INTRODUCTION

TREATISE I: DIVERSE KINDS Chapter 1. Definition of "diverse kinds" (Secs. 1-2). Sown by heathen, retained, etc. (Sec. 3). Applicable only to edible plants and fruit trees (Secs. 4-6). Product of diverse seeds permitted (Sec. 7). Seed plants divided into three categories (Secs. 8-9). Chapter 2. Permitted and forbidden proportions of one seed to another in mixtures (Secs. 1-6). Unintentional mixtures of diverse kinds (Secs. 7-10). Vegetables in tree orchard (Sec. 11). Roots left in soil (Sec. 12). One who sows seeds of one species, and before they sprout decides to sow another species (Secs. 13-14). Proclamation and inspection of diverse kinds (Secs. 15-17). Chapter 3. Seeds or trees varying in form but of same species, and those of identical form but varying species (Secs. 1-6). Required distance between varying species (Secs. 7-14). Barrier separating varying species (Sec. 15). Two fields owned by different owners (Secs. 16-18).10 Chapter 4. Rows of one species next to rows of another species (Secs. 1-3). Sowing of furrow, water channel, or hollow (Secs. 4-5). Square or oblong beds (Secs. 6-8). Vegetables customarily planted in small quantities (Secs. 9-10). Size of beds and how sown (Secs. 11-13). Elevated boundary of bed (Sec. 14). Entire garden sown with various species of seeds (Secs. 15-16). Chapter 5. Diverse kinds sown in vineyard (Secs. 1-24). 17 Chapter 6. Forfeiture of vines next to diverse seeds (Secs. 1-4). Terraced gardens (Sec. 5). One who plants vegetables or produce and then decides to plant vines instead (Sec. 6). Bending and grafting (Secs. 7-10). Sowing under branches of vines or trellised vines (Secs. 11-15). Vines tied with twine (Sec. 16). 23 Chapter 7. Sowing next to vineyard or to single vine (Secs. 1-4). Regular and small vineyards (Secs. 5-7). Vineyard gone to waste (Sec. 8). Vineyard planted haphazardly (Sec. 9). Roots in rows but not foliage (Sec. 10). Vineyard bare in middle (Sec. 11). Space near fence (Secs. 12-13). Height of fence (Secs. 14-15). Breached fence (Secs. 16-17). Half-roofed structure in vineyard (Sec. 18). Small courtyard opening into large one (Sec. 19). Trench passing through vineyard (Sec. 20). Path between two vineyards (Sec. 21). Watchman's mound (Sec. 22). Structure in vineyard (Sec. 23). Space around single vine (Secs. 24-25).

7

5

14

26

xxiii

Chapter 8. Vine arbor (Sec. 1). Vines trained over wall or fence (Secs. 2-4). Breached arbor or fence (Secs. 5-6). Small garden with vines trained over fence (Sec. 7). Vines on terrace arbored over field (Sec. 8). Vines arbored over two angled walls (Sec. 9). Vine bent like knee joint (Sec. 10). Overhang of vines (Sec. 11). Measurement of space by cubit of six handbreadths (Sec. 12). Measurements apply in Land of Israel only (Secs. 13-14). Chapter 9. Mating of diverse kinds of animals (Secs. 1-2). Offspring of such mating permitted for benefit (Sec. 3). Species resembling one another (Sec. 4). Species including both wild and domesticated varieties (Sec. 5). Mating of offspring of diverse kinds (Sec. 6). Working animals of two species together (Secs. 7-10). Animal that is disqualified consecrated property (Sec. 11). 34 Chapter 10. In clothing only wool and linen combined constitute diverse kinds (Secs. 1-2). Woolen garment sewn with thread of another species (Sec. 3). Scriptural authority (Sec. 4). Any amount forbidden (Sec. 5). Sheep's wool and camel's hair (Sec. 6). Sheepskins sewn with linen thread (Sec. 7). Other mixtures (Secs. 8-10). One may wear several garments together if each is made of different species (Sec. 11). Trade with garments made of diverse kinds permitted (Sec. 12). Stuffs made of hard or soft material (Secs. 13-14). Footwear made of diverse kinds (Sec. 15). Use of diverse kinds stuffs for purposes other than clothing and warmth (Secs. 16-23). Wool and linen garments attached to one another by only one stitch (Sec. 24). Shrouds made of diverse kinds (Sec. 25). Carrying corpse or beast wrapped in cloth of diverse kinds (Sec. 26). Sale of forbidden garments to heathen (Sec. 27). Woolen stuff bought from heathen (Sec. 28). Procedure when one sees another person wearing forbidden garment (Sec. 29). Penalty for wearing such garment (Sec. 30). One who clothes another person with such garment (Sec. 31). Priest wearing such garment (Sec. 32).

