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WARNING: USE FIXED WIDTH FONTS (eg COURIER (NEW) 10)
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OVERVIEW OF HILIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04		
Whats new and hot in this issue?		
ITEM	WHATS NEW & HOT IN THIS ISSUE	
LISTS PAGE	This Sunday: RULE LOOKUP on Llist page*1	
COMMENTS		
<p><i>*1 Starting Sunday we will have 2 FRAMES</i> <i>-The left frame will have the 30 rules (and subrules)</i> <i>-The Right Frame will have links to digests with the rule you selected.</i> <i>This will make looking up rules and seeing examples easy</i> <i>If you are interested in a rule simply click it and the examples illustrating it will appear on the right</i></p>		
LIGHTNING SUMMARIES (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04		
Lightning summary of Rashis with emphasis on Rashi rules*10		
#	LIST	BRIEF SUMMARY OF RASHI EMPHASIZING USE OF RASHI RULES
1	210z	Gn12-02(God makes Abe rich)illumines Gn14-20b(No gift taking)
1	210z	Gn18-25:32(1/10=Priest gift)illumines Gn14-23c-1/10 to MalkiTdk
7	854d	EQUAL-VALLEY means a LEVELED VALLEY without trees
7	813a	NAMED BY FORM:To SHIELD=To surround;BALD=worn out garment...
9	075a	[IF...THREAD SHOELACES] IF I take ANYTHING from you
26	107b	(A) IF I take booty (B) IF I take personal pay

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COMMENTS

LONGER FOOTNOTES

**10 The explanation of the list should be clear*
- The first column gives the NUMBER of the RASHI RULE used
All Rashi rules may be found with examples at
<http://www.Rashiyomi.com/workbook.htm>

- The second column gives the LIST ID (eg LIST210z) which contains many examples of a particular Rashi technique and includes the example presented in the third column

- The third column gives a lightning summary of the Rashi with particular emphasis on the Rashi rule used.

**Rashis covered in this issue
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VERSE	RULE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
=====	=====	=====
Gn14-17a	IDIOMS	EQUAL VALLEY=Level valley(no trees)
Gn14-20a	WORD MEANINGS	To SHIELD = To SURROUND/DELIVER
Gn14-23a	GRAMMARr	[IF..SHOELACES] IF I take ANYTHING
Gn14-23b	BULLETS	-IF I take BOOTY;-IF I take PAYMENT
Gn14-20b	OTHER VERSES	1/10=Priestly gift;Abe rich FROM GOD
Gn14-23c	OTHER VERSES	1/10=Priestly gift;Abe rich FROM GOD
-----	-----	-----

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 VERSE: Gn14-20a

**Gn14-20a
(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

SUCCINCT SUMMARY

One of Rashi's 5 main goals is to explain meaning the same way a dictionary explains meaning. One method of explaining meaning is to NAME BY FORM/APPEARANCE---thus for example the PENTAGON names an INSTITUTION by its FORM while the UN (United Nations) names it by its FUNCTION

Example Gn04-20a

The phrase

God SHIELDED your enemies

means

God SURROUNDED and DELIVERED your enemies

Here the word SHIELD refers to the FORM in using a shield
which SURROUNDS the body.

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	WORD MEANINGS
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	8 METHODS OF NAMING
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#7
SEE BELOW	LIST813a
List of words	Named by FORM-eg SHIELD=Surround/dliv

