## ארק תשיעי – כל קרבנות Introduction to

This chapter presents the legitimate and preferred sources for grain, oil and wine, respectively, to be used as נסכים. 29.9.1

83b (משנה א) → 85a (משנה א)

- I ארץ ישראל/חוץ לארץ משנה א Bringing communal and personal grain offerings from ארץ ישראל/חוץ לארץ, מארץ ישראל/חוץ לארץ
  - a Rule: all מנחות may come from any land and may be ישן
  - b Exceptions: שתי and שתי only from new grain, only from her
  - c *In any case*: they must come from the finest grade;
    - i Finest (מכמש): from עפריים?) and אטחא (זנוח); next grade is from עפריים;
    - ii *Note*: they may come from any land, but these were the usual sources
- II ברייתא: dissenting opinion re: exceptions coming only from עמר ושתי הלחם, brought from ישן, are valid
  - a עמד. per v. 1 even from storage
  - b שתי הלחם. per v. 2 (ממושבותיכם must be from א"י, but allows bringing from storage)
    - i Challenge: מושבותיכם was already used for ארץ ישראל only"
    - ii Answer: תביאו indicates even bringing from storage
      - 1 Challenge: תביאו was already used to teach that any חמץ offering is the same ratio 1 עשרון per loaf
      - 2 Answer: then it would have been sufficient to write תביאו implies an additional rule
    - iii Challenge: v. 3 indicates that the עמר must be from חדש (i.e. חדש)
      - 1 Answer: that is למצוה (ideal) but dispensible
    - iv Challenge: v. 4 indicates that שתי הלחם must be "new" (חדשה)
      - 1 Answer: מנחה teaches (per at teaches (per at teaches teac
        - (a) Note: dispute –thus far- is only regarding חדש/ישן;
        - (b) However: מבר יהודה 'dissents regarding requirement that מבר ושתי הלחם come from ארץ ישראל only...
- III מצוה may come from כי תבאו חו"ל (v. 3) establishes the terminus a quo for the מצוה
- a And: he interprets עמר  $\rightarrow$  חו"ל may come from אמר  $\rightarrow$  may come from חו"ל, since חו"ל, since חו"ל grain is permitted as a result IV Side-door אמר רב"ח raised contradiction to יה"ל.
  - a שמיטה those who guard wild-grains during שמיטה (to ensure that they aren't cut and are available for עמר) are paid from תרומת הלשכה
  - b Contradiction: v. 6 לאכלה excludes שריפה as a permitted end of שמיטה fruit
    - i Explanation: the עמר has a אוא, קומץ, which is burned; if ספיחי שביעית may be used for עמר, how can it be burned?
  - c Response (לדורותיכם): v. 5 stipulates that קרבן העמר is perennial (לדורותיכם) how can we omit it?
    - i Retort ( $\pi''$ **27**): suggesting that we bring it from last year's grain
    - ii Answer: v. 1 establises requirement of כרמל (soft and ripe)
      - 1 Challenge: then let us bring from last year's כרמל (which was soft and ripe then)
      - 2 Answer: כרמל תקריב (v.1) indicates that it must be כרמל at point of offering
  - d *Note*: the source for the הלכה that the offering must be "fresh" is subject to dispute:
    - i כרמל תקריב :*ד' יוחנן*
    - ii ראשית קצירכם :*ר' אלעזר* (v. 3)

- iii Challenge (ברייתא ברייתא arguing that ביכורים (v. 1) means barley
  - 1 אביב::אביב from v. 7 (מכת ברד)
  - 2 מנחנת 'ederives from "personal obligatory" מנחנת both wheat (חוטא) and barley (סוטה)
    - (a) similarly: צבור must have an obligatory offering from each; שתי הלחם is wheat → מנחת העמר must be barley
    - (b) additionaly: if עמר were wheat, שתי הלחם wouldn't be considered "ביכורים" (v. 9)
  - 3 Hence: we see that the reason for עמר being fresh is ביכורים
  - 4 Rejection: of ברמל תקריב" (and ר"ח) that "כרמל תקריב" is the source
- II Tangential discussion: צינולא ruling in re: ביכורים which rules that ביכורים are not brought from inferior locales (e.g. mountain dates, valley fruit)
  - a עולא. if brought, not sanctified (invalid)
  - b Challenge (עמר about קרבן ראשית interpreting ברייתא (*רבה ot ר' אחא בר אבא*)
    - i Means: it should be the first of the מנחה חדשה, per מנחה חדשה (v. 9)
    - ii And: this must also precede מנחות of שעורים, per חדשה::חדשה (vv. 4, 9)
      - Explanation: this isn't needed for wheat offerings (covered in either one)  $\rightarrow$  apply to barley
    - iii And: it must also precede bringing of ביכורים, per v. 10, even ביכורי שעורים, per v. 11 (מעשיך, per v. 11
    - iv And: it extends as well to that which grows on its own (not just that intentionally planted) per בשדה
    - v even: that which is atop a roof, in a חורבה in a planter or on a boat (i.e. not in a field) per v. 12
      - 1 and: it extends to נסכים and other fruit מעשיך::מעשיך (v. 11) in 11b, it refers to fruit etc.
  - c analysis: penultimate clause points to that which is grown on a roof etc. which cannot be of better quality than "valley-dates" etc. yet they are considered to be valid ביכורים
    - i defense: the clause about the roof etc. is in re: ביכורים, not ביכורים
    - ii *challenge*: that clause was supported by v. 12, but its proximate v. 13 stipualtes מנחור בביתך יאכל אותו but only male כהנים
    - iii answer1: that last line refers to ביכורים, but כל אשר בארצם is in re: סנחות (viz. היה only the males)
    - iv answer2 (מני אשי): both are about מנחי final clause refers to לחמי תודה (which are eaten by all כהנים)
  - d Note: עולא's ruling is a matter of dispute:
    - i המרים שבהרים) not sanctified ממרים שבהרים) not sanctified
    - ii ד"ל. they are sanctified, much as a weak animal is still a valid הקדש
      - 1 מראשית implies not all, excluding all but ז' מינים ז' מינים
        - (a) And: מארצך excludes some parts of the land (mountains for dates etc.)
      - ארצן נישור ארצן ארצן ארץ ארץ: ארץ) ז' מינים וויח חיה דברים חיה ארץ פועורה ארץ פועורה ארץ פועורה ארץ פועורה פויח ארץ פועורה פוויח פועורה פוויח פוויח
      - 3 מארצן agrees, but uses מארצן to generate additional ה"ל ;דרשה finds .... to be insignificant
    - iii Note: we have one בריתא which lists roof, מביא וקורא , planter and boat as מביא וקורא, another which has מביא ואינו קורא
      - 1 ל"ל: can answer each:
        - (a) Roof: roof of cave, brings and reads (fine ביכורים); roof of house doesn't read
        - (b) הורבה. field which has he did some work on reads; if not, doesn't read
        - (c) *Planter*: if open to bottom, reads; if not doesn't read
        - (d) Boat: if made of ceramic, considered like earth and reads; if made of wood doesn't read
      - 2 "ר"י. cannot answer as all agree it is valid ביכורים
        - (a) Defense: there is another opinion that roof and חורבה bring and read, planter and boat אינו מביא כלל
          - (i) And: he will compare "mountain-dates" etc. to the latter two
- III Comment on location of "2nd grade" flour עפריים
  - a Story: when מרע"ה brought his magic to sorcerers in פרעה's court, they accused him of bringing "flour to "עפריים" (a la "coals to Newcastle")