TREATISE II: GIFTS TO THE POOR

Chapter 1, Duty to leave corner crop for the poor (Secs. 1-2). Lost or burned crop (Sec. 3). Gleanings, grape gleanings, defective clusters, and forgotten sheaves (Secs. 4-6). Four gifts due to the poor (Sec. 7). Owner has no optional rights (Sec. 8). Definition of "stranger" (Sec. 9). Time limit for collection of these gifts (Secs. 10-12). Gifts disdained by the poor (Sec. 13). Geographic limitations (Sec. 14). Minimum amount (Sec. 15). Chapter 2. Crops liable to corner crop (Secs. 1-8). Crop harvested by heathen later converted (Sec. 9), or by heathen laborers (Sec. 10). Failure to leave corner crop (Sec. 11). Location of corner

48

crop (Secs. 12-13). Laborers may not harvest entire field (Sec. 14). Corner crop must be attached to ground (Sec. 15). Corner crop of produce hard to reach (Sec. 16). Three set times for distribution (Sec. 17). Invalid forms of taking corner crop (Secs. 18-20).

Chapter 3. Corner crop given from one field for another (Sec. 1). Field divided by barrier (Secs. 2-6). Terraced fields (Sec. 7). Crops sown among trees, etc. (Secs. 8-10). Cases where corner crop must be left separately for respective parts of field (Secs. 11-18). Divider in field planted with trees (Sec. 19). Two persons owning one tree (Sec. 20). Carob trees (Sec. 21). Olive trees (Sec. 22). Thinning of vines (Sec. 23).

Chapter 4. Definition of "gleanings" (Sec. 1). Difficult cases (Secs. 2-4). Sheaves scattered by wind (Sec. 5). Gleanings not yet picked up by the poor (Secs. 6-7). Sprinkled field (Sec. 8). Seeds found in ant-holes (Sec. 9). Ears of gleanings intermixed with stacked grain (Sec. 10). Improper procedures (Secs. 11-14). Definition of "grape gleanings" (Secs. 15-16). Definition of "defective clusters," "shoulder stalks," and "drooping grapes" (Secs. 17-18). Defective clusters must be cut off by the poor themselves (Sec. 19). Vine with normal and defective clusters (Sec. 20). Vineyard consisting entirely of defective clusters (Sec. 21). Time when the poor become entitled to their due from vineyard (Sec. 22). Dedicated vineyard (Sec. 23). Pruning vines (Sec. 24). Vineyard sold by heathen to Israelite (Sec. 25). Levite who finds defective clusters in his tithe (Sec. 26). Owner of five vines who brings their yield into his house (Sec. 27).

Chapter 5. Forgotten sheaf (Secs. 1-27).

Chapter 6. Sixth gift: poor man's tithe (Sec. 1). Order of heave offerings and tithes (Secs. 2-4). Yield of Sabbatical year (Sec. 5). Heave offering of tithe (Sec. 6). Amount and shares of poor man's tithe (Secs. 7-12). Priority of poor woman, poor son, etc. (Sec. 13). Field held in joint tenancy by two poor men (Sec. 14). Person who harvests another's field (Sec. 15). Impoverished former owner of field (Sec. 16). Poor man's tithe may not be used for payment of debt (Sec. 17).

Chapter 7. Almsgiving to the poor is positive commandment (Secs. 1-2). Must accord with poor man's needs (Secs. 3-4), but no more than giver can afford (Sec. 5). Investigation of possible fraud, when permissible (Sec. 6). Heathen poor also must be fed and clothed (Sec. 7). Minimum amounts of alms (Sec. 8). Poor man who refuses to accept alms (Sec. 9). Person who refuses to give alms, or gives less than is proper for him, or gives beyond his means (Secs. 10-11). Orphans, women, bondsmen, or chil-

73

61

66

56

dren (Sec. 12). One's own poor relative has priority (Sec. 13). Obligation of visiting merchants to contribute to local charity (Sec. 14). Money donated to unspecified recipient (Sec. 15). Chapter 8. Almsgiving included in vows (Secs. 1-2). Forgotten amount of pledged alms (Sec. 3). Substitution, when allowed (Secs. 4-7). Heathen making free-will offering (Sec. 8). Alms offered by heathen (Sec. 9). Ransoming of captives (Secs. 10-14). Woman takes precedence over man (Secs. 15–16). Priority when there is not enough to help all poor or all captives (Secs. 17-18). Chapter 9. Alms fund and alms tray (Secs. 1-3). Distribution of alms before fast days (Sec. 4). Manner of collection of alms (Secs. 5-6). Diversion from alms fund to alms tray, and vice versa, or to other public purpose (Sec. 7). Rules for alms collectors (Secs. 8-11). Length of residence obliging one to contribute (Sec. 12). Eligibility to receive alms (Secs. 13-17). Surplus amount (Sec. 18). Poor man entitled to contribute to alms (Sec. 19).

Chapter 10. Importance of almsgiving (Sec. 1). No one ever impoverished thereby (Sec. 2). Wickedness of refusal (Sec. 3), or of giving grudgingly or in anger (Sec. 4). If unable to give, one should offer at least verbal comfort (Sec. 5). He who induces others to give (Sec. 6). Eight degrees of almsgiving (Secs. 7-14). Sages customarily gave alms before praying (Sec. 15). Maintenance of one's grown sons and daughters or parents (Sec. 16). Employment of poor people preferable to that of bondsmen (Sec. 17). Privation preferable to dependence on other people (Sec. 18). Concerning one who takes alms when not in need, and vice versa (Sec. 19).

