

4.7.3

75b (משנה ב) → 76b (ולדבר אחר)

(1) וְאָכְלוּ אֶת הַבֶּשֶׂר בְּלִילָה הַזֶּה צָלִי אֵשׁ וּמִצּוֹת עַל מִרְרִים יֵאָכְלֶהוּ: שְׁמוֹת יב, ח

I. משנה ב: inadvertent cooking

- a. *If*: a piece of the פסח touched the walls of the oven – peel off that location (which has been cooked)
- b. *If*: some dripped onto the walls of the oven and returned to the פסח, carve out that location (has been ensoaked)
- c. *If*: some dripped onto (hot) flour, gather up that spot and remove it (gravy is cooked by flour and אסור)

II. מעשר שני: basting פסח with oil of תרומה or שני

- a. *תרומה*: if group are כהנים, may eat it
 - i. *But*: if group are ישראלים
 - 1. *If*: it is still raw, wash it off
 - 2. *And if*: it is already roasted, peel off the outer layer
- b. *מעשר שני*: may not sell “shares” to members of חבורה; may not be redeemed in ירושלים

III. רב v. שמואל – lower or upper food setting the temperature standard of a mix

- a. *Note*: hot into hot – all agree mix is prohibited; cold into cold – all agree permitted
- b. *חם וצונן*: hot into cold/cold into hot:
 - i. *רב*: upper one sets temperature
 - ii. *שמואל*: lower one sets temperature
 - iii. *Argument1*: from our משנה (assumption – the oven/flour [mentioned above] are cold)
 - 1. *רב*: פסח drips onto oven+, heating them, returns hot to פסח, now cooked from ceramic/flour – violating צלי אש
 - 2. *שמואל*: is challenged – cold oven/cold flour should “cool” gravy
 - a) *Answer*: oven/flour is also hot (חם לתוך חם)
 - 3. *Argument2*: from our משנה – oil of תרומה – if ישראלים and it was already roasted, peel it
 - 4. *רב*: if fine; cold oil (upper) sets temperature
 - 5. *שמואל*: is challenged – hot פסח (lower) should set temperature, forbidding entire animal
 - a) *Answer*: tiny amount of oil put on animal, only need peeling
 - b) *ברייתא*: supporting שמואל
 - i. *חם*: hot into hot, and cold into hot – אסור
 - ii. *צונן*: hot into cold and cold into cold – wash it off

IV. Quote from supporting ברייתא: cold into cold – wash off

- a. *Only*: if not salted (otherwise, prohibited: salting::boiling, pickled::cooked [שמואל])
 - i. *שמואל's rule*: מליח::רותח (and כבוש::מבושל)
 - 1. *רבא*: only if inedible due to salting
 - 2. *Support*: fowl fell into כותח bowl (includes some milk) from רב חיינא allowed (wasn't oversalted)
 - a) *If*: the fowl was roasted (it becomes softened and ensoaks and) it requires peeling
 - b) *If*: the fowl had cracks in the skin, it ensoaks the milk and is prohibited
 - c) *If*: the fowl was seasoned, it ensoaks the milk and is prohibited

V. Foods cooked in one oven

- a. *רב*: even weak נבלה meat roasted in one oven with fat שחטה meat – prohibited (they fatten each other)
- b. *לוי*: even weak שחטה meat roasted in one oven with fat נבלה meat – permitted (only exchange smells)
 - i. *Challenge (to לוי)*: 2 פסחים may not be roasted together “due to mixing”
 - ii. *Answer*: mixing of animals (might eat wrong one); challenge to רב
- c. *רב*: refers to roasting in 2 separate utensils; ברייתא prohibits roasting together (taste); even in 2 utensils (גופים)
 - i. *Perhaps*: the dispute between רב/לוי is a dispute of תנאים (case of bread over barrel of תרומה-wine)
- d. *לוי*: must be dispute (ר"מ – smell is meaningful; ר"י – smell is insignificant)
- e. *רב*: all agree smell is significant; dispute only access is limited; our case ::unlimited access (::hot bread & open barrel)
 - i. *Bread*: roasted with meat in an oven may not be eaten with כותח (dairy)