

Likkutei Sichos Source Sheet

Volume 16 | Ki Sisa | Sicha 2

א.

1. שמות ל׳:כ״ג-כ"ה

ווְאַתָּה קַח־לְךֶּ בְּשָׁמִים ראשׁ מָר־דְּרוֹר חֲמֵשׁ מֵאֹוֹת וְקְנְּמֶן־בֶּשֶׁם מַחֲצִיתָוֹ חָמִשִּׁים וּמָאתֵיִם וּקְנָה־בְּשֶׁם חָמִשִּׁים וּמָאתִים: וְקְדָּה חֲמֵשׁ מֵאִוֹת בְּשֵׁקֵל הַקָּדֵשׁ **וִשְׁמֵן זַיִּת הַיוִ:** וְעָשֵּׁיתָ אֹתוֹ שֵׁמֵן מִשְׁחַת־לְּדֵשׁ רָקַח מַרְקַחַת מַעֲשֵׁה רַקֵּחַ שִּׁמֵן מִשְׁחַת־לְּדֵשׁ יִהְיֵה:

Shemos 30:23-25

And you, take for yourself spices of the finest sort: of pure myrrh five hundred [shekel weights]; of fragrant cinnamon half of it two hundred and fifty [shekel weights]; of fragrant cane two hundred and fifty [shekel weights], and of cassia five hundred [shekel weights] according to the holy shekel, and one hin of olive oil. You shall make this into an oil of holy anoinment, a perfumed compound according to the art of a perfumer; it shall be an oil of holy anointment.

2. רש"י על שמות ל׳:כ״ג

וקנמן בשם. לפִי שֶׁהַקּנָּמוֹן קְלִפַּת עֵץ הוּא, יֵשׁ שֶׁהוּא טוֹב וְיֵשׁ בּוֹ רֵיחַ טוֹב וְטַעַם, וְיֵשׁ שֶׁאֵינוֹ אֶלֶּא כְּעֵץ, לְכָךְ הַצְרַךְ לוֹמַר קּנְּמָן בָּשֶׂם – מָן הַטוֹב.:

Rashi on Shemos 30:23

fragrant cinnamon: Since cinnamon is the bark of a tree, and there is one good type [of cinnamon] that has a fragrant bouquet and a good taste, and there is another that is merely like wood, it was necessary to state "fragrant cinnamon," [meaning that the incense was to be made] of the good species.

3. רש"י על שמות ל׳:כ"ד

הין . י"ב לַגִּין; וְנֶחְלְקוּ בוֹ חַכְמֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל — רַבִּי מֵאִיר אוֹמֵר בּוֹ שְׁלְקוּ אֶת הָעָקְרִין, אָמַר לוֹ רַ' יְהוּדָה וַהְלֹא לְסוּךְ אֶת הָעָקְרִין אֵינוֹ סְפֵּק אָלָא שְׁרָאוּם בַּמֵּיִם שֶׁלֹא יִבְלְעוּ אֶת הַשֶּׁמֶן, וְאַחַר כָּךְ הַצִּיף עֲלֵיהֶם הַשֶּׁמֶן עִד שֶׁקְּלַט הָרֵים, וְקִפְּחוֹ לַשֶּׁמֶן מֵעל הָעִקְרִין (הוריות י"א) :

Rashi on Shemos 30:24

hin: [The equivalent of] twelve *logs*. The Sages of Israel differ concerning it [i.e., how the oil was made]. Rabbi Meir says: They [whoever made the anointing oil] boiled the roots in it [the oil of the anointment]. Rabbi Yehudah said to him: But is it not so that it [the anointment oil] did not even suffice to anoint the roots [and thus they certainly couldn't boil the spices in the oil]? Rather, they soaked them [the spices] in water so that they would not absorb the oil, and then poured the oil on them until they were impregnated with the scent, and [then] they wiped the oil off the roots.

4. הוריות י״א ב

ת"ר שמן המשחה שעשה משה במדבר היו שולקים בו את העיקרים דברי רבי יהודה רבי יוסי אומר והלא לסוך את העקרים אינו סופק אלא שורין את העקרים במים ומציף עליו שמן וקולט את הריח וקפחו.

Horayos 11b

The Sages taught: To blend the anointing oil that Moshe prepared in the wilderness, they would boil in the oil the roots of the spices in the quantities enumerated in the verse; this is the statement of Rabbi Yehuda. Rabbi Yosei says: But isn't that amount of oil insufficient even to smear on the roots of those spices, as the oil would be absorbed into the roots? How then could the roots be boiled in the oil? Rather, they soak the roots in water. Once the roots are waterlogged, they do not absorb the oil. The fragrance of the spices gradually rises and they float oil on the water and the oil absorbs the fragrance. And at that point, one removed the oil [vekippeḥo] from the water, and that was the anointing oil.