TREATISE III: HEAVE OFFERINGS

Chapter I. When and where laws of heave offering and tithes apply (Sec. 1). Geographical definition of Land of Israel and of adjacent lands (Secs. 2–9). Land purchased by heathen in Land of Israel (Sec. 10). Produce of that land (Secs. 11–14). Land purchased or tenanted by Israelite in Syria (Secs. 15–19). Land held in partnership with heathen (Secs. 20–21). Produce exported from Land of Israel to foreign land, and vice versa (Secs. 22–23). Tree outside of Land of Israel with branches extending into it, and vice versa (Sec. 24). Seed in perforated pot (Sec. 25). Heave offering obligatory today only by Scribal law (Sec. 26). Chapter 2. Plants subject to heave offering and tithe (Secs. 1–8). Things exempt from heave offering and tithe (Secs. 9–12). Produce subject to heave offering intermixed with produce that is not so subject (Sec. 13). Both clean and unclean heave offering

77

80

belong to priest (Secs. 14-15). Benediction before setting aside heave offering (Sec. 16). Heave offering may not be exported from, or imported into, Land of Israel (Sec. 17).

Chapter 3. Amount to be set aside (Secs. 1-2). When one-sixtieth is sufficient (Sec. 3). Not to be set aside by measure, weight, or number (Sec. 4). Excessive and other amounts (Secs. 5-7). Part from one heap and part from another (Secs. 8-9). Heave offering of tithe may not be set aside by conjectural estimate (Secs. 10-11). Levite's liability to it (Secs. 12-15). Minimum amount of produce liable (Sec. 16). Heave offering may be set aside only from adjacent produce (Secs. 17-19). Not so heave offering of tithe (Sec. 20). Levite who continually uses one batch of produce as source of heave offering of tithe for other batches (Secs. 21-22). Proper sequence of various offerings (Sec. 23). Sequence for one who wishes to set aside great heave offering and heave offering of tithe together. (Sec. 24).

Chapter 4. Setting aside of heave offering through agent (Sec. 1). Who is or is not eligible to set aside (Secs. 2-15). When intention and act differ (Sec. 16). Effect of stipulation (Secs. 17-19). Role of intent (Secs. 20-21).

Chapter 5. Quality, species, and time of heave offering (Secs. 1-6). Clean produce for unclean, and vice versa (Secs. 7-8). Attached produce for detached, and vice versa (Sec. 9). Fresh produce for dried, and vice versa (Sec. 10). This year's produce for last year's, and vice versa (Sec. 11). Produce of Land of Israel for foreign produce, and vice versa (Sec. 12). Produce not yet readied as required (Sec. 13). Produce liable by Scriptural law for produce liable by Scribal law, and vice versa (Sec. 14). Produce grown in perforated or unperforated pot (Secs. 15-16). Produce doubtfully tithed for similar produce or for produce assuredly tithed (Sec. 17). Produce in one state for produce in another state (Secs. 18-21). Wine that has gone sour (Secs. 22-24). Wine should be examined three times (Sec. 25). Produce reserved as heave offering for other produce (Sec. 26). Chapter 6. Who may or may not eat of heave offering (Secs. 1-10).

Chapter 7. Unclean priest (Secs. 1-4). Deaf-mute or imbecile priest (Sec. 5). Camel riders (Sec. 6). Woman who has just had intercourse (Sec. 7). Heave offering from outside of Land of Israel (Sec. 8). Priestly minor or leper (Sec. 9). Uncircumcised priest (Secs. 10-12). Priest maimed in his privy parts (Secs. 13-14). Bondservants of priestly deaf-mutes, imbeciles, or minors (Sec. 15). Hermaphrodites (Sec. 16). Bondservant owned in partnership by priest and commoner (Sec. 17). Bondservant

116

122

130

110

brought by Israelite woman to priestly husband (Sec. 18). Priest's daughter married to Israelite (Sec. 19). Bondservants brought to priest by wife who is forbidden to him (Secs. 20-21). Priestly widow or divorcée (Secs. 22-23). 134 Chapter 8. Persons who can disgualify woman from right to heave offering but cannot confer that right upon her (Secs. 1-12). Persons who can neither deprive of nor confer that right (Secs. 13-14). Warned wife (Sec. 15). Minor Israelite woman married to priest without her father's consent (Sec. 16). 140 Chapter 9. Loss by woman of right to eat of heave offering conferred upon her by husband (Secs. 1-4). Loss by bondservant of that right (Secs. 5-6). Beast hired by Israelite from priest (Secs. 7-8). Firstling of Israelite's cow (Sec. 9). Cow sold by priest to Israelite (Sec. 10). 144 Chapter 10. Penalty for disqualified persons who eat of heave offering (Secs. 1–26). 146 Chapter 11. Permitted and forbidden uses of heave offering (Secs. 1-9). Substances which are not food (Secs. 10-13). Emptying of containers (Secs. 14-15). Uses of unclean heave offering fuel oil (Secs. 16-19). Planting of heave offering produce (Secs. 20-28). 153 Chapter 12. Defilement of heave offering (Secs. 1-14). When is priest to receive his due (Sec. 15). Priest who finds extraneous things in heave offering given to him (Sec. 16). Israelite not obligated to transport heave offering (Sec. 17). Actions forbidden to priests and Levites in obtaining their due (Secs. 18-19). Indirect giving of heave offering (Secs. 20-21). Ten persons permitted to eat of heave offering but not to have it allotted to them (Sec. 22). 160 Chapter 13. Neutralization of heave offering (Secs. 1-11). Doubts arising from intermixing of heave offering and profane produce (Secs. 12-16).166 Chapter 14. Intermixing of heave offering and profane produce and its neutralization (Secs. 1-7). Assured or doubtful heave offering intermixed with profane produce (Secs. 8-9). Heave offering intermixed with first tithe, second tithe, or profane produce (Secs. 10-13). Clean heave offering intermixed with unclean (Sec. 14). Heave offering falling into one of two baskets (Secs. 15-21).171 Chapter 15. Sealed jar of heave offering intermixed with profane produce (Secs. 1-3). Souring, spicing, and leavening agents (Secs. 4-6). Heave offering intermixed with profane produce of different species (Secs. 7-8). Pickling (Secs. 9-12). Hot bread placed over jar of heave offering wine (Sec. 13). Oven heated with heave

