29.10.4 90b (משנה ו) → 92a (משנה ו)

- I משנה ו: requirement of
 - a נסכים all require *קרבנות צבור*.
 - b קרבנות יחיד and בכור, מעשר ופסח and בכור, מעשר ופסח
 - i Exception: מצורע of מצורע require נסכים
- II ברייתא: v. 1 identifies obligation of עולה for עולה
 - a Additions: שלמים (via חבה) and תודה (via [או [זבח]
 - i justification: inclusion of תודה even though it has its own 40 loaves (more than 20 of אודה − obviously included)
 - b Exclusions: מעשר, מעשר, מעשר, מעשר, מעשר, ודב excluded, via פלא גדר או נדבה; since none of these can be brought voluntarily
 - i Yet: we don't exclude אולת ראייה and שלמי שמחה במועדיכם as במועדיכם includes those brought as חובות הרגל
 - c *Exclusion*: שעירי חטאת, even though they are חובות הרגל, from v. 2 בן בקר was included above, singled out to teach that just as שעיר חטאת is something which can be brought בנדר ונדבה, so with all excluding שעיר חטאת
 - d End of v2: excludes עולת העוף per ר' יאשיה
 - i עולת העוף ד' יינתן is excluded via זבח; end of v. 2 clarifies that v. 3 doesn't require both צאן
 - ii Question: ד' יונתן is of the opinion (in re קללת אב ואם) that listed items are always separate unless joined ("יחדר")
 - 1 Answer: v. 3 "ומן הצאן" is tantamount to יחדיו and would require (if he said הרי עלי עולה) to bring both קמ"ל
 - iii Question: ר' יאשיה holds (ibid) that listed items are all required he should require end of v. 2 to clarify v. 3
 - 1 Answer: vv. 4 and 5 already clarify (at beginning of ייקרא) that an עולה has options צאן דס בקר
 - 2 קמ"ל that would be true if he explicated, but ד' יינחן if he just said הרי עלי עולה, would require both קמ"ל
 - e Analysis: no need for עולה already set up parameters
 - i Defense: without עולה, we would have parsed v. 1 as כלל ופרט וכלל and have included בכור ומעשר ופסח (not for איס).
 - 1 But now: with עולה, we also exclude those, which are standing obligations
 - 2 And: עולה ופרט וכלל serve to include עולה ולדות ותמורות אשם which comes from surplus, and אשם which was set to graze (but was slaughtered סתם which was slaughtered שלא לשמו
 - ii Interpreting the numerous instances of w (vv. 1, 2, 9, 12) and v. 6:
 - סד"א else, סד"א only liable if he brings both
 - (a) Note: די יונתן would interpret if he brings נדר ונדבה together only required to bring 1 קמ"ל נסכים
 - 2 שלמי נדבה only liable for 2 if he brings עולת נדר (or inverse) but if both are או במעדיכם or both are מד"א one would be sufficient (all קמ"ל (נסכים being one "unit" for נדבה
 - 3 עולה או זבח (v. 2): even if he brings 2 עולות or 2 שלמים 1, נדר שלמים both require נסכים

 - 5 מן הבקר או מן הצאן (according to ור' יאשיה): needed even if he brings multiple offerings of one kind (flock/herd) needs multiple נסכים
 - 6 ... במספר (v. 6): even if he brings multiple offerings at one time each requires נסכים

- III Explication of end of משנה requirement of מצורע to bring נסכים for his אשם and שם and משורע
 - a Source: v. 7 sets 3 עשרונות for 3 lambs brought by עשיר)
 - i *Proposal*: perhaps these are an independent obligatory מנחה
 - 1 Rejection: reference (v. 8) to המנחה implies that we've already been told about it
 - ii *Proposal*: perhaps the flour comes without wine
 - 1 Rejection: v. 9 alludes to all 3 offerings of the אשם::או ; תולה::עולה::עולה מצורע
 - 2 *Question*: why not infer both חטאת from זבח? (as we did to teach that שער נזיר can be burned under חטאת or חטאת from "זבח")
 - (a) *Answer*: that is only when they function in parallel;
 - (b) However: for אשם ,מצורע is there to give him permit to partake of כפרה etc.; אם to achieve כפרה
 - 3 Question: why not interpret זבת as including חטאת ואשם of נזיר?
 - (a) Answer: end of v. 10 (re ינזיר) is interpreted as applying to נסכים of ution and שלמים not חטאת not חטאת
 - (i) Proof: איל (v. 11) was already implied; singled out to model only איל חטאת חטאת חטאת חטאת
 - 4 Question: why not infer עולת מצורע (v. 9) instead of עולת מצורע
 - (a) Answer (אביי): עולת יולדת is inferred from end of v. 9, per ר' נתן:
 - (i) עולת יולדת is עולת יולדת (for נסכים)
 - (ii) מפל 11th" of מעשה בהמה which is unusual, as משה (#11) is more stringent than original (#10)
 - (b) Answer (רבא): only מצורע requires 3 ריבויין (it has 3)
- IV Continued exegesis of פרשת נסכים all on v. 12
 - a אהרן extends to יוה"כ (requires "ram brought on אהרן. extends to נסכים
 - i Challenge: why not infer from מועדיכם
 - ii Answer: that might only apply to קרבנות צבור
 - 1 Challenge: why is this any different from עולת יולדת)?
 - 2 Answer: that has no set time; perhaps the set time exempts from קמ"ל נסכים
 - b פלגס extends to a פלגס (lamb in its 13th month not yet an איל)
 - i Note: this is only a valid extension according to ר' יוחנן, who sees פלגס as sui generis
 - ii But: according to דורה, who regards ספק as a ספק, can't be addressed in חורה (doesn't address)
 - 1 Background: פרה א:ג if one brings a פלגם, he offers נסכי איל and it doesn't count as his זבח
 - (a) בר פרא : he brings נסכי איל on condition if it is a נדבה, the rest are נדבה
 - c לשור האחד. teaches that we don't distinguish between young and old oxen all have same נסכים
 - d או לאיל האחד: teaches that we don't distinguish between 2-year old and 3-year old rams (as we do from 1 to 2 years)
 - e או לשה בכבשים: we don't distinguish between female yearling and female who is two (as we do for males)
 - we don't distinguish between billy goat who is a yearling and a 2-year old (as we do with sheep/rams)
 - i Story: רחלה tested his students by asking how much is brought with רחלה
 - ii Answered (correctly!): from שקלים ה:ג buyers: on the tokens purchased by שקלים היג -buyers:
 - 1 '77: for all goats, female of the flock and male yearling sheep
 - 2 אכר for male sheep (rams) above 13 months
 - 3 יעגל for all bovines
 - 4 מצורע of the כבשים of the מצורע