LIST813a
(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04

List of words Named by FORM-eg
SHIELD=Surround/deliver

#	VERSE	WORD IN VERSE	MEANING
--	Gn14-20a	Who SHIELDED your enemies	SURROUNDED/BUNDLED them
--	Is54-12	the SPARK stone	SPARKling stone
--	Dt28-22a	The BOARD from TREE	PALE-FACE-not RUDDY*8
--	Nu15-38a	The TZITZITH	PROTRUSIONS from GARMENT
--	Lv13-55e	The BALD	Worn out(Smooth) garment
--	Lv13-55e	The PUDDLY*7	New wool garments*7
--	Gn41-42c	The Gold NECKLACE	Linked circular Items*6
--	Gn37-07b	the stalks STOOD UP	stand vertically*1
-	Lv17-07a	GOATS	Demons*2
-	Dt23-14a	EARS for utensils	Weapon belt*3
-	Nu04-20a	dont come when SWALLOWING	when packing*4
-	Gn30-37a	LIVNEH Tree	White colored (LVN)
-	Gn30-37c	ARMON tree	LEAVE-PILES (araymah)
-	Gn30-37d	LOZ tree	TWISTED twigs(Loz)*5
(1)	Ex25-31d	The THIGH of the Menorah	The Menorah Bottom

(2)	Ex40-22a	On the THIGH of the temple	in the North
(3)	Ex40-22b	On the THIGH of the temple	in the North
(4)	Lv01-11a	On the THIGH of the Altar	Bottom
(5)	Ex25-31f	A BUD ornament	looks like a bud
(6)	Ex25-31g	The FRUIT ornaments	looks like a fruit)
(7)	Ex25-31h	The FLOWER ornament	FORM of a FLOWER
(8)	Lv13-03b	CLOUD WHITE	Color of CLOUD
(9)	Ex28-32a	Garments MOUTH-HEAD	Garments Neck
(10)	Ex28-33a	POMEGRANATE ornament	Looks like POMEGRANATES
(12)	Ex25-04a	The BLUE	thread died BLUE
(13)	Ex25-04b	The RED	thread died RED
(16)	Lv13-55d	PChTheTh(Deep wound)	Looks like a pit(PChTh)
(17)	Lv13-18a	SHCHIN (Boil-deep wound)	Looks like a pit(SCH)
(18)	-----	PENTAGON	Named by its shape
(21)	-----	Cherry (color)	Looks like cherry(Fruit)

COMMENTS

**1 The original meaning of the word Q-W-M is to AWAKE. From this it means STAND UP. When applied to inanimate objects it refers to a vertical standing*

**2 Demons in dreams often appear with HORNS Hence it is reasonable to call them GOATS*

**3 This root seems to be very controversial. For example some people (Radack cites them) suggest that the root is Zayin-Nun (WEAPON) with an added prefix of Aleph.*

Hence Rav Hirsch suggests that the etymology is PERSONAL (ALEPH) WEAPONS.

*I would simply say that the UTENSIL BELT with hanging cases on both sides looks like 2 ears on a head. Thus the meaning is based on FORM.*10*

**4 The verse literally is translated as follows*

*So they (The Kehatites) shall not come
and look as the holy (objects) are being packed*

*For possible further examples see footnote *11*

*5 cf these verses showing that LOZ means TWISTED or DEVIANT Pr03-21, Pr03-33,Pr02-15. (Rashi cites the French name of these trees)

*6 The Hebrew root Resh-Beth-Dalet means
- Necklace(Gn41-42c, Ez16-11)
- Quilt(Pr07-16, Pr31-21)
These are the only 4 occurrences in the Bible.

Both NECKLACES and QUILTS have the FORM of LINKED CIRCULAR items.*12

*7 The root GIMEL-BETH can mean PUDDLE or HIGH (Puddles are HIGH spots on the ground). I think the HAIR on a persons head and the LINT on a new wool garment resemble a PUDDLE OF HAIR LIKE PROTRUSIONS. Again the emphasis is on naming by form. *13

*8 A BOARD = a BARKLESS tree log looks like a PALE person (BARK on wood is like RUDDINESS on face)

LONGER FOOTNOTES

*10 To be fair Rashi explains TWO words in this verse
- The Hebrew Aleph-Zayin-Nun means WEAPON
- The Hebrew AL which usually means ON can also mean BESIDES.