xii

offering cumin (Sec. 14). Other mixtures (Secs. 15-18). Pot used for cooking heave offering not to be used for cooking profane produce (Sec. 19). Gifts termed heave offering (Secs. 20-21). Benediction before eating of heave offering (Sec. 22).

TREATISE IV: TITHE

Chapter 1. Definition of first tithe (Sec. 1). Has status of profane produce (Sec. 2). Levites and priests also liable to first tithe (Secs. 3-4). Eating of untitled produce (Sec. 5). Tithing produce in one place for produce in another place (Sec. 6). Laws that apply to both heave offering and tithe (Sec. 7). One who tithes in behalf of another (Sec. 8). Species exempt from tithe (Secs. 9-12). Must be set aside out of choice produce (Sec. 13). May not be set aside by estimate (Sec. 14). Setting aside only part of tithe (Sec. 15). Benediction before tithing (Sec. 16). 185 Chapter 2. Produce liable to tithing (Secs. 1-4). Season of tithing (Sec. 5). Sale of produce to untrustworthy persons (Sec. 6). Wine lees (Sec. 7). Dedicated produce (Sec. 8). 188 Chapter 3. Things that designate produce for tithing (Secs. 1-7). Definition of completion of preparation (Secs. 8-18). One who hastens to tithe while produce is still in its ears (Sec. 19). Feeding cattle with produce the preparation of which has not been completed (Sec. 20). Found produce (Secs. 21-22). Produce found in ant-holes (Sec. 23). Olives, carobs, and figs found under tree (Sec. 24). Consecrated produce (Sec. 25). Chapter 4. Produce brought into house or other structure (Secs. 1-6), or into courtyard (Secs. 7-10). Produce conveyed from place to place (Secs. 11-13). Hoed courtyard (Sec. 14). Fig tree growing in courtyard (Secs. 15-16). Grapevine planted in courtyard (Sec. 17). Coriander sown in courtyard (Sec. 18). 198 Chapter 5. Purchased produce (Secs. 1-3). Produce acquired by exchange or gift (Secs. 4-8). Hired laborers' right to eat of produce (Secs. 9-13). Boiled, stewed, and similar produce (Sec. 14). Acts that do or do not render produce designated for tithing (Secs. 15-22). 201 Chapter 6. Uses to which untitled produce may or may not be put (Secs. 1-3). Planted untitled produce (Secs. 4-6). Sold untitued produce (Secs. 7-8). Payment of debt with untitued produce (Sec. 9). Untithed produce seized by government (Sec. 10). Untitled produce bought from two sources (Sec. 11). Field rented from, or leased to, heathen (Secs. 12-13). Field leased by partners (Sec. 14). Priest or Levite who bought produce from Israelite (Sec. 15), or sold it to him (Sec. 16), or leased field from or to him (Secs. 17-20). Israelite who inherits

