31.1.3 3b (2טרי חמורים של ישראל) → 4b (פטרי חמורים של ישראל)

- I בט"ח are exempt (from כהנים ולויים משנה א2
 - a reason: ק"ו
 - i *if*: they exempted ישראל's animals in desert
 - ii then: certainly they exempt their own
 - b challenge: the כהנים ולויים didn't exempt the animals of ישראל; per v. 1 their animals exempted them
 - i answer1 (אביי): read if their animals exempted ישראל's animals in desert (אביי): their animals are "self-exempted"
 - l challenge (דבא): the text is "they exempted" (not "their animals")
 - (a) furthermore: if so, הבור בהמה טהורה should be exempt (it is not, per בכורות ב:א
 - ii answer2 (פדיון הבן the reference is בדיון אדם are exempt from פדיון הבן, using that same ק"ר, using that same
 - 1 *note*: this explains why בכור אדם is exempt; why is פדיון פט"ח exempt?
 - (a) answer: v. 2 juxtaposes פדיון פט"ח with מינב בפדיון פט"ח anyone who is obligated in חייב בפדיון פט"ח anyone who is obligated in חייב בפדיון פט"ח
 - iii challenge (אביי ספרא): to אביי and אביי ורבא
 - 1 מדבר if a מליי if a מליי wn an animal in the מדבר, his own מיים shouldn't be exempt
 - 2 אביי ודבא was younger than 30 days, he shouldn't be exempt himself (he didn't exempt a לשביא').
 - 3 אביי ורבא shouldn't be exempt (her son should require ראב"א) (פדיון ruled that she is exempt)
 - (a) Answer (to last question): v. 2 indicates פטר רחם → the mother's identity will exempt
 - 4 אהרן לאב"י ורבא (who wasn't counted, per diacritical marks in v. 3) shouldn't be able to exempt
 - (a) Answer (to all): v. 1 indicates הלויים equating them all \rightarrow if some are exempt, all are exempt
 - (e.g. v. 4) מרנים are included per 'ריב"ל observation that כהנים are called "לויים (e.g. v. 4)
 - (c) Note: this is not just for that generation; rather for all generations, per v. 5 והיו לי הלויים
- II Question: how do we know that the פט"ח was redeemed with a שה in the desert (per ספרא 'r's challenges)?
 - a Answer1 (כל חסדא): both שה and כסף are mentioned for דורות
 - i *Just as*: כסף was also used then
 - ii So too: שה was also used then
 - iii Challenge: פריון has wider הקדש -abilities; it is used to redeem מע"ש and הקדש
 - b Answer2: v. 2 equates פדיון אדם and פדיון פט"ח;
 - i Just as: we don't distinguish between the one-time בדיון אדם in the desert and the permanent הלכה
 - ii Similarly: we don't distinguish between בדיון פט"ח for generations (בשה) and that one-time במדבר)
- III Historical footnote (ל' חנינא): one lamb of the ישראל able to exempt/redeem severral ישראל 10 פטרי
 - a Proof (במדבר ג): the text (במדבר ג) reckons the surplus of בהמה, but not בהמה
 - i Challenge: perhaps there was no surplus (either the same or fewer בכורי בהמות לויים than ישראל of ישראל than בכורי
 - 1 Block: v. 6 indicates that non-לויים had great flocks and herds
 - ii Nonetheless: perhaps the בכורי בהמות ישראל were the same amount as פשוטי בהמות לויים
 - 1 Answer: v. 1 uses singular (בהמת הלויים) redeeming plural (בהמתם)
 - (a) Challenge: perhaps the singular is meant as collective (as per v. 7)
 - (b) Answer: then it should have been consistent; either בהמה תחת בהמה or בהמות תחת בהמות or
 - b Support (אביי): בכורות א:ד a may be used several times for פדיון פט"ח
 - i Note: ר' חנינא was simply explaining the reasoning behind that ruling