For the 6 meanings of AL see
<http://www.RashiYomi.com/al-5.htm>

Or visit the Rashi word page,
<http://www.RashiYomi.com/words.htm>

*11 Radack in his book, Biblical roots, lists 3 meanings

a) SWALLOW as in Jr51-34--He SWALLOWED me like a Crockodile

b) DESTROY as in La02-02 - God has DESTROYED, without mercy

c) HIDE/PACK as in Nu04-20

It is debatable whether there are other verses illustrating this meaning of HIDE. Radack suggests Jb27-30 and Jb10-08. I would say Is19-03---

God will HIDE (conceal) their advice

the metaphor of HIDING ADVICE is similar to the tone at 2S15-31.

Suffice it to say that there is much controversy on all the proper meaning of all these verses. However our translation of Nu04-20 seems to be standard

*12 One subtle point about seductresses using quilts: The quilt is both a COVER and an EXPOSURE (because of the many air spaces in the quilt). Hence a seductress COVERED with a quilt also EXPOSES herself (and thereby seduces).

*13 It has come to my attention that we have several lists on meaning by FORM. Namely

LIST	VOLUME #	NUMBER #	ITEM NAMED BY FORM
LIST804a	Volume 16	Number 22	NOUNS named by form
LIST814a	Volume 19	Number 9	VERBS named by form
LIST810b	Volume 21	Number 15	NOUNS named by Form
LIST813a	Volume 20	Number 9	NOUNS named by Form

We hope to consolidate these in the near future.

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VERSE: Gn14-23a

Gn14-23a
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SUCCINCT SUMMARY

One of Rashis 6 main tasks is to explain Grammar the same way modern Hebrew books explain grammar.

One principle of Grammar is the principle of APPOSITION. The APPOSITION principles states that under certain circumstances words occurring in a sentence should be move to an EARLIER/LATER part of a sentence. The example below clarifies.

EXAMPLES Gn14-23a

Gn14-23a states

[IF...FROM THREAD TO SHOELACE]
IF I take ANYTHING that belongs to you

According to the APPOSITION principles this should

be understood as

IF I take
- ANYTHING--FROM THREAD TO SHOELACE--
that belongs to you

Thus we see that the phrase

FROM THREAD TO SHOELACE

is moved to a LATER part of the sentence
after the word

ANYTHING

Another way of looking at this is to state that
the phrase

FROM THREAD TO SHOELACE

is perceived as standing OPPOSITE (In APPPOSITION)
to the word

ANYTHING

APPPOSITION is a powerful poetic technique since
by repositioning a phrase we force the reader
to focus attention on it. Thus here the phrase

FROM SHOELACE TO THREAD

emphasizes that Abraham will really take nothing

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	GRAMMARr
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS:	APPPOSITION
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#9
SEE BELOW	LIST075a
List of verses with	Use of APPPOSITION

LIST075a
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List of verses with Use of APPPOSITION

VERSE	WORDS IN APPPOSITION IN VERSE are CAPPED*1
Gn14-23a	FROM THREAD TO SHOELACE...If I take ANYTHING

Ex23-33a	Dont intermarry lest you SIN--ie SERVE OTHER GODS
Isa63-7	I will remember GODS GRACE--ie HIS PRAISES
Ps147-9	God gives ANIMALS food-(even) to RAVENS that pray
Gn01-29a	I God give to MAN plant food---& to the ANIMALS
Lv06-13a	This is the INAUGURATION SACRIFICE-DAILY MNCH
COMMENTS	
<p><i>*1 So the verse should be read with all the CAPPED words brought together. For example Gn14-23a is UNDERSTOOD as</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>If I take ANYTHING---FROM THREAD TO SHOELACE-from you</i></p> <p>-----</p>	

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 VERSE: Gn14-20b
 RASHIS COVERED: Gn14-20b Gn14-23c

Gn14-20b (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04

SUCCINCT SUMMARY

 One of Rashis five main goals is to illuminate verse meaning using cross references to OTHER VERSES.

EXAMPLES

 Gn12-02 (GOD will make Abe rich) illuminates Gn14-23c (Abraham therefore refuses wealth from anyone else)

Gn18-25:32(TENTHS are gifts to PRIESTS/LEVITES) illumines Gn14-20b (Abraham gives MalkiTzedek 1/10 of booty since MalkiTzedek was a Priest).