176

untithed produce from his priestly maternal grandfather (Sec. 21). Field leased to untrustworthy person (Sec. 22). 206 Chapter 7. Application of bererah principle to separation of heave offering and tithes (Secs. 1-4). Rights of Israelite creditor (Secs. 5-7). Levite's tithe held by Israelite (Sec. 8). Share reserved for owner's consumption (Sec. 9). Poor men exchanging their due with landlord (Sec. 10). Tithing of produce in two baskets (Secs 11-13). 212 Chapter 8. Definition of profane produce and regularized profane produce (Sec. r). Such produce intermixed with untithed produce (Secs. 2-5). Untitled produce mixed with unregularized tithe (Sec. 6). Designated jar of wine in ten rows of jars (Secs. 7-9). 215 Chapter 9. Doubtfully tithed produce (Secs. 1-13) 218 Chapter 10. Definition of trustworthiness in tithes (Sec. 1). Trustworthy and untrustworthy persons (Secs. 2-13). 222 Chapter 11. Sale or gift of doubtfully tithed produce (Sec. 1). Wholesale merchants may sell doubtfully tithed produce (Secs. 2-3). Sale of baskets of olives, grapes, or vegetables (Sec. 4). Buyer or seller setting aside tithes (Sec. 5). Other special situations (Secs. 6-14). Produce deposited with heathen (Sec. 15). 225 Chapter 12. Persons not trustworthy about tithes (Secs. 1-6). Stranger entering city and looking for trustworthy person (Secs. 7-9). Ass drivers entering city and claiming that one's produce is regularized but not the other's (Sec. 10). Person selling produce in Syria and claiming it is from Land of Israel (Sec. 11). Poor men who claim their produce consists of gifts due to the poor (Secs. 12-14). Levite to be believed about his produce (Sec. 15). Person suspected of selling heave offering as profane produce (Secs. 16-17). Seller who claims that produce sold is untitued (Sec. 18). 228 Chapter 13. Produce presumed to be ownerless (Sec. 1). Other produce exempt from rules of doubtfully tithed produce (Sec. 2). Geographic considerations affecting doubtfully tithed produce (Secs. 3-8). Definition of merchant (Sec. 9). Rules concerning produce of Land of Israel and of foreign lands (Secs. 10-13). Produce not included in rules of doubtfully tithed produce (Secs. 14-18). Exempt produce subsequently regularized (Sec. 19). Doubt as to whether produce was obtained from proper or improper source (Secs. 20–21). 233 Chapter 14. Produce bought in installments from wholesaler (Secs. 1-2), or from householder (Secs. 3-4). Bread bought from baker (Sec. 5), or from bread shop (Sec. 6). Nine monopolists who buy bread from ten bakers (Sec. 7). Pieces of bread, slices of fig cake, etc. (Secs. 8-10). 238 TREATISE V: SECOND TITHE AND FOURTH YEAR'S FRUIT Chapter 1. When second tithe is set aside (Sec. 1). Definition of New Year, and time of tithing of various species (Secs. 2-10). Produce of second year intermixed with produce of third year (Sec. 11). What and who is liable to second tithe (Sec. 12). Occasional meal out of produce liable to second tithe (Sec. 13). Second tithe set aside outside of the Land of Israel (Sec. 14). 244 Chapter 2. Who may eat of second tithe, when, and where (Sec. 1). Procedure of second tithe today (Secs. 2-4). Eating of second tithe outside of Jerusalem (Secs. 5-7). Redemption of defiled second tithe (Sec. 8). Second tithe that has entered into Jerusalem (Secs. 9-13). Second tithe produce in unripe stage (Sec. 14). Trees inside the wall of Jerusalem with foliage extended outside the wall (Sec. 15). House with door opening inside the wall and with inside space outside the wall (Sec. 16).

Chapter 3. He who eats of second tithe while he or it is unclean (Sec. 1). Unclean oil used in lamp (Sec. 2). Second tithe rendered unclean must be redeemed (Sec. 3). Uncircumcised or immersed person (Sec. 4). Person in mourning (Secs. 5-7). Learned and unlearned persons (Sec. 8). Wasted second tithe (Sec. 9). Second tithe may be used for food, drink or ointment (Secs. 10-11). Lees of second tithe (Sec. 12). Appreciation in value of second tithe (Secs. 13-15). Second tithe oil may not be used as medicament (Sec. 16). Second tithe is sacred property (Secs. 17-18). May not be used as counterweight (Secs. 19-20). May not be used for payment of debt (Sec. 21), or as remuneration for services rendered (Secs. 22-23). Stolen second tithe (Sec. 24). Consecrated second tithe (Sec. 25).

Chapter 4. Redemption of second tithe (Secs. 1-2). Benediction before redemption (Sec. 3). Proper and improper redemption (Secs. 4-6). Rules governing redemption money (Secs 7-16). Redemption before setting tithe aside (Sec. 17). Must be redeemed at fair value (Sec. 18). Redemption with short weight coins (Sec. 19). May not be redeemed by guesswork (Sec. 20). Must be redeemed at valuation in place where it is located (Secs. 21-22). 257 Chapter 5. Additional one-fifth payable when redeemer is owner of produce (Secs. 1-12). Changing of redemption money into gold or copper coins (Secs. 13-14). Exchanging second tithe silver and produce for other silver (Sec. 15).

Chapter 6. Second tithe money and profane money spilled and intermixed (Secs. 1-2). Discrepancy in amount or location of second tithe money (Secs. 3-4). Second tithe money indicated by person who has lost his speech (Sec. 5), or revealed in dream (Sec. 6). Indirectly indicated second tithe money (Sec. 7). Vessels with identification letters on them (Sec. 8). Money found

