26.1.16

19b (משנה חז) $\rightarrow 20b$ (משנה חז) אלא שחוטה) אומר אין מוכרין לו

- וּנְתָנָם ה' אֱלֹהֶיךְ לְפָנֶיךְ וְהַכִּיתָם הַחֲרֵם תַּחֲרִים אֹתָם לֹא תָכָרֹת לָהֶם בְּרִית וְלֹא תְחָנָם: דברים ז:ב
 לא תאַלְוֹי כָל נְבֵלָה לַּגֶּר אֲשֶׁר בִּשְׁעָרֶיךְ תִּתְּנָנְה וַאֲכָלָה אוֹ מָכֹר לְנָכְרָי כִּי עַם קָדוֹשׁ אַתָּה לַה' אֱלֹהֶיךְ לֹא תְבַשֵּׁל נְּדִי בַּחֲלֵב אִמּוֹ: דברים יד:כא
 מָח רָבוּ מַעֲשֶׂיךְ ה' כָּלֶם בְּחָכָמָה עַשִּׂיתַ מַלְאָה הָאָרֶץ קְנְיֻנֶדְ: תהלים קד:כד
 בִּי תַצֵּא מַחֶנָּה עַל אִיְבֶיךְ וְנִשְׁמַרְתָּ מְכֹּל דָּבֶר רְעַ: דברים כג:י
 אָז דְּבַּרְתָּ בְחָזוֹן לַחָסִידֶיךְ וַתִּאמֶר שִׁיְּתִי עֻנֶר עַל גְּבּוֹר הֲרִימוֹתִי בְחוֹר מֵעְם: תהלים פט:כ
 רוֹחַ אֲדֹנִי ה' עַלִי יַעַן מְשֵׁח ה' אֹתִי לְבַשֵּׁר עֻנָוִים שְׁלָחַנִי לַחֲבֹשׁ לְנִשְׁבָרִי לֵב לְקְרֹא לִשְׁבוּיִם דְּרוֹר וְלַאֲסוּרִים בְּכָּח קוֹחֵ: ישעיהו סא:א
- I משנה חו: further prohibitions against making accoutrements for ע"י or giving them a stake in the Land
 - a May not: make adornments, including rings etc. for י"ז
 - i ה"א. if done for pay permissible
 - b May not: sell them anything attached to the ground until it is uprooted
 - i הודה. may sell them on condition that they cut it down
 - ii Source (for not selling מחובר לקרקע): v. 1 interpreted as "do not give them חנייה בקרקע"
 - 1 Challenge: it is also taken to mean "do not compliment them" and "do not give them a free gift"
 - 2 Answer: the unusual wording of לא תחנם allows for all three meanings
 - 3 Note: the last application מתנת חנם is a dispute ר"מ/ר' יהודה in re v. 2
 - (a) גר nay give or sell to either גר, as per variant parsing of verse
 - (b) גר taken literally or gift to (נכרי or sale to נכרי, per או as disjunct
 - (i) ד"מ purpose of או is to give precedence to נתינה לגר
 - (ii) גר since we are obligated to sustain the גר (but not the גר, גרי, הודה, precedence is understood
- II Analysis of prohibition of "giving compliments" based on לא תחנם
 - a Support: for ב, who ruled that it is prohibited to praise the beauty of a pagan woman
 - Challenge: story of רשב"ג who saw a beautiful עכר"ם from הר הבית and cited v. 3 in praise
 - 1 And: story of ר"ע with Turnus Rufus' wife
 - ii Anwer (כנ): they were simply praising God for beautiful creatures, per the ruling re: בא"י אמ"ה שככה לו בעולמו
 - 1 Challenge: how were they allowed to gaze at these women? (v. 4 which implies a prohibition against gazing at a pretty girl even if single and a married woman even if unattractive, or at gazing at her colored clothing and at animals who are cohabiting; even if he has eyes everywhere like the מאד המוות (tangent about מלאך המוות)
 - 2 Answer: in the case of רשב"ג, he just encountered her, wasn't gazing
 - b Analysis of prohibition of staring at colored clothing:
 - i שמואל. even if it is on the wall (i.e. she's not wearing it)
 - ii Limitations:
 - 1 ב״כ only a violation if the man gazing knows the woman who owns these clothes
 - (a) Support (דבא): wording of ruling
 - מ"ח. only applies to used clothing, not new clothes
 - (a) *Proof*: else how could we give clothes to a launderer
 - (i) *Block*: how can rancher direct mating rather, he's engaged in work he won't have lewd thoughts 1. *Same*: applies to launderer
 - iii Further application of v4: a person shouldn't gaze during the day which may lead to רפב"י) at night (רפב"י) sequenced scale of sanctity where חטידות is the highest level, per v. 5
 - Dissent (ריב"ל): humility is the greatest trait, per v. 6
- III Analysis of dispute מחובר לקרקע about selling מחובר לקרקע on condition he cuts down
 - a Parallel dispute re: cutting down tree, straw and wheat
 - i Justification: if we only learned the dispute about the tree, סר"מ that ד"מ bans since he could leave it standing
 - 1 But: in case of straw and wheat, he'll certainly cut it down
 - ii And: if we only learned the tree and wheat, הודה allows because he doesn't yet know its value,
 - 1 But: in case of straw, he knows the value would prohibit
 - iii And: invert the argument to complete the צריכותא
 - b Question: how would ה"ח and ר"מ rule regarding selling an animal on condition that he slaughters?
 - i *Perhaps*: even ר"י would ban since, unlike these cases, the animal is in his property and he may keep it around
 - ii Answer: ברייתא presents parallel dispute in this case