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS	OTHER VERSES
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	FURTHER DETAILS
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#1
SEE BELOW	LIST210z
List of verses pairs	with one verse illuminating another

LIST210z (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04

List of verses pairs with one verse illuminating another
 LIST210z CONTINUES LIST210a

VERSE	TEXT OF VERSE	OTHER	DETAILS
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		VRSE	
Gn14-20b	Abe gives MikTzDk 1/10	Gn18-25:32	1/10=Gift to priests
Gn14-23c	Abe takes no reward	Gn12-02	GOD gives wealth
Gn13-18a	MAMRE-s cedar trees*8	Gn14-24	MAMRE=name of person
Dt11-29b	Bless TOWARDS Mt Grizim	Jo08-30:35	AL=TOWARDS(not ON)*7
Dt11-30e	AYLON MOREH	Gn12-06	SCHEM
Dt11-22b	Walking in Gods ways	13 Attrib	Ex34-06:07
Dt10-11a	God still gives Israel	Ex34-32	Despite Golden calf
Dt01-36a	Give Caleb LAND HE TREAD	Ju01-20*6	Gave CHEVRON to Calb
Nu35-31a	Dont take MURDER RANSOM	Ex21-30	Monetary Ransom
Nu35-12a	The REDEEMER OF BLOOD*5	Lv25-25:26	Nearest of Kin
Ex27-02a	horns FROM the altar	Ex25-36	SCULPTORED,nt sldred
Ex21-13d	Refuge for murderers	Nu25-09:15	Refuge city places
Ex19-05b	Guard My CONVENANT	Ex24-07:08	GIVING OF THE TORAH
Ex14-12a	Better we die in Egypt	Ex05-21	Jews curse Moses
Ex06-05b	I remember My Treaty	Gn15-13:21	I promisd redemption
Ex06-06a	Therefore	Gn15-13:21	I promisd redemption
Ex06-06c	I will redeem the Jews	Gn15-13:21	Promisd great wealth
Ex06-20a	Amram married AUNT	Nu26-59	Grandpa-s daughter
Ex06-05b	God remembers TREATY	Gn15-14	God will redeem us
Ex06-06c	God will REDEEM US	Gn15-14	Get great wealth
Gn49-05a	Simon/Levi are BROTHERS	Gn34-25	BROTHERS kill city*4
Ex22-16a	the DOWRY OF VIRGINS	Dt22-29	50 Biblical dollars
Gn33-09a	I dont need your money	Gn27-41*3	Hatred for stealing
Gn20-23b	Childbirth=Lose DISGRACE	Is04-01*1	Woman singl=disgrace
Gn30-37a	A LIVNEH stick	Ho04-13	LIVNEH=name of tree
Gn30-36b	Permit me to leave*2	Gn31-46	You STOLE my daughtr
Gn28-22b	This willbe HOUSE OF GOD	Gn35-01:08	altar;remove idols

Gn23-02a	Abraham CAME	Gn21-33:34	CAME from BeerShva
Lv01-12a	the THANK YOU OFFERING	Ps127-01	4 Thank Yous
Lv01-05a	Slaughter Sacrifice	2Chr30-17	A Levite Can
Dt26-05d	A FEW Jews came to Egypt	Gn46-27	70 people came
Gn21-23b	I treated you NICELY	Gn20-15	I gave you LAND
Dt25-13b	Dont have big STONES	Lv19-36	Big STONE WEIGHTS
Gn26-05e	because ABRAHAM OBEYED	Gn22-18	He offered Isaac
Ex13-17c	Jews afraid of war	Nu14-42	Defeat of Jews
Ex17-10b	Chur	1Ch2-18:19	Kalevs son
Ex35-30a	Chur	1Ch2-18:19	Kalevs son
Ex24-14c	Chur	1Ch2-18:19	Kalevs son

COMMENTS

**1 Rashi states the following: "If MOTHERS make mistakes it is because they raise children; if SINGLE women make mistakes it is because they try to pick people up" Rashi should be perceived as giving ILLUSTRATIONS of why being without children is disgraceful for women*