248

252

in Jerusalem (Secs. 9-10), or in chest used for both profane and second tithe money (Sec. 11). Produce found between piles of second tithe produce and piles of heave offering produce (Sec. 12). Second tithe of doubtfully and assuredly tithed produce intermixed (Sec. 13). Second tithe produce and profane produce intermixed (Sec. 14). Second tithe produce planted after entering Jerusalem (Sec. 15). Neutralization of second tithe produce (Sec. 16). 264 Chapter 7. Produce bought with second tithe redemption money (Secs. 1-2). What may be bought with redemption money (Secs. 3-19). One who eats of second tithe produce as if it were profane (Sec. 20). 268 Chapter 8. Rules governing animal hides and containers of produce (Secs. 1-6). Change in value of currency or produce (Secs. 7-9). Exchange of second tithe money for produce when the two are not in the same place or do not belong to same person (Secs. 10-13). Second tithe money deposited in order to consume produce or money against it (Sec. 14). Unclean and clean persons eating or drinking together (Sec. 15). 272 Chapter 9. Fourth year's fruit is holy and must be eaten in Jerusalem (Sec. 1). Redemption of it (Secs. 2-3). Not liable to poor man's gifts, heave offering, or tithes (Sec. 4). Procedure for grapes (Sec. 5). Manner of redemption (Sec. 6). Sabbatical year and 'orlah years (Sec. 7). New Year's Day for 'orlah and fourth year's fruit (Secs. 8-12). Parts of vine exempt from fourth year's fruit and 'orlah (Sec. 13). 276 Chapter 10. Trees subject to 'orlah are subject to fourth year's fruit (Sec. 1). Tree planted for purpose other than its fruit (Secs. 2-3), for public use (Sec. 4), or in public domain or ship (Sec. 5). Tree growing spontaneously or planted for religious purpose (Secs. 6-7). Tree planted in unperforated pot or in house, or grafted by heathen (Secs. 8-10). Planting, transplanting, grafting, uprooting, etc. (Secs. 11-18). Tree growing out of trunk of another tree (Sec. 19). Transplanting parts of 'orlah trees (Secs. 20-21). 279 Chapter 11. Confession of tithe (Sec. 1). To be recited after poor man's tithe has been set aside (Sec. 2). When recited (Secs. 3-4), in what language (Sec. 5), and where (Sec. 6), and only after all other gifts have been disposed of (Sec. 7). Procedure of disposal (Secs. 8-13). One who has only second tithe or first fruits, but not heave offering, must confess (Sec. 14). Meaning of confession (Secs. 15-16). Who must confess (Sec. 17). 283

TREATISE VI: FIRST FRUITS

Chapter 1. Twenty-four gifts granted to priests (Sec. 1). Benedic-

tion before eating of gift endowed with sanctity (Sec. 2). Classified list of gifts (Secs. 3-15). Where each will be explained in Code (Sec. 16).

Chapter 2. Commandment to bring first fruits to Temple (Sec. 1). Species liable (Secs. 2-5). When to be brought (Sec. 6). Out of new produce for old, or vice versa (Sec. 7). Fruit owned in partnership (Sec. 8). Fruit grown in pot or ship (Sec. 9). Tree planted in one domain with shoot sunk in another (Secs. 10-11). Tenants, lessees, and strong-arm men (Sec. 12). Trees bought in another's field (Sec. 13). Produce bought with or without the land (Sec. 14). Land sold to, and repurchased from, heathen (Sec. 15). Asherah (Sec. 16). Amount of first fruits (Sec. 17). Additions to first fruits (Sec. 18). How set aside (Sec. 19). First fruits become unfit after having been set aside (Sec. 20). Sent through agent (Sec. 21).

Chapter 3. First fruits given to priests of division on duty (Sec. 1). Commoner who eats of them (Sec. 2). Where priest may or may not eat of them (Secs. 3-4). They are like heave offering (Sec. 5). Forbidden to mourner (Sec. 6). Must be in container (Secs. 7-8). Used to be decorated with turtle doves (Sec. 9). Owner must recite confession (Secs. 10-11). Procedure of bringing first fruits to Jerusalem (Secs. 12-14).

Chapter 4. What must accompany first fruits (Sec. 1). Persons required to bring them but not to recite confession (Secs. 2-13). Gifts that are property of priest (Sec. 14). Intermixed with other produce (Sec. 15). How brought to Jerusalem (Secs. 16-17). Chapter 5. Dough offering is positive commandment (Sec. 1). Amount prescribed by Scribal law (Secs. 2-4). Where and when applicable (Secs. 5-9). Dough offering outside of Land of Israel (Secs. 10-11). Benediction over dough offering (Sec. 12). May be set aside by menstruating woman, etc. (Sec. 13). Also called heave offering (Secs. 14-15). May be set aside by blind or intoxicated person (Sec. 16).

Chapter 6. Dough offering out of baker's bread (Sec. 1). Species of produce liable (Sec. 2). Dough out of gifts to the poor (Sec. 3), second tithe produce, produce of Sabbatical year, etc. (Sec. 4), or loaves of thank offering and Nazirite's wafers (Sec. 5). Dough held in partnership (Sec. 6). Dough made of untithed produce (Sec. 7), made for cattle feed (Sec. 8), or held in partnership by Israelite and heathen (Sec. 9). Dough offering set aside by heathen (Sec. 10). Dough made from mixture of wheat and rice flour (Sec. 11). Dough kneaded with wine, oil, honey, etc. (Sec. 12). Dough intended for one purpose and changed for another (Sec. 13). Bread made to be used in sauce

300

295

303

308

(Sec. 14). Amount of dough liable (Secs. 15-17). Unsifted flour (Sec. 18). Baker's dough made for distribution as leaven (Secs. 19-20).

