## 29.1.5

6a (משנה בו)  $\rightarrow 7b$  (משנה בי קרקע ש"מ) אלא שמע מינה קומצין מכלי שעל גבי קרקע

7. צו אֶת אַהֶרֹן וְאֶת בְּנָיו לֵאמֹר **זאת תוֹרֶת הָעלָה** הוא הָעֹלָה עַל מוֹקְדָה עַל הַמְּזְבֵּחַ כְּל הַלְיְלָה עִד הַבּקֶר וְאֵשׁ הַמְּזְבַּח תּוֹ**ְדֶת הָעֹלָה** הוא הָעֹלָה עַל מוֹקְדָה עַל הַמְּלְבָּה וְהַלְּטִיר הַבּּקֶר וְאֵשׁ הַמְּזְבַּחָה אִשֶׁה הָים בְּהֹי מִשְׁם מָלא קמצו מִפֶּלְתָּה וֹמִשְׁמֵנָה עָל כְל לְבַנֶתה וְהָקְטִיר הַכֹּהֵן אָת אַזְכַּרְתָה הָמִוְבָּחָה אִשֶׁם מְלא קמצו מִפֶּלְתָּה וֹמִשְׁמֵנָה עָל כְּל לְבַנֶתה וְהָקְטִיר הַכֹּהֶן אָת אַזְכַּרְתָה הָמִוְבָּחָה אִשֶּׁה הָיוֹ נְיחֹחָ לָה *'יִיקרא בּ,ב* 

- משנה בו invalid: משנה בו: even affecting מנחת חוטא
  - a Personal status: זר, אונן, טבול יום
  - b Incomplete in his preparation: מחוסר בגדים, מחוסר כפורים, לא רחוץ ידים ורגלים
  - c Seated: seated, standing atop vessels, animal or a fellow's feet
  - d Left hand: if he did קמיצה with the left
    - i Dissent (בן בתירה): he may return it and do with the right hand
  - e Material: if he did קמיצה and a pebble, particle of salt or of לבונה was in his palm invalid
    - i Reason: over- or under- קמיצה is invalid
      - 1 Over: heaping (above his fingers)
      - 2 Under: if he only used the tips of his fingers
- II Analysis of introductory line אפילו מנחת חוטא
  - a Justification: needed for ש"ז; homily (ברייתא) about מסול if a סס"א does פסול does , it is valid − קמ"ל קמ"ל
    - i Challenge: then why isn't this paralleled in נסכים (i.e. making explcit mention of אחטאת, which has no נסכים
    - ii Answer: since we established that אוא מנחות אוא is not inclusive of מנחשר, needed to show that he assents here
- III בסולים done by these בסולים done by these בסולים
  - a Ruling: in any case, (e.g. זו, he can return the קומץ to the original כלי and re-do properly
    - i Challenge: our משנה reads "פסל"
    - ii Defense: פסל means it isn't sufficient until redone (not that it has invalidated)
      - 1 Challenge: that is simply בן בתירה's opinion (assumption his dissent applies to all, not just left hand)
      - 2 Answer1: רבנן agree in case the entire עשרון is intact (after returning כלי to כלי);
        - (a) Disagreement: only when it is now deficient, whether he may add more to complete the עשרון
        - (b) Rejection: if so, משנה should've explicated that בן בתירה saying that he should add more and redo
      - 3 Answer2:בן is teaching that בן בתירה's ruling applies to all סד"א; פסולים only applies to left hand
        - (a) Explanation: left hand has a significant role in מלא חפניו ביוה"כ) and it "less קמ"ל  $\leftarrow$  "פסול
        - (b) Challenge: זר also has a valid role in עבודה he may perform שחיטה
          - (i) Answer: שחיטה is not an עבודה
          - (ii) Challenge: it ought to be, as יד רי זירא ruled that שחיטת פרה שחיטת is invalid if performed by ארנור 1. Reason: חוקה uses מדבר יש uses חוקה (implying it must be done exactly as stated)
          - (iii) Defense: פרה אדומה isn't קדשי מזבח, it's קדשי בדה"ב
            - 1. Counter: then שחיטה should be considered an קדשי עבודה via "קדשי בה"ב to ק"ו, קדשי בה"ב to קדשי מזבח
            - 2. Defense (עבודה דר"א): as per מראות נגעים not an עבודה, yet must be done by כהן
          - (iv) Challenge: infer from במה where any עבודה performed by a זר is valid
            - 1. Answer: we don't infer from a במה
            - 2. Challenge: we allow יוצא, if put up, not to be taken down (אם עלה לא ירד) based on במה
              - a. Answer: that is guided by expansive read of אחת תורת העולה (v. 1)
        - (c) Challenge: without ברייתא per פסולין applies his "redo" to all ברייתא per ב"ב (v. 2)
          - (i) Explanation: ישראל infers from וקמץ משם that it is taken from place ישראל is standing (with מנחה)
          - (ii) But: בן בתירה infers that it may be taken from where it was already taken (once i.e. redo)
            1. And: since the verse isn't addressing any specific פטולים → all פטולים equally "redoable"
      - 4 Answer3: מקדש בלי means that even if he was already מקדש בלי, it may still be redone
        - (a) Contra: מקדש בכלי who holds that בן בתירה only allowed "redo" if he hadn't yet מקדש בכלי
      - 5 Answer3a: ב"ב means to limit ב"ב" "redoability" to a case where he wasn't yet מקדש בכלי
        - (a) Supporting: those תנאים
        - (b) Challenge (ר"ב): what is the position of those תנאים?
          - (i) Lemma1: if they hold that קמיצת פסולים should be invalid w/o קידוש should be invalid w/o
          - (ii) Lemma2: if they hold that קידוש isn't considered פוסל shouldn't be invalid even w/קידוש
          - (iii) Answer (בוסל: they hold that it is קמיצה, but the act of קמיצה is incomplete until קידוש בכלי

