אֱת־הַשַּׁדֶּה וָאָם־מָכַר אֵת־הַשָּׂדֵה לָאָישׁ אַחֵר לְא יָגָאֵל עְוֹד: (כֹא) וְהָיָה הַשָּׁלֵה בּצֵאתוֹ בַיֹּבֵל קֶדֵשׁ לַיהוה כִּשִּׁדֵה הַחֶרֶם לַכֹּהֶן תִּהְיֶה אֲחֻזְּתְוֹ: (כב) וָאָם אַת־שָׁדֵה מִקְנָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר לְא מִשְּׁדֵה אֲחָזָּתְוֹ יַקְדֵּישׁ לֵיהוה: (כג)

redeem the land, and the land is sold to another party, it shall no longer be redeemable: (21) when it is released in the jubilee, the land shall be holy to יהוה, as land proscribed; it becomes the priest's holding. (22) If one consecrates to יהוה land that was purchased, which is not one's land-holding, (23) the priest shall compute the proportionate assessment up to the jubilee year, and the assessment shall be paid as of that day, a sacred donation to יהוה. (24) In the jubilee year the land shall revert to the one from whom it was bought, whose holding the land is. (25) All assessments shall be by the sanctuary weight, the shekel being twenty gerahs. (26) A firstling of animals, however, which—as a firstling—is יהוה's, cannot be consecrated by anybody; whether ox or sheep, it is יהוה's. (27) But if it is of impure animals, it may be ransomed at its assessment, with

וָחִשַּב־לְוֹ הַכּהָן אֱת מִכְסֵת הַעַּרְכִּּדְּ ַעָד שָׁנַת הַיּבֶל וְנָתַן אֶת־הָעֶרְכִּף בַּיִּוֹם הַהֹּוֹא לְּדֵשׁ לַיהוה: (כד) בְּשָׁנַת הַיּוֹבֵל יָשִׁוּב הַשָּּלֵה לַאֲשֵׁר קָנָהוּ מֵאָתָוֹ לַאֲשֶׁר־לְוֹ אֲחָזַּת הַאָרֵץ: (כה) וְכַּל־עֵרְכִּדְּ יִהְיֵה בְּשֶׁקֶל הַאָּדֶשׁ עֶשְׂרִים גַּרָה יִהְיֵה הַשַּׁקֵל: (כוּ) אַדְּ־בָּכֿוֹר אֲשֶׁר־יִבָּכֵּר לֵיהוה בִּבְהֶלֵה לְאֹ־יַקְדֵישׁ אֵישׁ אֹתְוֹ אָם־שְׁוֹר אָם־שֶּׁה לֵיהוה הִוּא: (כז) וָאָם בַּבָּהֶמֶה הַטִּמֵאָה וּפָּדֶה בְעַרְבֶּׁךְ וְיָסֵף חַמְשִׁתְוֹ עַלֵיו וְאָם־לְא יָגָאֵל וִנִמְכַּר בִּעֵרבֵּך: (כח) אַד־כַּל־חֶרֶם אֲשֵׁר יַחַרָם אִישׁ לֵיהוה מִכַּל־אֲשֵׁר־לוֹ מֵאָדֵם וּבְהֵמָה וּמִשָּׁדֵה אֲחָזָּתוֹ לְא יִמְּכֵר וּלְא יִגָּאֵל כָּל־חֵבה קֹדַש־קַדְשִים הָוּא לַיהוה: (כט) כָּל־חֵׁרֶם אֲשֵׁר יָחָרֵם מִן־הָאָדָם לְאׁ יִפָּדָה מְוֹת יוּמֶת: (ל) וְכָל־מַעשׁר הַאַּבץ מְזָּרַע הַאַּבֶץ מִפְּרֵי הַעָּץ לַיהוה הִוּא one-fifth added; if it is not redeemed, it shall be sold at its assessment. (28) But of all that anyone owns, be it human or beast or land-holding, nothing that has been proscribed for יהוה may be sold or redeemed; every proscribed thing is totally consecrated to יהוה. (29) No human being who has been proscribed can be ransomed: that person shall be put to death. (30) All tithes from the land, whether seed from the ground or fruit from the tree, are 'יהוה's; they are holy to יהוה. (31) If any party wishes to redeem any tithes, one-fifth must be added to them. (32) All tithes of the herd or flock—of all that passes under the shepherd's staff, every tenth one—shall be holy to יהוה. (33) One must not look out for good as against bad, or make substitution for it. If one does make substitution for it, then it and its substitute shall both be holy: it cannot be redeemed. (34) These are

לְּדֶשׁ לְיהוֹה: (לֹא) וְאִם־גְּאָׁל יִגְאֵל אָישׁ מִּמְּעַשְּׂרִוֹ חֲמִשִׁיתוֹ יֹסֵף עְלְיו:

(לֹב) וְכָל־מַעְשַׂר בְּקָר וְצֹּאוֹ כְּל
אֲשֶׁר־יַעֲבָר תַּחַת הַשְּׁבֶט הְעֲשִׁירִי
יְנְבָר תַּחַת הַשְּׁבֶט הְעֲשִׁירִי
יְהְיֶה־קְּדֶשׁ לִיהוֹה: (לֹג) לְא יְבַתֶּר
בִּין־טְוֹב לְרָע וְלָא יְמִירֶנּוּ
וְאִם־הָמֵר יְמִילֶנוּ וְהְיָה־הְוֹּא
וֹתְמוּרְתָוֹ יְהְיֶה־קֹּדֶשׁ לְא יִגְּאֵל:
וֹתְמוּרְתָוֹ יְהְיֶה־קֹּדֶשׁ לְא יִגְּאֵל:
וֹת אֲשֶׁר צִּוְה יהוֹה עָּל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּהָר
סִינֵי:

the commandments that יהוה gave Moses for the Israelite people on Mount Sinai.