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5. הוריות י״א ב

אמר לו רבי יהודה וכי נס אחד נעשה בשמן המשחה והלא תחלתו שנים עשר לוגין וממנו היה נמשח משכן וכליו אהרן ובניו כל שבעת ימי המלואים וכולו קיים לעתיד לבוא שנאמר (שמות ל, לא) שמן משחת קדש יהיה זה לי לדורותיכם

Horayos 11b

Rabbi Yehuda said to him: And was it merely one miracle that was performed with regard to the anointing oil? But wasn't it initially only twelve *log*, and from it the Tabernacle, and its vessels, Aaron, and his sons were anointed for the entire seven days of inauguration, and all of it remains in existence for the future, as it is stated: "This shall be a sacred anointing oil unto Me throughout your generations" (Shemos 30:31)? Since the entire existence of the anointing oil is predicated on miracles, it is no wonder that its preparation also involved a miracle.

6. שמות ל׳:ל״א

ָוּאֵל־בָּנֵי יִשִּׂרָאֵל תִּדָבֵּר לֵאמִר שֶׁמֵן מִשְׁחַת־קָּדֵשׁ יִהְיָה זֶה לִי לְדֹרֹתֵיכֶם:

Shemos 30:31

And to the children of Israel you shall speak, saying: 'This shall be oil of holy anointment to Me for your generations.

7. רש"י על שמות ל׳:ל״א

לדרתיכם .מִכָּאן לָמִדוּ רַבּוֹתֶינוּ לוֹמַר שֶׁכָּלוֹ קַיָּם לֵעָתִיד לְבֹא:

Rashi on Shemos 30:31

for your generations: From here our Rabbis deduced that it [the anointing oil made by Moshe] will all remain in existence in the future.

ה.

8. שמות כ״ט:ז׳

ּ וְלֵקַחְתָּ אֶת־שֶׁמֶן הַמִּשְׁחָה וְיָצַקְתָּ עַל־ראֹשָׁוֹ וּמְשַׁחְתָּ אֹתְוֹ:

Shemos 29:7

Take the anointing oil and pour it on his head and anoint him.

9. שמות כ״ט:כ״א

וְלָקַחְתָּ מִן־הַדָּם אֲשֶׁר עַל־הַמִּזְבֵּה ׁ וּמִשֶּׁמֶן הַמִּשְׁחָה ׁ וְהִזֵּיתָ עַל־אַהָרֹן וְעַל־בְּגָדִיו וְעַל־בָּגְדִיו וְעַל־בָּגְדֵי בָנְיו אִתְּוֹ וְקְדֵשׁ הוּאֹ וּבְגָּדִיו וּבְנְיוּ וּבָגֵדִי בָנָיו אָתִוֹ:

Shemos 29:21

Take some of the blood that is on the altar and some of the anointing oil and sprinkle upon Aharon and his vestments, and also upon his sons and his sons' vestments. Thus shall he and his vestments be holy, as well as his sons and his sons' vestments.

10. פסחים ל״ט א

מּתְנִי׳ וְאֵלּוּ יְרָקוֹת שֶׁאָדָם יוֹצֵא בָּהֶן יְדֵי חוֹבָתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח: בַּחֲזֶרֶת, בְּתַמְכָא... יוֹצְאִין בָּהֶן בֵּין לַחִין בֵּין יְבַשִּׁין, אֲבָל לֹא כְּבוּשִּׁין וְלֹא שְׁלוּקִין ולא מבוּשַּׁלִין.

Pesachim 39a

MISHNA: And these are the vegetables with which a person can fulfill his obligation to eat bitter herbs on Passover: One can fulfill his obligation with chazeret, with chervil [tamkha]... One fulfills his obligation with them whether they are fresh or whether they are dry. However, one does not fulfill his obligation if they are pickled in water or vinegar, nor if they are over-boiled [shlukin] in hot water, nor if they are boiled [mevushal].

11. רש"י על פסחים ל״ט א

שלוקין - מבושלין הרבה מאד עד שנימוחין:

Rashi on Pesachim 39a

Shlukin (Over-boiled) – very cooked, to the point that it melts.

