26.4.3

51b (משנה ב') → 52b (משנה ב') לאו אורח ארעא לאשתמושי בהו הדיוטא)

- ַר. וַתִּרְאוּ אֶת שִׁקּוּצֵיהֶם וְאֵת גִּלֻלֵיהֶם **עֵץ וָאֶבֶן כֶּסֶף וְזָהָב אֲשֶׁר עִמְּהָם**: *דברים כט:טז*
- 2. **פְּסִילֵי אֱלֹהַיהֶם** תִּשְׂרְפוּן בָּאֵשׁ לֹא תַחְמֹד **בֶּסֶף וְזָהָב עֲלֵיהֶם וְלָּקַחְתָּ לֶךְ** פֶּן תִּנָקשׁ בּוֹ כִּי תוֹעֲבַת ה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ הוּא: *דברים ז:כה*
- ב. אַבֵּד הְאַבְּדוֹן אֶת כָּל הַמְּקֹמוֹת **אֲשֶׁר עָבְדוֹ שָׁם** הַגֹּוֹיִם אֲשֶׁר אַתֶּם יֹרְשִׁים אֹתָם **אֶת אֱלֹהַיהֶם עֵל הָהָרִים** הָרָמִים וְעַל הַגָּבָעוֹת וְתַחַת כָּל עֵץ רַעֲנָן: *דברים יב:ב*
- אָת חַטַאֹתְכֶם **אֲשֶׁר עֲשִׁיתֶם אֶת הָעָגֶל** לָקַחְתִּי וָאֶשְרֹף אֹתוֹ בָּאֵשׁ וָאֶכֹּת אֹתוֹ טָחוֹן הֵיטֵב עַד אֲשֶׁר דַק לְעָפָר וָאַשְׁלְדֶ אֶת עֲפָרוֹ אֶל הַנַּחַל הַיֹּבֵד מִן הָהָר: *דברים טּיבּא*
 - ב. אָרוּר הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשֶּׂה פֶּסֶל וּמִפֵּכָה **תּוֹעֲבֵת ה'** מֵעֲשֵׁה יְדֵי חָרָשׁ **וְשֶׁם בַּסְּתֶר** וְעָנוּ כָל הָעָם וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן: *דברים כוּיטו*
 - 6. לא תִּשַּע לְרָ אֲשֵׁרָה כָּל עֵץ אֵצֶל מִזְבַּח ה' אֱלֹהֶירָ אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה לָרְ: *דברים טוּ:כא*
 - ת. **שֹּבְּטִים וְשֹׁטְרִים תִּתָּוֹ לְרָ** בְּכָל שְׁעָכֶירָ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹהֶיֹרָ נֹתֵוֹ לְדָ לִשְׁבָטִירָ וְשָׁבְּטוּ אֶת הָעָם מִשְׁפַּט צֶדֶק: *דברים טזיי*ת.
 - « וְאֵת כָּל הַבֵּלִים אֲשֶׁר הֹזְנִיחַ הַמֶּלֶךְ אָחָז בְּמַלְכוּתוֹ בְּמַעֲלוֹ הַבְּנוּ וְהְקְדְשְׁנוּ וְהְנָם לִפְנֵי מִזְבַח ה': דברי הימים ב כטייט
 - פַנַי מָהֶם וְחִלְּלוּ אֶת צְפוּנִי וּבָאוּ בָהּ פָּרִיצִים וְחִלְּלוּהָ: יחזקאל ז:כב
 - ח. **אֶבָנִים שְלֵמוֹת** תִּבְנֶה אֶת מִזְבַּח ה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ וְהַעֲלִית עָלָיוֹ עוֹלֹת לַיִקֹוָק אֱלֹהֶיךָ: *דברים כוּ:ו*
 - וו. וֹבָנִיתָ שָּׁם מִזְבֵּחַ לַה' אֱלֹהֶיךָ מִזְבַּח אֲבָנִים **לֹא תָנִיף עֲלֵיהֶם בַּרְזֶל**: *דברים כז:ה*
 - I משנה ב': status of items found atop the idol
 - a If: he found garments, money or vessels מותר
 - b But if: he found clusters of grapes, grain-wreaths or wine, oil or flour or anything which is brought to אסור מזבח ה'
 - i Source: vv. 1-2: עמהם (which includes wood and stone)::עליהם (only gold)
 - 1 Just as: עמהם must be an adornment to be considered תקרובת; so too עמהם (i.e. עמהם) must be נוי
 - 2 Challenge: why not equate עמהם::עליהם to include everything?
 - (a) Answer: then no need to mention עליהם
 - 3 Challenge: money, garments and vessels may be נוי
 - (a) money: is in a money pouch around the idol's neck
 - (b) garments: are folded up atop the idol
 - (c) vessels: are turned upside down on the idol
 - 4 rule (א אסי בר חייא): anything inside of the "inner sanctum" אסור even water and salt; outside only של נוי
 - (a) And: in re: פעור ומרקוליס, the קלקלין is meaningless
 - (i) *Question*: does this mean that all of the appurtenances must be של נוי? Even פיעור is prohibited, certainly salt and water should be אסור
 - (ii) Rather: even outside the קלקלץ, may be "mundane" and still be prohibited
- II משנה ג': using a garden of bathhouse dedicated to a deity
 - a Permitted: to benefit if we don't thereby help/support the cult
 - b If it was shared "ownership": may benefit, even בטובה
 - i "עניבוי: means benefit of the priests → but may bring benefit to the devotees
 - ii מיפא (version2): סיפא (in סיפא) means benefit of others→may not benefit the priests in any case
 - 1 *Note*: version 2 supposes version 1, but version 1 would exclude version 2 and allow benefit since its co-owned
- III משנה דו: point of initiation of ע"ז
 - a A non-Jew's ישראל is prohibited immediately (upon designation/fashioning); of ישראל only after it is worshipped
 - i Note: this follows ר"ע contra ר"ישמעאל:
 - 1 אסור v. 3 ישמעאל is prohibited immediately; per vv. 4-5, אסור של נכרי is immediately אסור
 - (a) Note: v. 3 is about loci; but since they cannot become banned as per end of מלים, must apply to כלים
 - (i) And: v. 3 juxtaposes the כלים with the gods → applies to נעבדים itself; only banned once they're נעבדים
 - 2 ע"ד. v. 2 as soon as it is formed, it is a "god: v. 5 (ושם בסתר) only prohibited after he worships (בסתר)
 - (a) And: he interprets 'תועבת ה' (v. 5) teleogically
 - (b) And: ר' ישמעאל interprets v. 2 to allow for a non-Jew to negate his god
 - (i) איז infers that, as per שמואל, from resolution of contradiction within v. 2 (לא תחמוד...ולקחת לך),
 - (c) ישמעאל: uses v. 5 (ושם בסתר) to teach that ע"ז של ישראל requires burial
 - (i) אשרה infers that from v. 6; comparison of מזבח to מזבח
 - 1. ישמעאל. uses that for homily about judges (&additional homily) via v. 7

