

29.13.3

107a (משנה ו) → 108a (מותרה ירקב)

Note: *משנה ו* deals with commitment to bring an עולה, an עולה must be male, hence the limited range of choices. *משנה ז* deals with a נדר to bring תודה or שלמים – either of which may be male or female; hence the extended range of choices.

1. וְאִם לֹא תִשְׁיַג יָדוֹ לְשֵׁנֵי בְּנֵי יוֹנָה וְהֵבִיא אֶת קָרְבָּנוֹ אֲשֶׁר חָטָא עֲשִׂיתָ הָאֶפֶה סֵלֶת לְחֻטָּאת לֹא יִשִּׂים עָלֶיהָ שְׁמֶן וְלֹא יִתֵּן עָלֶיהָ לְבָנָה כִּי חֻטָּאת הִיא: וַיִּקְרָא ה', יא

- I עולה: default obligations of an unspecified commitment to an משנה ו
- a If: he said הרי עלי עולה – brings a lamb
 - i (בן-יונה or תור) brings a bird דאב"ע
 - 1 Note: they don't fundamentally disagree, just reflect regional values
 - 2 ברייתא if he committed to bring an עולה for 1 סלע – bring a lamb (only thing brought for 1 סלע)
 - (a) But if: he defined a gift and doesn't remember – brings everything that could be brought for 1 סלע
 - b If: he said that he committed from the herd, but forgot what he specified – brings a bull and a calf
 - i Challenge: he should bring a bull in any case; it's either correct, or קטן והביא גדול (see below)
 - ii Answer: follows רבי, who says that if he committed to small and brought large – לא יצא
 - 1 Challenge: רבי is represented here and at the end of משנה ח – but רבנן in the middle!
 - (a) Answer: indeed – סיפא explains that our case is subject to that dispute – only רבי would obligate both
 - c If: he said that committed from בהמה but doesn't remember what – brings bull, calf, ram, goat, lamb, kid
 - d If: he said that he committed but doesn't remember what – adds תור and גזל to the list above
- II תודה/שלמים: default obligations of an unspecified commitment to משנה ז
- a If: he said הרי עלי שלמים or הרי עלי תודה – brings a lamb
 - b If: he said that he committed from the herd, but forgot what he specified – brings a bull, a cow, a calf and a heifer
 - c If: he committed from בהמה, doesn't remember what – adds ram, ewe, kid (M&F), billy-goat, nanny-goat, lamb (M&F)
- III משנה ח: financial obligations associated with various commitments
- a If: he committed to bring a bull for an עולה, must spend 1 מנה כסף (דינר 100) including the נסכים
 - b If: he committed to bring a calf for an עולה, must spend 5 סלעים (דינר 20) including the נסכים
 - c If: he committed to bring a ram, must spend 2 סלעים including נסכים
 - d If: he committed to bring a lamb, must spend 1 סלע including נסכים
 - e However: if he committed to any of these and explicated these respective amounts, expends that much on animal alone
 - f If: he committed to bring שור במנה and he brought 2 for a מנה – or even 2, each of which was worth just less than a מנה – לא יצא
 - g If: he committed to bring a black one and brought white – or vice-versa – לא יצא
 - h If: he committed to bring a large one and brought a small one – לא יצא
 - i If: he committed to bring a small one and brought a large one:
 - i חכמים he fulfills his obligation
 - ii דב"י he doesn't fulfill his obligation
- IV Side-door סוגיא זזה – identifies 6 boxes for נדבה – corresponding to:
- a חזוקה: 6 כהנים בתי אב – to prevent fighting over pelts of נדבות (others: each is given on their day – no concern)
 - b ד' יוחנן: there are lots of נדבות, they need many boxes, to keep coins from rusting (others: no concern of rust)
 - c זעירי: bulls, calves, rams, lambs, kids, goats, per רבי, that if he committed to a small one, cannot bring large
 - i Others: don't want to identify משנה ז as a sole opinion
 - d זב פדא: bull, ram, lamb, goat, surplus and מעה (מחה"ש payment for קלבון) (others: all are surplus, and מעה goes to נדבה)
 - e חביתי כ"ג and of מנחת חוטא, of אשם מצורע, of אשם נזיר, of אשם, of חטאת שמואל
 - f מנחת חוטא and of קנים, of אשם מצורע, of אשם נזיר, of אשם, of חטאת שמואל ד' אושעיא
 - i ר"א accedes already mentioned among 1st 7 boxes, to which
 - 1 ד"א: one for קנים themselves, other for surplus of קנים
 - ii ד"א: surplus of חביתי כ"ג are left to rot, per ברייתא ירקב – מותר מנחת נדבה, מותר מנחת ירקב – ברייתא ירקב
 - 1 Meaning: surplus of מנחת חוטא is a נדבה; surplus of חביתי כ"ג are left to rot
 - 2 רבה (challenges this interpretation): surplus of חביתי כ"ג is also נדבה – but surplus of לחמי תודה are left to rot
 - (a) Note: this is a dispute ר"א/ר"א יוחנן/ר"א, ר"א maintaining that surplus of חביתי כ"ג must rot
 - 3 Challenge: list of surpluses which are חולין or נדבה, including עשירת האיפה
 - (a) We assume: it refers to חביתי כ"ג (correction: refers to עשרון of מנחת חוטא)
 - 4 Support (for ירקב from רנב"י): v. 1 indicates that only a מנחה without לבונה is a חטאת and becomes a נדבה (ירקב →)
 - (a) Implication: חביתי כ"ג are not חטאת and require לבונה → their surplus is not נדבה (→ ירקב)