## 28.2.3 17b (מחוסר בגדים) → 19a (והיו מלכים אומניך)

- מחוסר בגדים 4# פסול I
  - a source: ראב"ש v. 1- only when they are properly garbed are they בכיהונם
  - b challenge: it is inferred from vv. 1-2, חוקה::חוקה connecting מחוסר בגדים (and שתויי ידים ורגלים) to שתויי יין
    - i answer: from there, we wouldn't have extended to an עבודה for which זי is מיתה מיתה מיתה מיתה
    - ii question: how can we then apply שתויי יין to פסול בכל עבודה?
    - iii answer: via חוקה::חוקה
      - 1 challenge: עבודה learned that שתויי יין invalidate עבודה from v. 1
        - (a) answer: that was before he had knowledge of the גזרה שווה
      - 2 challenge: he originally inferred שתויי יין from מחוסר בגדים
        - (a) answer: meaning of final clause- חוקה::חוקה → we don't distinguish between מחוסר בגדים and מחוסר בגדים
          - (i) question: if so, what is the purpose of להבדיל (v. 3)?
          - (ii) answer: to prohibit a drunk from acting in a position of רב) reactice on יר"ע practice on יר"ע
  - c challenge: it is inferred from v. 4 אהרון must be בכיהונו (all 8 בגדים) to be valid
    - i answer: our verse would only teach about עבודה that is indispensible for כפרה;
  - challenge: v. 5 teaches that if a בגדי כ"ג wears בגדי כ"ג and does עבודה invalid
    - i answer: from v. 4, we would have only known about omitting necessary garments; v. 5→adding as well
- II ברייתא re: definition of מחוסר בגדים:
  - a if: clothes were loose, raised or tattered עבודה is valid
  - b but if: he wore 2 of any גבד, added or reduced #, had bandage on flesh or if they were muddy or torn עבודה is invalid
    - i שמואל loose (and dragging on ground) valid; raised up invalid
      - 1 challenge: ברייתא taught that both are valid
      - 2 *defense* ( $\pi$ "27): if he lifted them up with belt (and they're his size), valid; if they were never right size invalid
    - ii ברייתא both are invalid (challenge from our ברייתא; answer to שמואל will not suffice)
      - 1 answser: ברייתא as one clause loose ones lifted up by אבנט are valid
  - c status of loose ר' ירמיה בגדי כהונה depends on dispute among תנאים, re: obligation of 5-cornered garment in עצעית
    - i אשר תכסה בה 2: v. 6 excludes 3-cornered; includes (due to אשר תכסה בה 5-cornered (5 subsumes 4; 3 does not)
      - 1 *implication*: an extra one is ignored → the dragging garment garment is ignored
    - ii ברייתא: v. 6 excludes **both** 3- and 5-cornered garments;
      - 1 implication: cannot ignore "extra" → dragging בגדי כהונה are invalid
- III rejection: all agree that we reckon the extra one
  - 1 however: אשר תכסה בה sees a אשר תכסה בה as extending to 5-cornered garments
    - (a) אשר תכסה בה to include garments of a blind man, and v. 7 (וראיתם) to exclude כסות לילה
      - (i) rationale: a blind man's garments are seen by others; nighttime garments aren't seen by anyone
- IV ברייתא re: meaning of "ברי" (v. 7) must be cotton, new, woven, six-ply thread and he may wear nothing with them
  - a challenge (אב" לד' יוסף): "cotton" is understood teaches that בד means that
    - i but: why must they be new? our ברייתא teaches that if they were worn out, still valid
    - ii response: "six-ply" also doesn't "fit"; the word בד means "single"
    - iii rather: means that any garment identified as דענב must be cotton etc. some of these למצוה (e.g. new), some לעכב

- b question: how do we know that I means cotton?
  - i answer1: something which comes out of the ground shoot by shoot
    - 1 *challenge*: so does wool
    - 2 *answer*: wool separates into multiple strands
      - (a) challenge: so does cotton
      - (b) answer: cotton only separates when hit (beaten)
  - ii answer 2 (רבינא): v. 9 teaches that ב=cotton
    - 1 challenge: how did they know it before יחזקאל's time?
    - 2 answer: they had a tradition and יחזקאל wrote it
      - (a) just as: he did with the information in v. 10
    - א note: v. 9 mentions לא יחגרו ביזע meaning of יזע
      - (a) אב" place where they sweat as per בר"ת:
        - (i) אבנט is not placed below hips or above arms, rather between there
      - (b)  $\it related story$ : אטי was standing before king, who adjusted his belt to be raised
        - (i) he then: cited v. 10 as proof that עם ישראל should have royal demeanor
        - (ii) when: אמימר told אמימר the story, he invoked v. 11