2.2.2

(תני רמי בר חמא פתילות ושמנים) → 22a (תני רמי בר חמא



- I. רמי בר חמא application of our parameters to נרות המקדש
 - a. ברייתא: same limitations apply, per v. 1
 - i. Explanation (מב"ח): פסוק implies that the flame must be self-sufficient
 - ii. Challenge: סוכה ה:ג they would use tatters of belts of בגדי כהונה to light
 - 1. Assumption: the referent is מנורה but the belts included wool (as they were כלאים
 - 2. Defense: that is the flame of בית השואבה, not the מנורה
 - iii. Challenge: ברייתא would use tattered מנורה=) as wicks for מנורה=)
 - 1. Assumption: the referent is all בגדי כהונה which are כלאים (→wool)
 - 2. *Defense*: would only use pure linen clothes
- II. Application of our parameters to נרות חנוכה
 - a. שבת חנוכה or שבת חנוכה same limitations apply, whether on חול
 - i. שבת ה זקוק לה he holds לבתה זקוק לה solid material during weekdays); and מותר להשתמש לאורה. אונר (→solid on ד*בא*
 - b. שבת limitations only apply to שבת
 - i. Reason: he holds מותר להשתמש לאורה, but, כבתה אין זקוק לה
 - c. גב limitation do not apply at all
 - i. רב :*ר' ירמיה* and אסור להשתמש לאורה and כבתה אין זקוק לה
 - ii. Challenge (to position אין זקוק לה is from sunset until last person leaves street
 - 1. *Defense1*: this is the window during which he may light not a duration
 - 2. Defense2: he must have enough oil to be lit that long but need not relight if extinguished
 - 3. Note: "last person" is the last of the (מתדמור) who would sell firewood at end of day in winter
- III. ברייתא essential מצוה of מרוכה and its various "adornments"
 - a. Essential מצוה one נר per person (1 per night)
 - b. מהדרין one נר or (or lit by) each person in the household
 - c. מהדרין מן המהדרין (צימר vary the number of רמב"ם) each night (במב"ם with 1 per person; מהדרין מן המהדרין 1 per household)
 - i. "z. light 8 on 1st night, decrease by one each night
 - ב"ה light 1 on 1st night, increase by one each night
 - 1. מולא dispute between חכמי א"י as to bone of contention
 - a. ב"ש:#1: ב"ש want to represent the days to come; ב"ה the days gone so far
 - b. ב"ש :2 שמלין בקודש ואין מורידין invoke the rule of מעלין בקודש ואין מורידין
 - i. ב"ש, the other ב"ש, explained their practices as per יוסי #2
- IV. ברייתא: location of נר חנוכה

ii.

- a. Ideally: placed at doorway on the outside
- b. If he lives in a loft (no doorway): places it in window facing רה"ר
- c. *In times of danger*: he may place it on his table that is sufficient
- V. רבא: we require a separate נר חנוכה in order to use the נר
 - a. but: if there is a fire going, no need; but if he is an אדם חשוב, still require "שמש") נר אחרת
- VI. מגילת תענית) ברייתא may not fast or have eulogies for 8 days, beginning on כה בכסלו
 - a. Background: Greeks (c. 170 BCE) defiled the oils in מקדש; when מלכות בית חשמונאי defeated them, they only found one cruse of oil which had כה"ג's seal; miraculously, it lit for 8 days later on, they made these days of הודאה and הודאה
- VII. בבא קמא ו:ח if a spark shoots out from the hammer and starts a fire the smith is liable
 - a. But if: laden camel going through שוק and his flax went into store and was ignited by חנוני's candle בעל גמל is liable
 - b. However: if חנוני put his candle outside he is liable
 - i. גר חנוכה if it was נר חנוכה, he is exempt
 - 1. Inference (מר חנוכה): must be lower than מי"; else, we could tell חנוני to raise it above camel-load line
 - 2. Rejection: perhaps if we make such a demand on the storekeeper, he wont' light at all

VIII. אמות : if he placed נר חנוכה above 20 אמות, it is invalid (like מבוי and מבוי

- a. Tangential homily (ר' תנחום): v. 1 is odd if the cistern is empty, clearly there is no water there
 - i. Rather: there was no water, but there snakes and scorpions
- IX. בבה: ideally, מזודה should be placed within 1 שפח of doorway on left, so that מוודה is on right and מ"מ on left