24.3.5

18b (אמר רב גידל אמר רב כהן שאכל) \rightarrow 20a (ותפשוט בעיא דר"פ)

- - I Continued analysis and expansion on components of ר"ש's exegetical sequence:
 - a בר (version 1): if a כהן ate חטאת ואשם before לוקה זרה"ד
 - i Source: v. 1 only after בפרה may he eat → before כפרה, may not eat (לאו הבא מכלל עשה)
 - ii Challenge (צבא): if there are מכות for implied אא, no need for v. 2 to be followed by את זה לא תאכלו
 - b מכות no דרה"ד before חטאת ואשם teats חטאת before מכות חס מכות
 - i Reason: v. 1 establishes eating for כפרה (exclusively) after כפרה (after כפרה
 - ביכורים re בית מדרשו של ר' יוחנן:
 - i Version 1: הנחה וי'ט contra בשם ר' הושעיה is indispensible, not קריאה (contra ר"ש)
 - separated before תג must rot (if not brought up until after) חג challenge: ביכורים ר"א בשם ר"ה
 - (a) Supposition: since מעכב is קריאה, inability to do קריאה (after מו) makes מצוה inoperable
 - (b) Block: this follows מעכב since קריאה is impossible here, its omission is מעכב
 - ii Version 2: ר' יוחנן (quoted by מעכב) made this ruling (הנחה, not הנחה)
 - ביכורים may eat כהנים at what point ר' אסי may eat ביכורים
 - (a) Answered: if קריאה attaches at קריאה; if not, when they see the "house" (מקדש)
 - (b) Resolution 1: קריאה is קריאה) or הנחה) רבנן
 - (c) Resolution 2: הנחה/הנחה is היי 'r (seeing "house") or הנחה)
 - (i) תנופה הנחה from v. 4 \rightarrow only one mention of מעכב not מעכב מעכב
 - (ii) איז infers תנופה from vv. 5-6; 2 mentions of הנחה (vv. 3-4) \rightarrow שנה עליו לעכב \leftrightarrow
 - II Further investigations into parameters of ביכורים
 - יצחק a בי"י) פני הבית once they see ביכורים once they see כהן יוי, וווי לינחק ating בילורים once they see ה"י
 - i As per: ביכורים 's ruling that if ביכורים are part inside the city, part outside inside are fully חולין -
 - b הנחה :*ר' ששת* is indispensible for ביכורים, not
 - i Suggested source: יוסי 'r's report in ר' ישמעאל name re: eating יוסי inside city
 - 1 Argument: it should be אסור, inferred from בכור בהמה
 - (a) Block: that requires מזבח
 - (b) Save: from ביכורים
 - (c) Block: ביכורים require הנחה לפני מזבח (therefore he relies on the -v.3)
 - (i) But: he omitted קריאה from his argument
 - ii Rejection (ר' אשי): he still should've included מצוה as a קריאה
 - 1 Rather: since there are cases where there is no קריאה (e.g. גר per v. 7), he didn't include it
 - (a) Note on ביכורים אבכור of ביכורים מד איז's exegesis: why didn't he use a ביכורים מד השווה?
 - (i) Answer: they both have צד מזבח, which מע"ש doesn't have
 - (b) Question about 'ד' ישמעאל' approach: does he accept קדושה ראשונה as eternal or not?
 - (i) If he does: then מזבח should also be eaten בזמן הזה (build a temporary מזבח on the spot)
 - (ii) If he doesn't: he should ask the same question about בכור (if it was מחרבן before חרבן)
 - 1. Answer (רבינא): he holds לא קדשה לע"ל, but the case is as above, and בשר::דם (juxtaposed)

- a. *Just as:* דם requires בית so too אכילת בשר requires אכילת בשר
- b. And: we compare מעשר to בכור (v. 3)
 - i. Challenge: in קדשים, we may not "daisy-chain" a היקש
 - ii. Answer: חולין is מעשר
 - iii. Challenge: this only works if the focal point is the למד (applied)
 - iv. But: if it is the מלמד (source)- it's still קדשים, can't 'daisy-chain' the היקש
 - v. Defense: דם ובשר are considered one, not a "juxtaposition-chain"
- III Further investigation of a משנה resolution of seeming redundancy of מעשר שני חוץ לחומה
 - a Explanation: in משנה ב' which wasn't redeemed is listed as violation for which are given
 - b Resolution (משנה ב' :(ר' יוסי בר חנינא) is re: eating מע"ש if it became ממאר inside walls (requires פריון)
 - i Question: source for מכות for eating מע"ש טמא
 - 1 Consequence: v. 8 as per מעשר interpretation whether man or טמא is מעשר is מעשר
 - 2 Prohibition:
 - (a) for טומאת הגוף v. 9
 - (b) For טומאת המעשר vv. 10-11 as per ר' ישמעאל's exegesis
 - ii Question: how do we know that it may be redeemed?
 - 1 Answer: as per א"ז's application of v. 13 to v. 12
 - 2 Addendum: v. 12 could be interpreted as allowing פדיון even one step outside of י-ם
 - (a) Defense: could have used אוכל (for m'") נטל (for distance); use of שאת allows for both
 - 3 *Question asked by ה"ח*. what if he is inside and מע"ש is still outside?
 - (a) Answer (as per יבי רשב"י: v. 12 implies that if the produce was outside may still be נפדה
 - (b) Question (פ"מ): what if he is inside and produce is (outside) at end of stick he's holding? מיקו
 - c Tangent: ר' יחדן there is liability for eating מע"ש outside only after it "sees" the walls, as per v. 14, via v. 10
 - i Challenge: מע"ש and מע"ש truled that if a להן takes a fig in מע"ע, ירומה and מע"ש, תרומה (or, outside of מע"ע) מע"ש
 - 1 And: he eats it לוקה once (for eating תרו"מ of מבל
 - 2 But: if he was a זר gets 2 sets (for eating תרומה as well)
 - 3 However: if he hadn't declared anything, would've only gotten one
 - (a) Implication: if he were outside of ירושלים, would also get מע"ש even though it never "saw" חומה even though also get חומה
 - (i) Defense: if he brought it in and then took it out
 - 1. Rejection: if so, it is too obvious
 - (ii) Rather: case where he brought it in to ירושלים before declaring/identifying תרו"מ
 - 1. As per: position that מתנות שלא הורמו כמי שהורמו and considered "seen the walls"
 - 2. Challenge: ירושלים about מע"ש about ירושלים (whether it must be brought back) to case where it had already had מתנות (כב"ה) המר מתנות (כב"ה) are not considered identified until they are
 - 3. Answer (חורה for purposes of "trapping" (קליטה) is דרבנן (for אכילה from תורה אכילה
 - a. And: רבנן didn't extend it to situation where it is still טבל
 - 4. Alternatively (דבינא): case where he had it outside at end of stick, but he was inside
 - a. And: this resolves "תיקו" s "מיקר" case above