IV Related gueries

- a איסור: if he welded a כלי: if he welded a איסור what is its status (assumption he's asking about איסור)
 - i *Note*: question can only appy to ע"ז ביד ישראל and according to ר"י who demands that it becomes אסור immediately
 - 1 Else: it would certainly not become אסור until it was worshipped
 - (a) Issue: do we infer משמשים משמשים (no until used) or ע"ז from itself (אסור immediately)
 - 2 Challenge: then why ask about a welded כלי; ask about a new כלי
 - ii Rather: question is about (טומאה ע"ז (דרבנן) in case of טומאה ישנה (regenerated טומאה)
 - 1 Did רבנן extend the rule of טומאה ישנה to טומאה דרבנן.
 - (a) Challenge: then let him ask about טומאה דרבנן as a general question
 - (b) Answer: this was the 2^{nd} part of a question:
 - (i) Part 1: do they extend טומאה ישנה to טומאה דרבנן
 - (ii) And even if they don't: perhaps they do in case of מיס due to its severity תיקו
- b (ינאי): an offering made of food can it become טהור when nullified (even though still אסור)?
 - Question: why not ask about כלים?
 - 1 Answer: since טימאה have מהרה במקווה (due to ע"ז) can be nullified
 - ii Question: why not ask about the idol itself?
 - 1 Answer: that will obviously work, since the א"י itself can be nullified
 - iii Clarification of question: we know that the איסור cannot be negated (per , גידל בשם רב, above)
 - 1 But: does that irrevocability only apply to the איסור מה"ת, but perhaps the טומאה דרבנן is revoked? <u>תיקו</u>
- c (מנחות יג:י that were used in Onias' temple (Helipolis see מנחות יג:י be used in Crias' temple) בית המקדש?
 - i Note: only according to opinion that it was not a בית ע"ז
 - ii Answer: prohibited but רבי forgot the prooftext
 - 1 Challenge (ריב"ש): v. 8
 - 2 יני: that reminded him and they had interpreted v. 8 as meaning that they buried the כלים that had been wrongly used and sanctified new ones
 - (a) Suggestion: this is supported by tradition that מקבים buried stones of מונים that was defiled by ייונים
 - (i) Rejection (σ " ϵ): in that case, they found v. 9 to permit but
 - 1. *Couldn't*: break apart altar and use broken stones v. 10
 - 2. Couldn't: hew stones v. 11
 - a. Challenge: why not let the people take the stones for their own use (per v. 9)?
 - b. Answer: as opposed to use of הקדש money that got melted into some Roman coins which they permitted (although they wanted to ban all of these coins, they weren't successful), in that case, the money was never used for מזבח had been used for themselves so it was improper to let people take the stones for themselves