# ONEG SHABBAS THE UNOFFICIAL PARASHAH SHEET FOR KIDDUSH CLUBS פרשת בחקתי - Vol. 3, Iss. 32 31 May-1 June 2024 - כ"ד אייר תשפ"ד

## The Blessing of a Lengthy Grape Harvest Rabbi Drew Kaplan

Kicking-off our parashah is a blessing, which includes - yes - grapes [for wine] (Lev. 26:3-5):

If you follow My laws and faithfully אם־בחקתי תּלכו observe My commandments, I will ואת־מִצְוֹתֵי תַּשְׁמְרוּ grant your rains in their season, so ועשיתם אתם: ונתתי that the earth shall yield its produce גשמיכם בעתם ונתנה and the trees of the field their fruit. הָאָרֵץ יִבוּלֵה וְעֵץ הַשָּׂדֵה Your threshing shall overtake the יתן פּריוֹ: והשׂיג לכם vintage, and your vintage shall דיש את־בּציר וּבציר overtake the sowing; you shall eat ישיג את־זרע ואכלתם your fill of bread and dwell securely לַחִמְכֵם לָשְׁבַע וְישַׁבְתֵּם in your land. לַבְּטָח בִּאַרְצְכֵם

This verb בצר that describes harvesting grapes may not seem that familiar to us, as it does not appear that frequently, as it appeared for the first time in last week's Torah portion (Lev. 25:5 & 25:11), appears here, with one further appearance in the Torah being Deuteronomy 24:21. (It also appears eight times subsequently in the Bible: Judges 8:2 & 9:27; Isaiah 24:13 & 32:10; Jeremiah 6:9, 48:32, & 49:9; Ovadiah 5; and Mikhah 7:1.)

#### **Midrashic Description**

In considering this verse, a midrash describes it (ספרא, בחוקתי, פרק א זי):

"And your threshing will reach the vintage" - that you will be engaged in threshing when the vintage (season) arrives. "והשיג לכם דיש את" בציר" – שתהיו עסוקים בדיש עד שיגיע בציר; "ובציר ישיג את זרע" – שתהיו עסוקים בבציר

עד שיגיע הזרע

"and the vintage will reach the sowing" -You will be engaged in harvesting the vintage when the sowing (season) arrives.



With Shavuot on the horizon, you may be looking to find some appropriate and refreshing wines to elevate your holiday experience. If you need a discount on wines, go to JewishDrinking.com and click on the KosherWine.com discount logo and you get \$15 off orders of \$200 or more. Disclosure: Jewish Drinking, Inc. may receive affiliate commission on qualifying purchases.



**Rashi's Clearer Articulation of the Midrashic Description** While there is some ambiguity with this description, Rabbi Shlomo Yitzḥaki (1040-1105) (popularly known as Rashi) further explains it (רש"י) (על ויקרא כ״ו:ה׳, ד"ה והשיג לכם דיש את בציר):

This means that there will be plenty of שָׁיְהֵא הַדַּיִשׁ מְרָבָּה, threshing-work so that you will be busy with it till the vintage, and with the vintage you will be busy till the time of sowing. הַדֶּרַע

Rashi's addition of one word (מרבה), describing it as there being plenty means there will be a lot of both the grains-harvesting, as well as the grapes-harvesting, avoiding an ambiguity in the midrash, as Rabbi Yehudah Loew ben Bezalel (1512-1609) describes Rashi's comment as providing a helpful direction (גור אריה על ויקרא כ״ו:ה׳, ד"ה שיהא הדיש מרובה):

Not that the grains would not cook	לא שיהא התבואה
and it would delay the harvesting	אינה מבושלת ויתאחר
until the grape harvest, which	(הדיש] עד (הדיש)
would be a curse and not a	הבציר, שזו קללה ולא
blessing.	ברכה

#### **19th Century Further Articulations**

Moving beyond Rashi, a couple of 19th century rabbis provided more fully fleshed out articulations of this blessing, beginning with Rabbi Isaac Samuel Reggio (1784-1855), who wrote (אין הערה, ויקרא, ד"ה ובציר "כ"):

נגד ועץ השדה יתן the field will give its fruit" (Lev. 26:4), so that the fruits of the tree will be so numerous that the grape harvest that is at the end of summer will approach and reach the seed time that is in winter.

In other words, there will be harvesting of not only the grains, but also the tree fruits, as well.

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Oneg Shabbas is a project of Jewish Drinking, Inc., a 501(c)3 initiative to educate about drinking in Jewish wisdom, tradition, history, practice, and more in order to enrich people's lives.

If you are, or know of someone, who struggles with alcohol abuse, alcoholism, or other substance abuse, there are resources out there to help: JewishDrinking.com/AlcoholAbuse

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A more fully articulated description is provided by Rabbi Meir Leibush ben Yehiel Mikhel Weisser (1809-1879) (popularly known as Malbim), who wrote (מלבי"ם על ויקרא, בחוקתי ו׳, ד"ה והשיג לכם דיש את בציר):

> The threshing of the harvest: you will be busy with the threshing of the grain that is harvested in Nisan (in the spring) until the time in the grape-harvesting of the vineyard, which is at the end of summer from the abundance of grain and the blessing. And the grape harvest will be extended until seed time. Even so, you will not need to increase the grain because you will eat to your fill and the blessing will be in your belly.