**2 Jacob did not NEED permission to leave with HIS wife But his father-in-law would perceive it as STEALING his daughter.*

**3 Gn27-41 states that Esauv hated Jacob for stealing the blessing. Gn27-44 states that after a few years this hatred would subside. Hence Gn33-09 with its statement I DONT NEED YOUR MONEY confirms these other 2 verses.*

**4 Rashi is NOT commenting on the MERE coincidence that Shimon and Levi are called BROTHERS in two places. -Gn49-05 talks about Shimon and Levi KILLING and PLUNDERING -Gn34 also talks about SHIMON and Levi KILLING and plundering. Thus the cross reference is clear. The accident that they are called BROTHERS in both places simply spices up the correspondence.*

**5 There is also an element of IDIOM (NEW MEANING HERE) That is Lv25-25:26 speaks about the REDEEMER(=Nearest of Kin) while Nu35-19 speaks about the BLOOD REDEEMER However the concepts are similar....the REDEEMER in each case is the NEAREST OF KIN.*

**6 Further support can be obtained from comparing the*

singular
 and plural used in Nu14. All activities of the spies are in plural (THEY did it) except for the arrival at Chevron (HE came to Chevron). This suggests that only one spy came to Chevron;--reasonably, this is Caleb who opposed the other spies. It is also reasonable that he came there to pray for strength to stand up to them (See LIST003a in posting <http://www.Rashiyomi.com/n22n7.htm>)

*7 The Hebrew word used is AL. Thus the verse text
 - bless AL Mount Grizim
 could equally mean
 - bless ON TOP of Mount Grizim (While standing on it)
 or
 - bless TOWARDS Mount Grizim (While standing at foot)
 The Joshua verse clarifies WHICH meaning of AL is meant.
 For further textual support see
<http://www.Rashiyomi.com/dt27-12a.htm>

*8 The root MRA means BRAZEN.
 - Cedar Trees are Brazen trees--they are tall and towering
 - Perhaps then MAMRE was a brazen person who had an orchard of BRAZEN Cedar trees. Rashis point is that besides the fact that his name was MAMRE, the name also symbolized the person.

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 VERSE: Gn14-17a

Gn14-17a (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04	
<p>SUCCINCT SUMMARY ----- One of Rashis 5 main goals is to give the meaning of words the same way the dictionary gives meaning. Rashi had a variety of vehicles to present meaning. Rashi frequently explained MULTI-WORD IDIOMS.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 1 Gn14-17a ----- The idiom EQUAL-VALLEY means a LEVEL-VALLEY--that is a valley without trees. Such LEVEL valleys were used by the Royal families like our modern day STADIUMS. Both sport events as well as welcoming of other kings occurred there.</p>	
ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	WORD MEANING
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	NEW MEANINGS
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#7
SEE BELOW	LIST854d

LIST854d
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A List of Biblical idioms..eg FROM DAYS DAYS=YEARLY

VERSE	BIBLICAL PHRASE	TRANSLATION	NOTES
Gn14-17a	EQUAL-VALLEY	LEVEL valley	*14
Gn12-09a	WALK-JOURNEY	Stay-Go-Stay-Go...	*13
Ex22-02b	He has BLOOD	Guilty of BLOODSHED	
Nu35-27a	He doesnt have BLOOD	Not a MURDERER	
Gn34-03a	SPEAK ON ONES HEART	Convince, reassure	LIST854f
Gn23-04b	PLOT OF GRAVE	Burial Plot	*12
Gn18-11b	WAY OF WOMEN	Having Periods	*9
Ex13-10a	FROM DAYS DAYS	YEARLY	*1
Dt17-11a	LEFT AND RIGHT	A LITTLE BIT	*2
Ex21-21a	DAY OR DAYS	24 hours	
Dt22-17a	Spread the Garment	Prove your point	*3 *4
Ex22-02a	If Sun shines on him	If it is Clear	*4
Dt25-09a	Spit IN FACE	Spit TOWARDS HIM	*5
Lv05-04a	Swear by lips	Verbally(Explicitly)	*6
-----	-----	-----	-----
Lv16-21a	TIMED person	An APPOINTED person	*8
Ex21-02a	JEWISH SLAVE	a slave AND Jewish	*7
Lv13-39a	DULL WHITE	DULL WHITE	
Lv23-40a	GORGEOUS FRUIT	Ethrog	*10
-----	-----	-----	-----
Ex28-08a	Belt OF his AYPHOD	Belt USED with AYPHOD	*7
Ex28-31a	the dress OF AYPHD	Aypohd USED with DRES	*7
Dt16-17a	GIFT OF HIS HAND	INCOME LEVEL	*7 *4
Dt16-10a	TAX OF DONATION OF HAND	INCOME LEVEL	*7 *4
Dt21-13a	GARMENT OF CAPTIVITY	Worn in war to seduce	*7