Chapter 7. Two batches of dough amounting together, but not separately, to required minimum and belonging to two parties (Sec. 1), or to same party (Secs. 2-3). One batch out of new grain and the other batch out of old (Sec. 4). Three batches (Secs. 5-6). Two batches subjected to dough offering and then combined (Sec. 7). Two heathens who having become proselytes add to each batch (Sec. 8). Two Israelites doing same (Sec. 9). Dough held in partnership by Israelite and heathen who becomes proselyte (Sec. 10). Leaven from dough out of which dough offering has not been set aside mixed with dough out of which it has been set aside (Sec. 11). Effect of uncleanness on dough offering (Secs. 12-13).

Chapter 8. Dough offering out of flour (Sec. 1). When must dough offering be set aside (Secs. 2-3). When does dough become liable (Sec. 4). Penalty for eating of dough before offering is set aside (Sec. 5). Dough mixed with heave offering, consecrated, or ownerless (Sec. 6). Dedicated dough (Sec. 7). Dough given by heathen to Israelite (Sec. 8). Dough of proselyte (Sec. 9). Effect of cleanness and uncleanness on dough (Secs. 10-13). Dough bought from unlearned baker in Syria (Sec. 14). Bread bought from baker or householder outside of Land of Israel (Sec. 15). Chapter 9. Shoulder, two cheeks, and maw must be given to priest (Sec. 1). Consecrated animals suffering permanent blemish (Sec. 2). Doubtful firstling (Sec. 3). Consecrated disqualified animal mixed with other animals (Sec. 4). Animals liable to, or exempt from, gifts (Secs. 5-13). Flesh of animals from which gifts have not yet been set aside (Sec. 14). Sale or gift of animal's flesh (Secs. 15–16). Gifts given to one priest or several (Sec. 17). Definition of shoulder (Sec. 18). In what state are gifts to be given (Sec. 19). Who may eat of them (Sec. 20). How priest may assign gifts to Israelite (Sec. 21). How priest should accept, and eat of, gifts (Sec. 22).

Chapter 10. First fleece must be given to priest (Secs. 1-2). Fleece of blemished consecrated animals (Sec. 3). Species liable (Sec. 4). Why was this gift granted to priest (Sec. 5). Color of fleece (Sec. 6). Hybrid and dead animals (Sec. 7). First fleece lost (Sec. 8). Fleece bought from heathen (Sec. 9), or from another Israelite (Sec. 10). Two kinds of shearings (Sec. 11). Shearings of proselyte (Sec. 12). Number of sheep required for liability (Sec. 13). Sheep held in partnership (Sec. 14). When liability comes into force (Sec. 15). Distribution to several priests (Sec. 16). First fleece profane (Sec. 17).

323

328

312

316

Chapter 11. Redemption of first-born animal is positive commandment (Sec. 1). Who bears obligation (Sec. 2). Priority in redemption (Secs. 3-4). Benediction over redemption (Sec. 5). When and where obligation applicable, and how payable (Sec. 6). Valid and invalid redemption (Sec. 7). Refund of redemption money (Sec. 8). Persons exempt from redemption (Secs. 9-16). At what age does redemption become obligatory (Secs. 17-18). Doubtful redemption (Secs. 19-30).

Chapter 12. Redemption of firstling of ass is positive commandment (Sec. 1). Lamb used for redemption given to priest (Sec. 2). Applies to ass only (Sec. 3). Firstling forbidden until redeemed (Sec. 4). Lamb that dies before given to priest, etc. (Sec. 5). When does obligation come into force (Sec. 6). Manner of killing unredeemed firstling (Sec. 7). Only lamb may be used for redemption (Secs. 8-10). Lamb bought with Sabbatical year money, or unavailable (Secs. 11-12). Redemption of another person's firstling (Sec. 13). Persons exempt from redemption (Secs. 14-18). Doubtful firstlings (Secs. 19-23). Firstlings inherited by Israelite from priestly maternal grandfather (Sec. 24). 338

TREATISE VII: SABBATICAL YEAR AND JUBILEE

Chapter 1. Positive commandment to desist from agricultural work in Sabbatical year (Sec. 1). Kinds of work forbidden and permitted (Secs. 2-22).

Chapter 2. Application of manure to fields (Secs. 1-5). Opening of stone quarry in field (Sec. 6). Removal of stones from fence or ground (Secs. 7-10). Filling in ravine (Sec. 11). Carrying shoulder-weight stones from one field to another (Sec. 12). Repairing or building fence (Secs. 13-14).

Chapter 3. When does ban on work begin (Sec. 1). Field planted with trees (Secs. 2-6). Sapling (Sec. 7). Cut down tree producing new shoots (Sec. 8). Rules in force at present time (Sec. 9). Unripe figs of sixth year, etc. (Sec. 10). Planting tree, etc., at present time (Sec. 11).

Chapter 4. Definition of aftergrowth (Sec. 1). Forbidden by Scribal law (Sec. 2). Permitted and forbidden aftergrowths (Secs. 3-8). New Year for counting Sabbatical and Jubilee years (Sec. 9). Status of various kinds of produce (Secs. 10-23). Produce of Sabbatical year must be left ownerless (Sec. 24). Where Sabbatical year is in force (Secs. 25-28). Produce of land bought by heathen in Land of Israel (Sec. 29). Guards to be stationed in border towns of Land of Israel (Sec. 30).