- (c) Challenge: מולים פוסל is a פוסל at point of putting in כלי, when he returns it to original כלי, when he returns it to original it should invalidate
  - (i) Explanation: treat original כלי שרת in which entire מנחה is brought as receptacle for קמיצה
- (d) Answer1 (ד' ייחען): this proves that כלי שרת aren't מקדש without intent (of the מקדש)
  - (i) inference: they are מקדש if there is intent even if פסול
  - (ii) challenge: כלי שרת if כלי שרת "sanctify" פסולין for purposes of הקרבה
    - 1. and: his answer was that they are not מקדש
    - 2. defense; he meant that they may (still) not be offered, but they are מסול for purposes of בסול
- (e) answer2 (קומץ): if he put it into a (over-)full basket (קומץ) isn't שקדש there as it doesn't enter (כלי
  - (i) challenge: if so, he couldn't have been מקמץ (the first time) from there
  - (ii) rather: he returned it to an exactly full basket
    - 1. challenge: if so, when he took the קומץ, he made a hole, where it returns (back to כלי
    - 2. answer: if he put it on the rim and shakes it and it falls in (as if done "by a monkey")
- (f) question (כ' ירמיה): why not answer that he returned it to the original כלי which was on the ground?
  - (i) Answer (ל"ז): can we infer that we may take כלי from a כלי which is on the ground?
  - (ii) However: this is a question asked by בית מדרש in אבימי 'r' מדרש בית מדרש בית מדרש
    - 1. Tangent: אבימי as teacher/student of ר"ח
    - 2. Question (ק"נ לאבימי): how do we perform קמיצה
      - a. Answer: "from this כלי (he pointed to one on the ground)
      - b. Challenge: do we take from one on the ground
        - i. Answer: מהן must lift it off the ground
    - 3. Question (מנחה how do we sanctify a מנחה?
      - a. Answer: "by putting into this כלי" (again, pointing to one on the ground)
      - b. Challenge: do we sanctify on one on the ground?
        - i. Answer: מהן lifts it up
    - 4. Challenge: do we need 3 מנחה for every מנחה? (to hold both כלים and to do כלים)?
      - a. Block: we even need 13 כהנים for the יומא ב:ה (see יומא ב:ה
      - b. Challenge: our משנה lists קידוש בכלי and קידוש בכלי not "lifting"
        - i. Answer: it is only listing סדר עבודות, not every step in the procedure
- (g) Question (asked of קומץ): can we take קומץ from a vessel which is on the ground
  - (i) Answer: infer from process of מנחות יא:ז) לחם הפנים take away last week's bread and לבונה, another 4 bring in the new ones but no mention of anyone lifting the
    - 1. Explanation: taking the קמיצה is akin to קמיצה
    - 2. Challenge: we already answered that the משנה doesn't list all עבודות, just the עבודות
      - a. Defense: in this case, it enumerated them -
      - b. Conclusion: we may take קומץ from a כלי on the ground