ישראל הצעיר ד'סנצ'ורי סיטי

23.9.5

(מקרא כתוב בתורה) →81a (משנה ג׳)

I משנה ג' "lost in a crowd"

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- a If: a murderer was mixed in with "others" (discussion below), they are all exempt
 - i Dissent (?) משנה they are all brought into the משנה (to die, as per next משנה)
- b General rule: all מחוייבי מב״ד who were mixed together are given the "lighter" death
 - i Implication: התראה for a "severe" execution subsumes a "lighter" one?
 - *Defense (ר' ירמיה*): perhaps the התראה was unspecific; *contra* יהודה who requires התראה to specify mode of מב"ד (a) *Proof (for ק"ח*): from שקושש (by definition couldn't have specified סקילה)
 - (i) הוראת שעה was a הוראת שעה and can't be a model
 - ii *Therefore*: if some נסקלים fall into a crowd of נשרפין:
 - 1 סקילה they all get סקילה, as it is "lighter"
 - 2 שריפה they all get שריפה, as that is the "lighter" one
 - (a) Argument (ר״ש): בת כהן singular treatment proves שריפה to be more severe
 - (b) Counter (מגדף for מגדף מגדף מגדף proves that it is the most severe
 - - 1. *רב יהודה* corrected him (in appropriately) that if so, the reason for לר"ש) would be רוב יהודה
 - 2. And: father should teach as per our version, which makes the point of נידון בקלה
 - a. *Challenge*: חכמים's position still plays into the רוב-argument
 - b. *Answer*: that was their response to סקילה is more severe
 - 3. *Note*: שמואל rebuked רב יהודה for the manner in which he corrected his father; should have said "the תורה states...", not "you violated..." or "is this what the תורה says?"
 - iii And: if some נהרגין fell into a group of נחנקין
 - 1 דייש (which is lighter) נייף (which is lighter)
 - 2 חנק they all get *חכמים*
- II Analysis identity of "אחרים" (cannot be innocent people; obviously they are exempt and ר' יהודה wouldn't execute them)
 - a גמ״ד others are murderers who had גמ״ד, our שמואל didn't yet have גמ״ד
 - i הכמים: since גמ״ד has to be in the presence of the accused; cannot be fulfilled
 - ii רי יהודה: agrees; but they cannot be let go, as they are murderes → כיפה
 - b גמ"ר would agree re people); our גמ"ו is an ox that killed a person, but hadn't yet had גמ"ד
 - i And: "others" are oxen who had killed people and had had had גמ"ד for סקילה for סקילה
 - ii הכמים היתת שור::מיתת בעלים הכמים cannot be executed without גמ"ד in presence of שור
 - iii *רי יהודה*, he is killed via כיפה
 - 1 Challenge (ר ייוסי: יר יוסי: יר יוסי): משנה that even if there was a murderer who got mixed up with others; even if the other was a righteous person (like his father, אבא חלפתא), they're both exempt –
 (a) Explanation: cannot be referring to oxen!
 - c אדבא first clause in משנה is a case 2 standing together and an arrow comes out from between them but we don't know which one killed; both are exempt (even if, as "r pointed out, one is a known (צדיק)
 - *Then*: (missing text) if an ox that killed was mixed in with others they are all stoned (to fulfill מצוות מיתה)
 1 רי יהודה
 - ii *Support*: ברייתא reporting parallel dispute between (כיפה) and ראב"ש (stone them) about a cow that killed a person and it got mixed with others etc.
- III Evaluating the ברייתא about the cow:

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- if a cow gored (and killed a person) and then gave birth ברייתא.
 - i If: it gave birth before גמ״ד, the calf is מותר (and lives)
 - ii *But if*: it gave birth after גמ״ד, the calf is stoned
 - 1 If it: got mixed in with others, and those others with others taken to ראב"ש) ביפה stoned)
- b Assessment: if it was in utero at time of attack, should be killed as per ולד הנוגחת/נרבעת אסור's dictum: ולד הנוגחת/נרבעת אסור
 - i *Rather*: if she conceived and gave birth before מותר גמ"ד; if after אסור גמ"ד; if after אסור גמ"ד
 - 1 *Challenge*: this is only valid if אור אורם אסור (i.e. the stud bull also contributed he didn't gore)
 - (a) *But*: if אנמ"ד no reason to kill calf if conception was after גמ"ד no reason to kill calf if conception was after
 - (b) Rather (רבינא): if she conceived and birthed before מותר גמ״ר
 - (c) *But*: if she conceived before גמ"ד & while pregnant גמ"ד –killed, as the foetus is "the thigh" of the mother