29.9.3 86a (סיום הפרק) 87a ← (משנה ד)

- - I משנה ד: "pecking order" of olive oil
 - a *There are three harvests*: each has 3 stages
 - i Harvest 1: (ripen guickest, as they are atop the tree and exposed to sun)
 - 1 Stage 1: leave atop tree, crack open & place in basket and it seeps down (ר' יהודה around basket and it seeps in)
 - (a) Question: is opening word מגרגרין?
 - (b) Answer: ברייתא which explicates our מגלגלו uses מגלגלו
 - (i) Note: this ברייתא has כתישה, per יהודה, but atop the basket per רבנן
 - (ii) Solution: author accepts ר' יהודה for one thing but dissents regarding style of collection basket
 - 2 Stage2: place under pressboard (הודה under rocks)
 - 3 Stage3: grind and put back in press
 - ii Harvest2: ripened later, need more sun-ripening
 - 1 Stage1: lay out on roof to gain more sun, crack open place in basket etc. as per above
 - 2 Stages2and3: as per above
 - iii Harvest3: ripened last, need to be softened and then sun-ripened
 - Stage1: let sit in olivepress until it softens, then put on roof for more sun etc. as per above
 - 2 Stages2and3: as per above
 - b Each harvest: 1st stage is used for מנורה; 2nd and 3rd are used for מנחות
 - II משנה ה: comparing hierarchical status (A, B, C are harvests; 1, 2, 3 are stages)
 - a *Alignment*: A1 is highest; B1::A2; C1::B2::A3; C2::B3; C3 is lowest
 - Note: "equal" is for מנורה, as only the stage 1 oil is fit for מנורה
 - b Note: מנחות should, by rights, require finely ground oil; יק"ו;
 - מנורה . If: מנורה, which is not consumed, has שמן זית זך; certainly מנחות should require that
 - ii However: v. 1 indicates that only the מנורה requires it
 - 1 ברייתא. v. 1 uses ד', meaning "pure"; כתית focuses on כתית, meaning smashed
 - (a) However: we might think that מנחות may not use this high standard of oil
 - (b) Therefore: v. 2 indicates שמן למנחה for שמן למנחה
 - (c) Rather: the תורה only requires it מם ישראל (v. 1) to spare עם ישראל's funds
 - (i) Per: משה 'ז's teaching (from משה that he give drink to בנ"י and their cattle)
 - c Tangential שכינה that the שכינה is not for light for ה' ה' אני צריך?), but testimony that the שכינה rests there (vv. 3-5)
 - i Including: שלחן also not for 'ה's "appetite"
 - ii And: description of windows built by שלמה, narrow on inside, wider on outside not letting light in (v. 4)
 - 1 Testimony: that the western candle is the first lit yet the last one to go out

- III משנה ו sources of wine קרותים and הטולים were "A" level; "B" was בית רימה, בית לבן (wountains) and כפר סגנה (valley)
 - a Note: it may be brought from anywhere, but these were the usual source-vineyards
 - b Categorically excluded: vineyards which require fertilizer, which are irrigated and those with vegetables planted i If: they brought from any of these valid
 - בדיעבד (wine from dried-out grapes): shouldn't bring, but accepted בדיעבד
 - d Old wine: רבי forbids; חכמים accept

С

- זי reason: v. 7 compares כבש to wine; just as ביש must be yearling, so too wine must be within its year
 - 1 Challenge: then, just like ברייתא, if older should be rejected (it isn't, per ארייתא which forbids bringing 2-year old wine, which follows יבי, yet allows that if brought, it is accepted)
 - 2 Rather: יבב's reason follows v. 8 (presumably, redness fades a bit after year)
- e Invalid types: sweet, smoked or cooked (boiled) even בדיעבד
 - בדיעבד (presumably fruity) is accepted בדיעבד
 - ii Resolution1 (רבינא): combine statements and delete ואם הביא כשר
 - iii Resolution2 (הליוסטון): if dried due to sun (הליוסטון), accepted (בדיעבד); if sweetened by fruit rejected
- Vineyards: may not bring from trellised arbors; only bring from "foot" vines and from vineyards which are עבודין
 - i Note: עבודין means that it is worked on (pruned, weeded etc.) twice a year
 - 1 Story: יוסף had such a vineyard and it produced very strong wine (double intensity of usual)

IV Storage and distribution of wine:

- a *Storage*: do not store in overly large barrels, rather in medium size barrels
 - lists three types לודיות (flasks), לודיות (Lyddan barrels) and בינוניות (mid-size); not stacked
- b Filling: they do not fill to top of barrel, so as to allow the smell to circulate
- c Removal: not from top (yeasty detritus) nor from bottom (dregs) rather from middle third
- d Inspection: גזבר holds stick out; when yeasty detritus begins to come out of tap, he taps stick and they close spigot
 - i ברייתא. if the tap starts to put out dregs, he also taps with his stick
 - ii Question: why not just say "stop"?
 - 1 Answer: just as speaking is helpful when grinding spices, it is harmful for processing wine
- e קמחין if קמחין (yeasty detritus) is in the wine, it is invalid, per vv. 6-7 (מחית applies to wine as well)
 - 1 Question (רְי יחקן): does someone who sanctifies these bad wines incur this punishment?
 - (a) Lemma1: it is a "בעל-מום"
 - (b) Lemma2: the rule only applies to animals תיקו
- V Sources for animals (ברייתא): rams from חברון, calves from חברון, birds from הר המלך, birds from הר המלך,
 - a יהודה: lambs must be as wide as they are high, per v. 9
 - b Tangential אגדה describing constant words of שומרי החומות (v. 10) after חרבן (vv. 11-12) and before חרבן (v. 13)