

## Offerings

	most holy		holy
<b>grain offering</b>	Lev. 2:3, 10; Lev. 6:10 [17]	<b>peace offering</b>	Jer. 11:15; Hagg. 2:12: "holy meat"
<b>sin offering</b>	Lev. 6:18 [25]; 6:22 [29]		must come from peace offerings.
<b>guilt offering</b>	Lev. 7:1, 6-7 (all three also Ezek. 42:13; 46:20)	<b>"contribution"</b>	Num. 18:11, 18-19
<b>burnt offering</b>	[presumably (not stated); so Milgrom on Lev. 2:3]	<b>tithe</b>	Num. 18:12-13
		<b>devoted ("banned") things(?)</b>	Num. 18:14
		<b>first-born</b>	Num. 18:15-18

*exception: the burnt offering is not eaten by anybody*

*exception: the peace offering's **fat** is burned > most holy(?)*

"These gifts to the priests are broken down into the categories of "most holy," which may only be eaten by the priests themselves within the sacred precincts (vv. 9–10), and "holy," which may be eaten by any ceremonially clean member of the priests' families in any ceremonially clean place (i.e., outside the sanctuary, vv. 11–19)." (Ashley (NICOT) on Num 18:8-20, p. 346.) Cf. Lev 22.

(Any pure person could share in the peace offering.)

(The Levites also received certain portions.)

### Translation:

- Consistently distinguish "holy" and "most holy".
- If "most holy" is difficult to say, consider "very holy" / "sacrosanct".
- Do not translate "sons (of priest)" inclusively as "children".