COMMENTS

**1 See LIST854e below for Biblical examples*

**2 See LIST854c below for further Biblical examples*

*3 Probably when people had a sexual fight (who did what) they could SPREAD THE GARMENT to clearly prove their point*10

*4 Many idioms in this list are examples of SYNECDOCHE, the use of the (distinguished) PART to indicate the WHOLE. Thus honey is a GOOD EXAMPLE of something sweet, bread is a GOOD EXAMPLE of food, day(12 hours) is a GOOD EXAMPLE of the 24 hour period. Hence almost all languages develop idioms: HONEY=SWEET, BREAD=FOOD, DAY(12 HOURS)=DAY(24 HOURS).

Similarly in the above live SPEADING THE GARMENT is a GOOD example of PROVING MATTERS (In sexual disputes), the SUN SHINING is a good example of CLARITY, GIFT OF HIS HAND is a good example of a HIGH INCOME LEVEL.

*5 Cf However Lv15-08a Spit ON Him = Actually spit on him The rule seems to be that SPIT ON HIM is literal whereas SPIT ON FACE (use of FACE vs FULL PERSON) means SPIT TOWARDS HIM

*6 eg If I am angry and mentally curse or if I am angry and start ranting and raving without however fully articulating everything on my mind -- in these two cases I may have sworn IN MY MIND but I have not sworn WITH MY LIPS (Explicitly)

*7 Contrast Ex20-03a OTHER GODS=GODS OF OTHER PEOPLE vs Ex21-02a JEWISH SLAVE = SLAVE AND JEWISH

Technically the possessive --OF-- can mean
- OWNED BY (eg OTHER GODS = GODS of OTHERS)
- PROPERTY (eg JEWISH SLAVE=SLAVE who is JEWISH)
- ASSOCIATED WITH (eg BELT OF GARMENT=Belt USED with Garment)

Note Rashi proves the JEWISH SLAVE=SLAVE WHO IS JEWISH by citing an other verse Dt15-12 *11

*8 For the relationship between TIME and DESIGNATION cf the English APPOINT-APPOINTMENT

*9 Cf Gn31-35 for the sister phrase PATH OF WOMEN which also refers to HAVING PERIODS

LONGER FOOTNOTES

*10 (The following comes from my article PSHAT & DRASH TRADITION Winter 1980)

We must distinguish between
- HOW we know what the idiom means
- WHY the idiom means this

HOW we know what the idiom means comes from USAGE
It can usually be inferred from context. Thus
the Biblical verses here state
when a person slanders his newly married
wife...then the womans parents shall sue
him and SPREAD THE GARMENT before the judges

Hence SPREAD the GARMENT is simply an idiom
for PROVING ONES POINT.

By contrast the question of WHY the idiom
means what it does is something more
speculative--maybe I am right that frequently
in sexual fights a SPREAD GARMENT proved a
point. But maybe I am wrong...in such a case
I am still sure about WHAT the idiom means.
I am just not sure about WHY it means this.

Another example occurs at Lv23-40a and Lv23-40b.
I am certain that the ETHROG was called the
GORGEOUS FRUIT but I am not quite sure why. Rashi
offers two explanations

EXPLANATION 1:

The ethrog is an EVERGREEN and DWELLS YEARLY
(This uses a pun on EVERGREEN=HADAR vs
HODOR=GORGEOUS)

EXPLANATION 2

The TREE and FRUIT taste the same; Hence
the tree is Gorgeous.

