# The Mysteries of the Laver (הַכִּיוֹר וְכַנּוֹ)

# **Digital Source Sheet**

#### Source 1:

https://www.sefaria.org.il/Exodus.38?ven=The Contemporary Torah, Jewish Publication Society, 2006&vhe=Tanach with Ta%27amei Hamikra&lang=bi&with=all&lang2=en

#### Source 2:

https://www.sefaria.org.il/Exodus.30.19?ven=The\_Contemporary\_Torah,\_Jewish\_Publication\_S\_ociety, 2006&vhe=Tanach\_with\_Ta%27amei\_Hamikra&lang=bi&aliyot=0

#### Source 3:

https://www.sefaria.org.il/Sforno\_on\_Exodus.30.18.1?ven=Eliyahu\_Munk, HaChut\_Hameshula\_sh&vhe=On\_Your\_Way&lang=bi

#### Source 4:

https://www.sefaria.org.il/Sforno\_on\_Exodus.38.8.2?ven=Eliyahu\_Munk,\_HaChut\_Hameshulas h&vhe=On\_Your\_Way&lang=bi

# Source 5: (Ibn Ezra)

'אִבּן עֵזְרַא עַל שָׁמוֹת ל"ח:ח':א

(א) וּבֵי"ת בְּמַרְאוֹת. ... וְטַעַם הַצּוֹבְאוֹת. כִּי מִשְׁפָּט כָּל הַנָּשִׁים לְהִתְיַפּוֹת לְרְאוֹת פְּנֵיהֶם בְּכָל בּקֶּר בְּמַרְאוֹת נְחֹשֶׁת אוֹ זְכוּכִית לְתַקֵּן הפאדות שֶׁעַל רָאשֵׁיהֶם. הֵם הַנִּזְכָּרִים בְּסֵפֶר יְשַׁעְיָה כִּי מִנְהַג יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיָה כְּמִנְהַג יִשְׁמָאֵאל עַד הַיּוֹם. זְהנָה הָיוּ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל נָשִׁים עוֹבְדוֹת הַשֵּׁם שְׁסָרוּ מִתַּאֲוַת זֶה הָעוֹלָם וְנְתְנוּ מַרְאוֹתֵיהֶן נְדְבָה כִּי אֵין לְהֶם צֹּרֶךְ עוֹד לְהִתְפַבֵּל וְלִשְׁמֹעַ דְּבְרֵי הַמִּצְוֹת. וְזֶהוּ אֲשֶׁר צְבְאוּ פֶּתַח אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד לְהִתְפַּלֵּל וְלִשְׁמֹעַ דְּבְרֵי הַמִּצְוֹת. וְזֶהוּ אֲשֶׁר צְבְאוּ פֶּתַח אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד לְהִתְפַּלֵל וְלִשְׁמֹעַ דְּבְרֵי הַמִּצְוֹת. וְזֶהוּ אֲשֶׁר צְבְאוּ פֶּתַח אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד. כִּי הַיּוּ רָבּוֹת.

And the reason that the Torah says "הצובאות", these crowds of women, is because women habitually look in the mirror- made of copper or glass- every morning to put their headdress into shape... Now, amongst the Israelites were certain women, dedicated to the service of God, who distanced themselves from worldly desire. They donated their mirrors to the Mishkan, as they had no further use for beautification. These women would come each day to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting to pray and to hear the details of the mitzvot. And these crowds near the entrance of the tent are the "הצובאות" referred to in the Torah.

#### Source 6:

https://www.sefaria.org.il/Rashi on Exodus.38.8.1?ven=Pentateuch with Rashi%27s commen tary by M. Rosenbaum and A.M. Silbermann, 1929-1934&vhe=Pentateuch with Rashi%27s commentary by M. Rosenbaum and A.M. Silbermann, 1929-1934&lang=bi

# Source 7:

https://www.sefaria.org.il/Numbers.33.2?ven=The Contemporary Torah, Jewish Publication S ociety, 2006&vhe=Migra according to the Masorah&lang=bi&aliyot=0

על צבאותם:

ָוַיְהִּי בָּעֶצֶם הַיִּוֹם הַזֶּהָ הוֹצִּיא יְהוַה אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֶל מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם עַל־צְבָאֹתַם: (פּ

#### Source 8:

https://www.sefaria.org.il/Numbers.5.17?ven=The\_Contemporary\_Torah,\_Jewish\_Publication\_S ociety, 2006&vhe=Tanach\_with\_Ta%27amei\_Hamikra&lang=bi&aliyot=0

#### Source 9

https://www.sefaria.org/l\_Kings.7.37?ven=Tanakh:\_The\_Holy\_Scriptures,\_published\_by\_JPS&vhe=Migra\_according\_to\_the\_Masorah&lang=bi

#### Source 10

https://www.sefaria.org/l\_Kings.7.36?ven=Tanakh: The Holy Scriptures, published by JPS&vhe=Tanach with Ta%27amei Hamikra&lang=bi&p2=Yoma.54a.18&ven2=William D avidson\_Edition\_- English&vhe2=William\_Davidson\_Edition\_- Vocalized\_Aramaic&lang 2=bi&w2=all&lang3=en



### Source 11:

https://www.sefaria.org/Ezekiel.1.1?ven=Tanakh:\_The\_Holy\_Scriptures,\_published\_by\_JPS&vhe=Miqra\_according\_to\_the\_Masorah&lang=bi

#### Source 12:

ָועֵלָי זָקֵן מְאָד וְשָׁמַע אֵת ゚כָּל־אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשָׂוּן בָּנָיוֹ לְכָל־יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֵת אֲשֶׁר־יִשְׁכְּבוּן אֶת־הַנָּשִׁים הַצְּבְאוֹת פֶּתַח אָהֶל מוֹעֵד:

Now Eli was very old. When he heard all that his sons were doing to all Israel, and how they lay with the women who 'Meaning of Heb. uncertain.performed tasks' at the entrance of the Tent of ,Meeting

וַיִּאמֵר לָהֶׁם לָמָּה תַעֲשָׂוּן כַּדְּבָרִים הָאֱלֶה אֲשָׁר אָנֹכִי שֹׁמֵעַ אֵת־דִּבְרֵיכֵם רַעִּים מֵאֵת כָּל־הָעָם אֱלֶה:

he said to them, "Why do you do such things? I get evil reports about you from the people on all hands.

#### Source 13:

# Rav Soloveitchik, Halakhic Man (pages 102-3)

When God engraved and carved out the world, he did not entirely eradicate the chaos and the void, the deep, the darkness, from the domain of his creation. Rather, he separated the complete, perfect existence from the forces of negation, confusion and turmoil and set up cosmic boundaries, eternal laws to keep them apart. Now Judaism affirms the principle of creation out of absolute nothingness. Therefore, the chaos and the void, the deep, the darkness, the relative nothingness must all have been fashioned by the Almighty before the creation of the orderly, beautiful, majestic world.

...However, the forces of relative nothingness at times exceed their bounds. They wish to burst forth out of the chains of obedience that the Almighty imposed upon them and seek to plunge the earth back into the chaos and the void. It is only the law that holds them back and bars the path before them.

#### Source 14:

# Rabbi Adin Even-Israel Steinsaltz. "The Woman's Role." Teshuvah.

Tsni'ut (modesty of dress) does not mean monasticism. It does not require that a woman make herself ugly, nor does it presume lack of beauty to be a virtue...[We] sometimes misunderstand the verse "Grace is deceitful and beauty is vain, but a God-fearing woman shall be praised" (Proverbs 31:30) as a manifesto against pleasantness of appearance, or at least against the effort to look good. Beauty and grace are "in vain" in the sense that they are transient things, and there is more to life than the preoccupation with them. But inherently they are not bad...Beauty is a gift of God, and tsni'ut should not be understood as a denial of it. Rather it is a way of showing special appreciation for this gift as something precious and delicate that is not to be wasted by being paraded in the public eye.

the continuity of the nation. Our sages referred to this idea when they interpreted the double syllable word used for "heart"-- *levav*-- instead of the single syllable word--*lev*-- in the text "you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart (*levavekha*) to mean "with your two hearts" or impulses: "with the good impulse and the evil impulse."