4.7.2 75a (אין צולין) → 75b (בגן אלקים)

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וֹ וְאָכְלוּ אֶת הַבְּשֶׁר בַּלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה צְּלִי אֵשׁ וּמַצוֹת עַל מְרְרִים יֹאכְלָהוּ: אֵל תאכְלוּ מָמֶנוּ נָא וּבְשֶׁל מְבֶשֶׁל בַּמָיִם כִּי אִם צְּלִי אֲשׁ רֹאשׁו עַל כְּרְבוֹ: שּמּוּת יב, ח-ט

אוֹ בְשֶׂר כִּי יִהְיֶה בְעֹרוֹ מִּבְּוֶת אֲשׁ וְהָיְתָה מִחְיֵת הַמְּכְוֶה בַּהֶרֶת לְבְנָה אֲדַמְדֶּמֶת אוֹ לְבָנָה: ייִקרא יג, כז

וֹבָת אִשׁׁ כֹּהֵן כִּי תָחֵל לְזְנוֹת אֶת אֶת אָבִיהְ הִיא מְחַלֶּלֶת בָּאֲשׁ תְשָׁרָף: ייִקרא יט, יח

וֹבְת אִשׁׁ כַּהְן כִּי תָחֶל לְזָנוֹת אֶת אָבִיהְ הָיא מְחַלֶּלֶת בְּאֲשׁ תְשְׁרָף אָתוֹ עַלְיבִים בְּאָשׁ עַל שֶׁבֶּף הַדְּשֶׁן יִשְּׂרָף: ייִקרא יט, יה

וְהוֹצִיא אֶת כָּל הַפָּר אֶל מְחוּץ לַמַּחְנָה אֶל מְקוֹם טָהוֹר אֶל שֶׁבֶּדְ הַדְּשֶׁן וְשְׂרָף אְתוֹ עַל עָצִים בְּאָשׁ עַל שֶׁבֶּךְ הַדְּשְׁרִי יִיִּרְא דִיִּבּ

וְהוֹצִיא אֶת כָּל הַפָּר אֶל מְחוּץ לַמַּחְבָּה מִלְּבְּנֵי ה' וּמְלֹא חָפְנִיו קְטִרֶה סַמִּים דַּקָּה וְהַבִּיא מְבֵּית לַפְרֹכֶת: יִקרא טוֹ, יבּ
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## I. משנה בו: roasting on a grill

- a. Prohibited: to roast on a grill
  - i. Story: with מבי who told his servant טבי to roast the פסח on a grill
  - ii. Resolution: משנה only forbids sealed grill; if it has holes, permitted, as per the story with אדיג holes, permitted, as per the story with א
- II. Status of residual fire
  - a. Question: an oven was fired with יערלה-peelings (אטור בהנאה); they were swept out and bread was baked there
  - b. *Answer*: permitted (→residual fire not considered fire)
    - i. Challenge: swept out oven is invalid for roasting אני אש (v1) → default is that residual fire= fire
    - ii. Answer1: פסח is the source for the law of residual fire
    - iii. Answer2: re: מני אש concern: source being fire (existent); → תורה ר repeats צלי אש to insist on actively present fire 1.But: re ערלה, the concern is with the prohibited fruit, they are gone
  - c. Further discussion: צלי אש states that roasting on coals is צלי
    - i. Challenge: coals are included in "burn-נגעים" because of repeated word מכוה (v2)
      - 1. Therefore: based assumption is that coals are not אש
      - 2. Answer: this includes metal coals (wood coals are אש)
        - a) Challenge: execution of בת כהן (v3) effected with molten lead (i.e. "metal coal"); considered אש
        - b) Answer: תשרף includes any medium for burning
          - i. Question: Why not burn with fiery ropes e.g.?
            - 1. Answer: inferred from death of נדב ואביהו internal burning
          - ii. Question: why not use boiling water?
            - 1. Answer: v. 4 יפה יפה לו מיתה לו
            - 2.Note: need both inference from נדב ואביהו and v4
            - 3. Without: סד"א -נדב ואביהו internal burning not considered burning
            - 4. And without: סד"א ואהבת לרעך כמוך use more "brutal" method
  - d. In v3: באש needed to exclude lead straight from ground, which is already hot
    - i. Challenge (to notion that תשרף includes all sources of file): burn oxen (v5) only on fire
    - ii. Answer: sequence is inverted. v 3 באש followed by expansive דאשרון; v 5: באש...ושרף
      - 1. Challenge: v5 also has a repetition of ישרף (last word)
      - 2. Answer: that allows burning even w/o דשן
        - a) מכוה to expand to other sources of burning coals; extra מכוה to expand to other sources of burning
- III. Challenge to 'דבי's assumption that coals are not אש
  - a. יהבי interprets v6 גחלי אש as teaching that the coals must be enflamed, not dimmed
    - i. Internal contradiction: as to whether coals are אש
    - ii. סד"א א ' ששת could bring any type of coals → גחלי אש : must be enflamed
      - 1. Answer1 (גחלי אש: אביי) must be enflamed, not dimmed; may not be coalless flame
      - 2. Answer2 (דבה): excludes coalless flame
        - a) Rejection: that wouldn't even be brought before mortal king
      - 3. Answer3 (דבא): מזבח take flame from מזבח which will encoal by the time he gets to קדה"ק
        - a) Therefore: teaches they must be coals from time of taking from altar