Chapter 5. Lawful use of Sabbatical year's produce (Secs. 1-11), and lawful sale thereof (Sec. 12). Export thereof, feeding thereof to heathens or hired men (Sec. 13), or use thereof as maintenance

357

359

332

350

due to woman (Sec. 14). When it may be gathered (Secs. 15-16). Cutting down trees (Secs. 17-18). Burning or other use of straw and stubble, etc. (Secs. 19-20, 23), of shells and kernels (Sec. 21), or of seasoning (Sec. 22). 365

Chapter 6. Trading with Sabbatical year's produce (Secs. 1-2). Not to be sold by measure, weight, or number (Secs. 3-5). Sabbatical year's produce subject to stricter rules than consecrated things (Secs. 6-9). Money realized from it may not be used for payment of debt or for settling obligations (Secs. 10-11). Other purposes for which it may or may not be used (Secs. 12-14). How Sabbatical year's produce may be eaten (Sec. 15). Chapter 7. Until what time may Sabbatical year's produce be eaten, and when it must be removed (Secs. 1-6). Removal applies also to money realized from it (Secs. 7-8). Geographical regions affecting removal (Secs. 9-12). General principle concerning Sabbatical year's produce (Secs. 13-15). Time of removal (Secs. 16-18). Some special species affected by Sabbatical year (Secs. 19-22).

Chapter 8. Encouragement of Israelites to cultivate land, and sale or loan of implements to them (Secs. 1–7). Heathens may be encouraged only verbally (Sec. 8). What is permitted in Syria (Sec. 9). Buying produce from unlearned persons and those suspected of trading with Sabbatical year's produce (Secs. 10–14). Person under suspicion concerning Sabbatical year is not automatically under suspicion concerning other duties, and vice versa (Secs. 15–16). One person's credibility concerning another's affairs (Sec. 17). Priests not free from suspicion concerning Sabbatical year's produce (Sec. 18). Dyers and fatteners of cattle may buy coarse bran (Sec. 19). Collectors for charity need not be particular about contributions, etc. (Sec. 20).

Chapter 9. Cancellation of debts in Sabbatical year (Sec. 1). When in force (Secs. 2-3). Effective at conclusion of year (Secs. 4-5). Debts canceled, and debtor's oath waived (Secs. 6-7). Debts canceled and not canceled (Secs. 8-15). Institution of prosbul (Secs. 16-27). Repayment of debt after Sabbatical year recommended (Secs. 28-29). Refusal to make loan condemned (Sec. 30).

Chapter 10. Jubilee year (Sec. 1). When count began (Sec. 2). Extent of count (Secs. 3-4). Count according to Geonim (Secs. 5-6). Jubilee year not included in count of septennates (Sec. 7). When in force (Sec. 8). Laws that depend on Jubilee year being in force (Sec. 9). Sounding of ram's horn (Secs. 10-12). Three essentials of Jubilee year (Secs. 13-14). Jubilee year compared to Sabbatical year (Secs. 15-16).

ΧХ

374

370

378

388

Chapter 11. Land in Land of Israel not to be sold in perpetuity (Sec. 1). Land sold for sixty years (Sec. 2). Sale of house or of field of possession (Secs. 3-13). Sale of fruit trees (Sec. 14). Field sold and resold (Secs. 15-16). Redemption of field of possession with money realized from sale of other field or borrowed (Sec. 17). Partial redemption of field (Sec. 18). Donated field (Sec. 19). Inherited field divided among brothers (Sec. 20). Wife's estate inherited by husband (Sec. 21). Chapter 12. Houses in walled city (Sec. 1). May not be redeemed by kinsmen (Sec. 2). Deceased buyer or seller (Sec. 3). House sold and resold, or donated (Sec. 4). Sold in leap year (Secs. 5-6). Buyer unavailable on last day (Sec. 7). Consecrated house (Sec. 8). Jubilee year setting in within year of grace (Sec. 9). House in hamlet or open city (Sec. 10). Other properties within walled city (Sec. 11). House less than four cubits square (Sec. 12). Definition of valid and invalid (Secs. 13-14). Past and future of walled cities (Secs. 15-16). 397 Chapter 13. Cities granted to Levites (Sec. 1). Definition of open spaces around these cities (Sec. 2). Each city given additional burial ground (Sec. 3). City space may not be converted into open space, and vice versa (Secs. 4-5). Houses in Land of Israel not to be torn down (Sec. 6). Field or house sold by priest or

Levite (Sec. 7). Estate inherited by Israelite from his Levitic maternal grandfather (Sec. 8). Estate inherited by Levite from his Israelite maternal grandfather (Sec. 9). Tribe of Levi enjoined to have no share in Land of Canaan or in spoils of war (Secs. 10-12). Not only Tribe of Levi but other people also should consecrate their lives to service of God (Sec. 13).

Abbreviations	4°5
Notes	407
Glossary	561
BOTANICAL GLOSSARY	56 5
ZOOLOGICAL GLOSSARY	573
Scriptural References	575
Index	579

392