EXPLANATION 3

Rav Hirsch offers a 3rd explanation. Rav
Hirsch reviews botanical classifications and infers
that the Ethrog is one of the more advanced
fruits in the tree Kingdom.

I am still not sure WHY the phrase GORGEOUS
FRUIT means ETHROG but I am sure that this
phrase was used to denote the ETHROG

*11

Here is another example:

GARMENT OF CAPTIVITY does NOT mean

- the GARMENT she wore WHEN captured

(That is the GARMENT with the PROPERTY that

it was worn at the time of capture) but rather means

- the GARMENT she put on in case she is captured

(That is the garment ASSOCIATED with the

possibility of CAPTURE)

Rashi explains that non-jewish women would have special garments they wore in case they were captured during a war in order to seduce their captors and prevent themselves from being murdered.

*12 The Hebrew word A-Chu-Zah by itself can refer to a plot of land (without any additional words):

Cf Gn47-11 Gave them a PLOT
Cf Lv25-46 These slaves shall be a PLOT for inheritance
Cf Nu27-04 Give us please a PLOT among our brothers

*13 So Abraham would stay over for a month or so then journey then stay over for a month or shorter or longer etc.

*14 Rashi regards these LEVEL VALLEYS as sort of STADIUMS where the Royal family had entertainment (Similar to practices today)
This is hinted at in the verse

...to the LEVEL VALLEY ...to the ROYAL VALLEY

Rashi also conjectures that this STADIUM type valley was a place where the Royal families acknowledged Abrahams existence--since he had defeated several Kings.

We need not see these as two disparate conjectures...we can simply suppose that the LEVEL VALLEYS were used for BOTH
- Royal family sport events
- meetings with other kings.

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VERSE: Gn14-23b

Gn14-23b
(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04

SUCCINCT SUMMARY

Rashi sometimes makes inferences from WORD MEANINGS and GRAMMAR
However Rashi can equally make inferences from OVERALL PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE. Rashi frequently uses REPEATING KEYWORDS to emphasize a BULLET-LIKE affect which hilights structure.

EXAMPLE Gn14-23b

The Biblical text is discussing results of a war. The text states

-
- IF [I take] from a thread to a shoelace
 - IF I take anything from you
-

Notice the repeating KEYWORD--IF. The repeating Keyword functions as a BULLET marker. It is as if the text read

-
- If I take
- a THREAD or SHOELACE
 - ANYTHING
-

That is the Bible uses REPEATING KEYWORDS when it wishes to indicate bullets.

The use of bullets in turn suggests a SEPARATE EMPHASIS on each item

- if I take THREADS or SHOELACES from war booty
- if I take PERSONAL PAY from you

Here the exegesis is NOT based on the extra words but rather the exegesis is based on the BULLET structure. It is the bullet structure which suggests SEPARATE & DISTINCT emphasii.

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	BULLETS
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	BULLETING
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#26
SEE BELOW	LIST107b
List of clauses in	Gn14-23b--I wont take a)Booty b)Payment

**LIST107b
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List of clauses in Gn14-23b--I wont take a)Booty b)Payment

BULLET	PHRASE1	PHRASE2	THIS MEANS
I swear			
IF	[I will take]	From a thread to a shoelace	BOOTY
IF	I will take	anything	PAYMENT

COMMENTS

**1 This phrase is elliptical (It is not in text but is*

implied
by the parallel phrase in the next stanza)

**2 The interpretation of SHOELACE=BOOTY, ANYTHING=PAYMENT emanates not from the extra words but rather from the BULLET structure. It is the BULLET structure in and of itself which suggests a SEPARATE and DISTINCT emphasis to each stanza of the verse.*

Hence since we are discussing war we interpret the first phrase as referring to BOOTY while the second phrase refers to PAYMENT.

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End of Rashi is Simple Digest

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