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Whether from dates or bees, honey is a sweet part of tradition

By Carol Goodman Kaufman Advocate correspondent



"How sweet are your words to my taste, sweeter than honey to my mouth."

It's that time of year again. Between Rosh Hashanah and Hoshanah Rabbah, we dip both challah and apples into honey to symbolize our wish for a sweet new year. But our annual feasting on

honey doesn't stop with dipping. There are tayglach, those round hard confections boiled in honey and rolled in coconut. And of course, there's the ubiquitous honey cake.

From the Torah through the Talmud, ancient Jewish texts make numerous references to honey. One of the most famous and oftquoted passages is from the Book of Exodus: "And, I have come down to deliver

them out of the hand of the Egyptians and to bring them up out of that land to a good and broad land, a land flowing with milk and honey, to the place of the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Amorites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites." (3:8)

A little later in Exodus, as our ancestors move further into the desert, we learn that the manna that G-d provided the Children of Israel tasted "like wafers made with honey."

For the People of the Book, words are our stock in trade, and the Book of Proverbs confirms the importance of kind ones, likening them to honey: "Pleasant words are as a honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones." (16:24). The Psalmist writes "How sweet are your words to my taste, sweeter than honey to my mouth!" (119:103).

But, the most romantic reference to this sweet substance in our texts has to be from Solomon's Song of Songs. "Your lips drip flowing honey, O bride; honey and milk are under your tongue, and the fragrance of your garments is like the fragrance of Lebanon." (4:11)

Biblical scholars inform us that the honey to which the Tanach refers is generally not the clover honey that we purchase today in the jam aisle at the supermarket. It is, in fact, a thick syrup made from the fruit of the date palm, which archaeologists believe grew in great numbers throughout the Jordan River valley. Because it is the source of honey, the date is cited as one of the seven species of the Land of Israel: "... a land with wheat and barley, vines and fig trees, pomegranates, olive trees and honey;" (Deuteronomy 8:8).

Honey is viewed as such a delicacy that King Jeroboam considered it the perfect house gift when he sent his wife to inquire of the prophet Ahijah what would become of their gravely ill son, telling her, "Take ten loaves with you, some cakes and a jar of honey, and go to him. He will tell you what will happen to the boy." (I Kings 14:3)

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Section 35, Lot 53 Spaces 1 & 2 \$5,000 total 781-292-0006 pbenfield02494@gmail.com While date honey is featured much more prominently, bees' honey does figure occasionally in the Tanach. Because it was harder to procure than date honey, it was considered among the finest of rare commodities. It also appears to be associated with very bad temper.

The Book of Samuel recounts the story of Jonathan eating bees' honey he finds in the forest. By doing so, he unknowingly violates an oath made by King Saul to refrain from eating until he has beaten the Philistines. "But Jonathan had not heard that his father had bound the people with the oath, so he reached out the end of the staff that was in his hand and dipped it into the honeycomb. He raised his hand to his mouth, and his eyes brightened." (I Samuel 14:27)

Saul is furious and vows to kill his son for disobeying him. The troops tell the king that if not for the honey, Jonathan would not have had the strength to fight successfully against the Philistines while they were too faint from hunger to fight. Jonathan's life is spared.

In another example of honey's association with anger, the Book of Judges tells that Samson, while on his way to meet the Philistine woman he wants to marry, finds honey inside the skeleton of a lion. He devises a riddle to challenge the Philistines, but the young woman divulges the answer, causing Samson to wreak havoc not only on those who had solved the riddle, but on the people of Ashkelon as well. When the rabbis of the Talmud get involved, they refer specifically to that product of bees with which are most familiar today. As a result, they make distinction between the two types of honey. Apparently, people were still making vows involving honey at this point, so they rule that "He who takes a vow to abstain from honey is permitted to eat date honey." (Nedarim 6:9).

Good news for those of us who love sweets: honey is kosher! Yes, despite the fact that it is made by "unclean" insects, the rabbis of the Talmud ruled that honey is not actually a product of the bee; it is simply stored in its body (Bechorot 7b). Both date honey and bees' honey are fruit nectar, and therefore kosher.

And, a good thing it is. Jewish tradition has incorporated bees' honey into many of our most cherished rituals over and above the apples-and-honey of Rosh Hashanah. Beginning in the Middle Ages, some Jewish communities began the practice of giving children beginning their Jewish studies the aleph-bet covered in honey. The young ones lick the honey from the letters in order to launch a sweet career in learning Torah.

Proverbs tells us "My son, eat honey, for it is good, and the drippings of the honeycomb are sweet to your taste." (24:13) On the other hand, a few verses later, we are given sound nutritional, as well as ethical, counsel: "If you have found honey, eat only enough for you, lest you have your fill of it and vomit it (25:16); and "It is not good to eat much honey, nor is it glorious to seek one's own glory." (25:27)

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