26.5.3; 64b (הדור יתבו וקמיבעיא להו גר תושב) → 65b (א"נ דנקיטי ביה קיטרי)

ו. בְּנוֹת מְלָכִים בְּיִקְרוֹתֶיךְ נִצְּבָה שֵׁגַל לִימִינְךְּ בְּכֶתֶם אוֹפִיר: *תחלים מה:י* 2. וֹמֵעוֹלֶם לֹא שָׁמְעוּ לֹא הֶאֲזִינוּ **עַיִּן לֹא רָאָתָה אֱלֹהִים זוּלָתְדְ** יַעֲשֶׂה לְמְחַבֵּה לוֹ: *ישעיהו סד:ג* 

- I Further questions posed by the four חכמים:
  - a Question: does a גר תושב have the purview to negate נע"ז?
    - i Lemma1: perhaps גר תושב can only be accomplished by a devotee צ"ז gave up גר תושב
    - ii Lemma2: ביטול can be accomplished by anyone of the same identity he is a נכרי
    - iii ד״ל. reasonably, only a practitioner can negate
      - 1 challenge: if a ישראל finds ע"ז in the שוק
        - (a) if: he hasn't yet taken possession, he can have an עכו"ם negate it
        - (b) but if: he already took possession cannot have an עכו"ם negate it
        - (c) reason: as per dictum ער"ם may negate his own ע"ז and that of his fellow, whether or not he worships it
          - (i) interpretation: "בין עובדה בין אינו עובדה מnnot refer to 2 devotees of same cult already covered in רישא
          - (ii) rather: must mean עכו"ם and גר תושב
            - 1. correction: means "whether he is a devotee of this cult or of another"
      - 2 challenge: definition of גר תושב:
        - (a) מ"ז anyone who forsakes ד"מ in the presence of 3 חברים
        - (b) שבע מצוות ב"נ anyone who accepts שבע מצוות
        - (c) אחרים anyone who accepts all the מצוות, except for eating נבילות
        - (d) wine: we may leave wine with him temporarily, even in a city with רוב עכו"ם, but we may not be מפקיד wine with him, even in a city with him, even in a city with him,
        - (e) oil: we treat his wine like שמן עכו"ם
        - (f) and: for all other matters he is considerd like any other עכר"ם
          - (i) implication: for ביטול ע"ז
          - (ii) rejection: means that he cannot annul his ישראל in the same מירובי חצר for purposes of עירובי חצרות
        - (g) יי"ג his wine is יי"ג (other version may be drunk)
- II related rulings and cases:
  - sent an offering to a particular non-Jew on a Parthian holiday, defending it by saying that he knows that the recipient doesn't worship ע"ז
    - i challenge (רב יוסף): he didn't accept בפני ג' חברים
      - 1 answer: that's only to give him status for purposes of sustenance (להחיותו)
    - ii challenge: ruling that a גר תושב who doesn't undergo ברית מילה within 12 months is akin to a מין (this fellow didn't)
      - 1 answer: that's only in a case where he committed to
  - b בר ששך sent an offering to בר ששך on their holiday, claiming that he know that he doesn't worship א"ז on their holiday, claiming that he know that he doesn't worship.
    - i thereupon: he came and found him in hedonistic setting etc. (vv. 1-2)
- III Analysis of second clause if he hired him for a permissible purpose...
  - a question: is this true even if he didn't have him work with יי"ג at the end of the day (after his pay period was done)?
    - i challenge: ברייתא which allows this only if the יי"נ work was done לעיתותי ערב
    - ii answer1 (משנה our משנה is also a case of requesting him to work with יי"ג after day is done
    - iii answer2 (נכא): here, he offered him nX to move n barrels; in משנה, offered him X per barrel (supporting ברייתא
- IV Analysis of סיפא case of donkey driver
  - a *question*: why is this second clause needed?
  - b answer: needed for last clause, to prove that he doesn't have rights to put flask down (→payment not אסור)
    - i challenge: renter has rights tobring clothing, food for trip ,flask; חמר to keep food for one day
      - 1 answer (אב"): he may put flask, but if he doesn't, there is no "discount"
    - ii question (on ברייתא): what is the case- if there is food on the road, why can the renter take food for entire trip?
      - and if: there is nowhere to buy, why can't donkey driver take food for trip?
      - 2 answer (מ"מ): there are way stations where they can buy; ממר regularly buys there, renter does not
  - c story: man sold wine to עכה"ם, then would take them across on the ferry; they would pay him with flasks
    - i students: complained to אביי, who responded that he was engaged with wine when it was annual
      - 1 *challenge*: he wants the wine to stay intact afterwards, (liability
        - (a) answer: they agree to no liability or bring backup flasks
        - (b) and: he makes arrangement in advance with ferryman