דישת התבואה הנקצרת בניסן תהיו עסוקים בה עד זמן בצורת הכרם שהוא בסוף הקיץ מרוב התבואה והברכה. וכן בציר הענבים יתארר עד זמו הזרע. ובכל זאת לא תצטרכו לריבוי התבואה כי תאכלו לשובע וישרה הברכה במיעים

#### Conclusion

As we read of these descriptions, it results in a seemingly continuous cycle, beginning with a bountiful harvest of grains in the spring that results in a multi-month grain-threshing cycle that takes us all the way to the grapes-harvesting in the late summer that is so bountiful that processing all of these grapes into wine takes us into the seed-planting for the grains in the winter. The bottom line of this blessing is that there will be a lot of food to eat and, of course, a lot of wine to drink.

## **Drunken Land?**

Rabbi Drew Kaplan

In describing the words towards the outset of our Torah portion, the sages provided a curious description of the level of rain (Ta'anit 22b-23a): The Sages taught: "Then I will give

vour rains in their season" (Lev. 26:4) - Neither drunk nor thirsty: rather, a medium amount. For as long as the rains are abundant, they muddy the land, and it does not give out its produce. Alternatively, "In their season" -

on Tuesday nights and on Friday nights.

תָּנוּ רַבָּנַן: ״וְנָתַתִּי גּשַׁמֵיכֵם בַּעַתַּם״, לא שָׁכּוֹרַה, וִלֹא צְמֵאָה, אֵלַא בֵּינוֹנִית. שכל זמן שהגשמים מָרוּבִּין – מַטשָׁטשִׁין אֶת הָאָרֵץ וְאֵינָה מוֹצִיאַה פֵּירוֹת. – דָּבַר אַחֵר: ״בִּעְתַם״ בְּלֵילֵי רְבִיעִיּוֹת וּבְלֵילֵי שַׁבַּתוֹת.

While this publication usually considers drinking within the scope of humans, creatures, and even the Divine, considering an inanimate object as being drunk is certainly a first in these pages. While the sages are clearly using poetic license to describe the levels of rain being provided to the land, it is, nevertheless, not an obvious terminology to use with regards to providing rain to land for crops. One wonders about how much this is a lens through which to view human drinking: of those who are sober at the moment, those who are drunk at the moment, and those who are drinking some in the moment, yet fitting into neither of those categories.

#### L'chaim 🍸

### The Custom of Drinking Beer on Shavuot

With Shavuot only a week and a half away, it is now around the corner.

L'chaim 🝸



With Shavuot only a week and a half away, it is now around the corner. As we prepare to celebrate this holiday, one aspect you may consider is that of drinking beer. Beer?

Yes, beer. Years ago, Rabbi Yonah Bookstein composed an essay, "Why I Drink Beer On Shavuot" in the Jewish Journal (subsequently reposted on HuffPost), in which he writes:

While conducting some research on Shavuot a few years back, I came across an important footnote in the Netei Gavriel, a encyclopedic series of books on Jewish laws and customs. The Netei Gavriel, amid discussions of customs and practices around Shavuot - eating dairy food, decorating the shul with plants, flowers and grass - mentions the custom of having a keg of beer at synagogue for Shavuot. Yes, a keg of beer.

Later in the essay, he writes:

In the middle ages, a tradition arose in Eastern Europe, based on this Rashi, to have a barrel of beer in the synagogue, when Jews stay up all night and study until dawn to remember the giving of the Torah.

Someone recently asked me last year about these sources, so I looked into it, yielding that Rabbi Gavriel Zinner wrote (נטעי גבריאל יג:ו): In his footnote to that line, he writes:

> There are some who are accustomed ש נוהגין לשתות to drink beer on the night of Shavuot שכר בליל שבועות

In his footnote to that line, he writes:

Rabbi Shmuel Greenberger wrote (Responsa Fragrant Blends (§15): "It was mentioned at the time of water-pouring through Rabbi Mordechai Yehudah Leib Winkler (1844-1932), may his memory protect us, author of Mordechai's Garments, that he was particular about preserving old customs so that they would not be lost, heaven forbid. One time, the manager of a synagogue had not prepared beer for the night of Shavuot as they had practiced in years past. He then commanded his students that they should bring בעצמם להביאו ואמר back beer for themselves, as he said that Jewish customs are Torah, referencing Rashi's commentary on Shabbat 88a that God cupped the children of Israel within Mt. Sinai - that it's a reference to a beer barrel."

בשו״ת מרקחות בשמים (גרינבערגער) סימן ט"ו כתב ודכירנא בעת יצקי מים על ידי מורי הגה"ק בעל לבושי מרדכי זכרונו יגן עלינו שדקדק על כל מנהג ישן שלא יתבטל חש ושלום פעם אחת לא הכין הגבאי בבית הכנסת שכר על ליל שבעות כנהוג של משנים קדמניות ציוה על תלמידיו שילכו מנהג ישראל תורה כי רש"י פירש במסכת שבת דף פ״ח עמוד א' כפה עליהם ההר כגיגית – כגיגית קוב"א שמטילין בו שכר עד כאן דבריו

While we don't typically see this custom practiced in our synagogues of having kegs of beer there to enjoy, it is certainly a lovely way of incorporating beer into one of our holidays. While you may now be considering tapping a keg of beer for your Shavuot enjoyment, perhaps you may still end up enjoying beer over the holiday.



Oneg Shabbas is composed by, edited by, and published by Rabbi Drew Kaplan. If you have any comments, compliments, or suggestions, he may be reached at Drew@JewishDrinking.com An archive of all issues is available at JewishDrinking.com/Parashah-Sheets To support this work, tax-deductible donations made be contributed: JewishDrinking.com/Donate

