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Titolo	The Jerusalem Talmud : Edition, Translation, and Commentary Tractates Ma'aser Seni, Hallah, 'Orlah, and Bikkurim // Heinrich W. Guggenheimer
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ISBN	3-11-090675-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (684 p.)
Collana	Studia Judaica ; ; 23
Classificazione	BD 3400
Disciplina	290
Soggetti	Talmud - Criticism, interpretation, etc
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Introduction to Tractate Ma'aser Seni -- Tractate Ma'aser Seni -- Ma'aser Seni Chapter 1, -- Ma'aser Seni Chapter 2, -- Ma'aser Seni Chapter 3, -- Ma'aser Seni Chapter 4, -- Ma'aser Seni Chapter 5, -- Introduction to Tractate Hallah -- Hallah Chapter 1, -- Hallah Chapter 2, -- Hallah Chapter 3, -- Hallah Chapter 4, -- Introduction to Tractate 'Orlah -- Orlah Chapter 1, -- Orlah Chapter 2, -- Orlah Chapter 3, -- Introduction to Tractate Bikkurim -- Bikkurim Chapter 1, -- Bikkurim Chapter 2, -- Bikkurim Chapter 3, -- Epilogue -- Indices
Sommario/riassunto	Dieser Band beschließt die Ausgabe des ersten Teils des Talmud Yerushalmi. Er enthält vier kleine, aber wichtige Texte: Ma'aser Seni zu Regeln des zweiten Zehnten (Deut. 14:22-27) und der Früchte eines neugepflanzten Baumes im vierten Jahr (Lev. 19:24); H.allah zur Anwendung der Regeln der Hebe auf den Anteil des Priesters am Brotteig (Num. 15:17-21); 'Orlah über Früchte eines Baumes, die möglicherweise in den ersten drei Jahren wachsen (Lev. 19:23) und Bikkurim zu den Regeln für Auswahl und Darbringung der Erstlingsfrüchte. Ein erster Anhang zeigt die Bedeutung der Tosephta als Bindeglied zwischen galiläischer und babylonischer Tradition - mit deutlicher Bevorzugung babylonischer Positionen. Im zweiten Anhang

wird erstmals versucht, die Hauptautoren der Traktate zu identifizieren. This volume concludes the edition, translation, and commentary of the first order of the "Jerusalem Talmud". It contains four small but important tractates. The first, Ma'aser Šeni, deals with Second Tithe (Deut. 14:22-27) and the fourth-year fruit of a newly planted tree (Lev. 19:24). This is sanctified food, to be consumed by the laity at the holy precinct, for which redemption is expressly authorized. The tractate deals in large part with the problems of redemption of dedicated food. In addition, there is a long section on the interpretation of dreams, and a detailed description of the ceremony of presentation of the tithe in the Temple. The second tractate, Hallah, details the application of the general rules of heave to the Cohen's part of any bread dough. The third tractate, 'Orlah, the fruit of a newly planted tree during the first three years (Lev. 19:23), treats this as paradigm for all food whose usufruct is forbidden, and most of the tractate discusses the problems that may arise if any such food is not immediately disposed of. The last tractate, Bikkurim, describes the rules for selection and presentation of First Fruits in the Temple on or after Pentecost. The rite is given in detail, with an excursus on the honor due elders. A first appendix shows the position of the Tosephta as intermediary between Yerushalmi and Babli tradition, with a distinct slant towards Babylonian positions. A second appendix tries to identify the main authors of the tractates of this first order.
