30.1.6

7a (מאי בהמתן של צדיקים) \rightarrow 7b (לא נהנה מסעודת אביו)

Note: the protagonist in this story is דשב"י, who was a colleague of דשב"י (either his father-in-law or his son-in-law) and was widely respected among the מכמים as a saintly miracle-worker.

- 1. אַל תַּלְחָם אָת לָחֶם רַע עָזָן וָאַל תָּתָאִיו לְמַטְעַמּתַיו: כִּי כָּמוֹ שַׁעַר בְּנַבְּשׁוֹ כֵּן הוּא אֲכֹל וּשְׁתָה יֹאמֵר לָךְּ וְלְבּוֹ בַּל עַמַךְ: *פּשלי כג*, *וּ-זּ*
 - ב. לא תַקַלֵּל חֲרֵשׁ **וְלִפְנֵי עָנָר לֹא תָהַן מִכְשׁל** וְיֵרָאתָ מֵאֱלֹהֵיךְ אַנִי ה': *ויקרא יט, יד*
- 🧈. כִּי תַצוּר אַל עִיר יַמִים רָבִּים לָהַלֶּחֶם עַלִיהַ לְתַפְשָׁה לֹא תַשָּׁחִית אָת עֲצָה לְנִדּחָ עַלִיו גַּרֹזָן כִי מִמְנוּ תאַכֶּל וְאַתוֹ לֹא תָכְרֹת כִּי הָאַדֶם עַץ הַשְּׁדָה לָבא מִפְּנֵיךְ בַּמְצוֹר: ז־*בּרים כּ, יט*
 - 4. וַיְהִי הֵם קֿבְרִים אִישׁ וְהָגַּה רָאַוּ אֶת הַגְּדוּד וַיַּשְׁלִיכוּ אֶת הָאִישׁ בְּקֶבֶּר אֱלִישִׁע וַיִּלְּיּ וַיְגָּע הָאִישׁ בְּקֶבֶּר אֱלִישִׁע וַיִּלְּיוּ וַיִּשְׁלִיכוּ אֶת הַאִדוּד וַיַּשְׁלִיכוּ אֶת הָאִישׁ בְּקֶבֶּר אֱלִישִׁע וַיִּלְּיִּ וַיִּבְּעבְיִמוֹת אֱלִישָׁע וַיְחָי וַיְּקָם עַל רַגְלָיו: מ*ַר״ב יג, כא*
 - 5. וַיִּהְי כְעָבָרָם וְאֵלִיָּהוּ אָמַר אֶל אֱלִישָׁע שְׁאַל מָה אֶעֱשֶׂה לָּךְּ בְּטֶרֶם אֶלָקַח מֵעִמָּךְ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלִישָׁע וְיִ**הִי נָא פִּי שְׁנֵיִם בְּרוּחָךְ אֵלִי**:מ*ס״ב ב,*ט
 - 6. אל נא תהי כמת אשר בצאתו מרחם אמו ויאכל חצי בשרו: במדבר יב, יב
 - ז. וְאַלֶּה בְּנֵי צָבָעוֹן וָאַיָּה וַעַנָה הוּא עַנָה אֲשֶׁר מַצָא אָת **הַיָּמַם** בַּמְדְבַּר בַּרְעתוֹ אָת הַחַמֹרִים לְצָבְעוֹן אַבִּיוֹ: *בראשית לו, כד*
 - 8. אַתָּה הָרְאֵתְ לְדַעַת כִּי ה' הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים **אֵין עוֹד מִלְבַדּוֹ**: *דברים ד, לה*
 - 9. מָה' מִצְעָדֵי גָבֶר כּוֹנֵנוּ וְדַרְכּוֹ יֻחְפָּץ: תהלים לז, כג
 - סו. מָה' מִצְעֲדִי גָבֶר **וְאָדָם מַה יָּבִין דַּרְכּוֹ**:משלי כ, כד
 - I Background story to claim that הקב"ה doesn't allow animals owned by צדיקים to "sin"
 - a Story: י פנחט בן יאיר was traveling to redeem captives, "forced" river to split for him (and for two other travelers)
 - i When: he arrived at an inn, they put barley before his donkey, who refused to eat, even after being prodded
 - ii דפב"י. asked them to tithe first, then feed the donkey
 - 1 Challenged: taking food for animals requries no דמאי א:ג) עשור
 - 2 Defense: per ר' יוחנן that's only if it was first bought/harvested for animals
 - (a) *But*: if first bought/harvested for human consumption, then he changed his mind may not place before his own (or another's) animal without first separating מוטפתא דמאי א:טו) תרו"מ
 - iii רב". heard about this, invited רפב"י to eat with him; he assented (v. 1), but after he would return from פדיון שבויים
 - 1 When he returned: he came in where there were some white donkeys who were known to be dangerous
 - (a) אפב"י. refused to come in as they shouldn't be there
 - (b) יבי offered to sell them
 - (i) דפב״י. that is a violation of v. 2
 - (c) יבי offered to disown them
 - (i) דפב"י. that will cause more potential damage
 - (d) יבי offered to sterilize them (lowering their agression)
 - (i) *רפב"י*, that would be a violation of צער בעלי חיים
 - (e) יבי offered to kill them
 - (i) *רפב"י*: that would be a violation of v. 4 (בל תשחית)
 - (f) צדיקים kept pressuring him to come in, but he refused; commented that if צדיקים are so careful and righteous in their lifetime, how much more so after they pass away
 - (i) Background: צדיקים ר' חמא בר חנינא are greater after they die per v. 4 (עצמות אלישע)
 - 1. Challenge: perhaps that happened to fulfill v. 5 (being given a "double-dose" of היוח ה')
 - 2. Block: if so, why did he die (again!) after leaving אלישע's gravesite?
 - 3. Aside: v. 5 was fulfilled when אלישע healed צרעת; נעמן is tantamount to death, per v. 6
 - (ii) Tangent: wild donkeys are called מימים! (v. 7) as they generate fear (אימה) among people
 - 1. Support (ר' חנינא a doctor): no one is ever fully healed from being bitten by one of them
 - 2. Tangent (שמים): v. 8 even כשפים are not out of the control of 'ה
 - a. Challenge: ר' יוחנן explained the word כשפים as being a "denial" of ה'
 - b. Answer: ה"ח had much merit, they couldn't affect him
 - 3. "". (even) if a man pricks his finger "below", it is only because it was decreed "above" (vv. 9-10)
 - a. א"ד. this blood (of a pinprick) is מרצה like the blood of an עולה
 - i. אבא. only on his right thumb and only if he hits it a second time before it healed and if he is on his way to perform a דבר מצוה
 - iv פנחס בן יאיר. never ate of bread that wasn't his and from the time he was independent, never benefited from anyone else's meal, not even his father's