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12. רש"י על שמות ל׳:כ״ה

רוקח מרקחת .רוקח שם דבר הוא, והטעם מוכיח שהוא למעלה, והרי הוא כמו רקע, רגע, ואינו כמו רֹגַע הַיָּם (ישעיה נא, טו) וכמו רֹוקע הָאָרֵץ (שם מב, ה) שהטעם למטה, וכל דבר המעורב בחבירו, עד שזה קופח מזה או ריח או טעם, קרוי מרקחת:

Rashi on Shemos 30:25

a **perfumed compound**: Heb. רְקַח מִרְקְחַת. רֹקַח מִרְקְחַת. רֹקַח מִרְקְחַת. רֹקַח מִרְקַחַת. לִקּח מִרְקַחַת. לִקּח מִרְקַחַת. לִקּח a noun, and the accent, which is on the first syllable, proves that. It is like "Like "Who wrinkles (רֹבֶע) the sea" (Yeshayahu 51:15), or like "Who spread out (רֹקַע) the earth" (Yeshayahu 42:5) [which are both verbs], because [in those instances] the accent is at the end of the word. Any substance mixed with another substance until one becomes impregnated from the other with either scent or taste is called מַרְקַחַת.

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13. שמות כ״ב:י״ג-י"ד

ַוּכִי־יִשָּאַל אֵישׁ מֵעֶם רֲעֵהוּ וָנִשְׁבַּר אוֹ־מֵת בְּעָלֵיו אֵין־עָמְוֹ שַׁלֵּם יִשַׁלֵּם: אִם־בְּעָלֵיו עָמְוֹ לְא יִשַׁלֵּם אִם־שָּׁכֵיר הוֹא בָּא בִּשְּׂכָרוֹ:

Shemos 22:13-14

When a man borrows [an animal] from another and it dies or is injured, its owner not being with it, he must make restitution. If its owner was with it, no restitution need be made; but if it was hired, he is entitled to the hire.

14. רש"י על שמות כ״ב:י"ד

אם שכיר הוא. אם השור אינו שאול אלא שכור, בא בשכרו ליד השוכר הזה ולא בשאלה, ואין כל הנאה שלו, שהרי על ידי שכרו נשתמש, ואין לו משפט שואל להתחייב באונסין. ולא פירש מה דינו אם כשומר חנם או כשומר שכר, לפיכך נחלקו בו חכמי ישראל, שוכר כיצד משלם, רבי מאיר אומר כשומר חנם, רבי יהודה אומר כשומר שכר:

Rashi on Shemos 22:14

if it is a hired [animal]: If the bull was not borrowed but hired, [and] it came to be hired into the hands of this hirer [for a fee] not through lending And he [the hirer] does not have complete benefit [of the animal] for he used it through its hire, and he does not have the status of a borrower to be liable for accidents beyond his control. [The Torah, however,] did not specify what his status is, whether he is judged like an unpaid custodian or like a paid custodian. Therefore, the Sages of Israel differed concerning him: How does a hirer pay [in the case of an accident]? Rabbi Meir says: Like an unpaid custodian. Rabbi Yehudah says: Like a paid custodian.

15. משנה ברכות ז׳:ב׳

... עַד כַּמָּה מְזַמְנִין, עַד כַּזְיִת. רַבִּי יְהוּדָה אוֹמֵר, עַד כַּבֵּיצָה:

Mishnah Berachos 7:2

... How much must one eat to obligate those with whom he ate in a zimmun? An olive-bulk of food suffices to obligate those with whom they ate in a zimmun. Rabbi Yehuda says: An egg-bulk is the minimum measure to obligate those with whom they ate in a zimmun.

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16. ברכות מ״ט ב'

ָהָכָא בִּקְרָאֵי פְּלִיגִי. רַבִּי מֵאִיר סָבַר: ״וְאָכַלְתָּ״ — זוֹ אֲכִילָה, ״וְשָׂבָעְתָּ״ — זוֹ שְׁתִיָּה, וַאֲכִילָה בִּכְזַיִת. וְרַבִּי יְהוּדָה סָבַר: ״וְאָכַלְתָּ וְשְׂבָעְתָּ״ — אַכִילָה שֵׁיֵּשׁ בָּהּ שְׂבִיעָה, וְאֵיזוֹ זוֹ — כָּבֵיצָה.

Berachos 49b

Here, with regard to zimmun, they disagree with regard to the interpretation of verses. Rabbi Meir holds: "And you shall eat," that is eating; "and be satisfied," that is drinking after eating. The halakha is in accordance with the standard halakhic principle that eating is defined as the consumption of an olivebulk. And Rabbi Yehuda holds: "And you shall eat and be satisfied," refers to eating that includes satisfaction. And what is considered eating with satisfaction? The consumption of an egg-bulk.

17. תוספות על ברכות מ״ט ב'

רבי מאיר סבר ואכלת זו אכילה ואכילה בכזית - ואומר הר"י דהני קראי אסמכתא בעלמא נינהו דמדאורייתא בעינן שביעה גמורה...

Tosafos on Berachos 49b

Clarification: The Ri explains that these verses are a mere support (but not an actual source) for these (rabbinic) laws, since according to Torah law one needs to be fully satisfied (in order to be obligated to say the after-blessing)...