

Parshat Bekhukotai

Leviticus 27:22-34

First Aliyah

²² If he consecrates to the Eternal land that he purchased, which is not land of his holding, ²³ the priest shall compute for him the proportionate assessment up to the jubilee year, and he shall pay the assessment as of that day, a sacred donation to the Eternal. ²⁴ In the jubilee year the land shall revert to him from whom it was bought, whose holding the land is. ²⁵ All assessments shall be by the sanctuary weight, the shekel being twenty gerahs.

Second Aliyah

²⁶ A firstling of animals, however, which—as a firstling—is the Eternal's, cannot be consecrated by anybody; whether ox or sheep, it is the Eternal's. ²⁷ But if it is of unclean animals, it may be ransomed as its assessment, with one-fifth added; if it is not redeemed, it shall be sold at its assessment. ²⁸ But of all that anyone owns, be it man or beast or land of his holding, nothing that he has proscribed for the Eternal may be sold or redeemed; every proscribed thing is totally consecrated to the Eternal.

Third Aliyah

²⁹ No human being who has been proscribed can be ransomed: he shall be put to death. ³⁰ All tithes from the land, whether seed from the ground or fruit from the tree, are the Eternal's; they are holy to the Eternal. ³¹ If anyone wishes to redeem any of his tithes, he must add one-fifth to them.

Fourth Aliyah

³² All tithes of the herd or flock—of all that passes under the shepherd's staff, every tenth one—shall be holy to the Eternal. ³³ He must not look out for good as against bad, or make substitution for it. If he does make substitution for it, then it and its substitute shall both be holy: it cannot be redeemed. ³⁴ These are the commandments that the Eternal gave Moses for the Israelite people on Mount Sinai.