34.6.4 27b (משנה ח) → 28b (סיום המסכת)

- I משנה fungibility of הקדש-funds may use money set aside for lamb for goat and vice-versa
  - a in case of sudden poverty: may use funds for either for birds; or money for birds for מנחת חוטא and the inverse
  - b source (תר"ב): vv. 1-3 כבש, עז and קו use "מחטאתו"; מחטאתו uses "על חטאתו"
    - i if: he set aside money for mammal and became poor, may use for avians; for avians and became poor for מנחה
    - ii however: if מנחה  $\rightarrow$  and then he became poor he may use for מנחה  $\rightarrow$  up, not so from ענף for (עוף for עוף for עוף איניף) מנחה סבש/שעיר
    - iii justification: if מיני דמים said מיני דמים; not to becomes poor funds can go to bird as both are מיני דמים; not to מיני דמים
      - 1 therefore: מחטאתו (v. 2) teaches that funds set aside for birds may be used for מנחה (→bring מנחה from new funds)
    - iv explanation (v3): אל חטאתו על חטאתו י only written in re: מנחה → can always add from funds (מבש/שעיר ← עוף ;עוף אוף מוחה)
      - and not: to limit "adding funds" from מיני דמים as they are both מיני דמים
- II Various מימרות regarding use of מימרות ("nests" i.e. חורץ ובני יונה, 1 as עולה other as חטאת)
  - a עשיר ה : if an עשיר sets aside a, then becomes poor since it was נדחה (when first designated) נדחה (when first designated)
    - i implications (א"ח: בע"ח: מעיקרא are החוי, ,trחה applies to מדוים מחל there is אדווי מעיקרא (ab initio)
    - ii challenge (פסח it grazes etc. and money used for פסח it grazes etc. and money used for פסח it grazes etc. and money used for פסח
      - if: it has a male offspring it too grazes and funds are used for נסח
      - 2 בע"ח ← פסח the male itself is brought as בע"ח ← פסח are not rejected
      - 3 *answer*: דחוי holds that בע"ח holds that בע"ח have no הגרלה is dispensible
        - (a) per:ברייתא if one of the שעירים dies (after הגרלה bring a replacement w/o הגרלה
  - b קנין, per vv. 4-5, קנין designated (which bird is חטאת, which is חטאת) either at purchase (by owner) or at כהן (by הקרבה)
  - i challenge: v. 6 הגרלה determines identity, in spite of ק"ו, from קריאת שם (works unlike הגרלה in all other קרבנות
    - 1 observation: קריאת שם presented as parallel to הגרלה which is after purchase and before עבודה/הקרבה
    - 2 answer (ביז): if point of purchase or הקרבה isn't available to הגרלה but is available to קריאת שם
      - (a) then: ק"ו in a case where הגרלה is valid at a mid-point, קריאת שם should work at purchase/ועשהו חטאת →הקרבה
    - ii *challenge*: if a מטמא מקדש who was poor set aside money for his nest and then became rich, and then declared which money is for אולה and which for עולה he adds money to the חטאת, but the יעולה, but the נדבה but the נדבה the adds money is for אולה.
      - 1 and: in this case, there wasn't yet לקיחה nor (certainly), yet his declaration is meaningful
      - 2 block (ששת): the entire ברייתא is, as presented, corrupt; if he became rich, his declaration is null, as he owes כבש
        - (a) rather: he must have made the designation while still poor (כבר אמר) →similarly, he had done so at הפרשה
      - 3 however: according to מטמא מקדש עשיר a, o ארבן עני tulfilled his obligation how is it explained?
        - (a) answer: must mean, that he later bought and then declared
        - (b) challenge: if a poor מצורע עשיר איי; a איצא קרבן עני who brought לא יצא קרבן עני
          - (i) defense (א" מצורע (ד' הגא) is unique, as v. 7 states אח (exclusively here a עני is unfit for עשיר is unfit for עשיר
          - (ii) challenge: if so, even the reverse should be invalid (קרבן עשיר brought by poor man)
            - 1. defense: v. 7 uses "תורת" which is expansive (as it were תורת מצרעת)
            - 2. question: why not infer from עשיר may not use קרבן עני (e.g. in case of מטמא מקדש)?
            - 3. answer: v. 8 limits this restriction to מצורע

- III משנה ש משנה. "''s dictum of equivalence of matched "pairs" in תורה, even though one usually precedes the other
  - a flock: כבשים are usually presented before עוים, yet they are of equal status (per v. 9)
  - b birds: בני יונה (older birds) usually presented before בני יונה (younger), yet they are of equal status (per v. 10)
  - c parents: father is usually presented before mother, but they are of equal status (per v. 11)
    - i but: חכמים ruled that father takes precedence, as both son and mother owe him כבוד
    - ii similarly: in re: תלמוד תורה, if son learns more from his רב, רב comes before father, as both he and father owe רב

## IV Stories about עזרה "cries"

- a first cry: remove שמואל א' ב (see שמואל א' ב
- b second cry: open up and let יוחנן בן נדבאי in to eat קדשי שמים (in his day, there was never נותר)
- c third cry: open up and let אלישמע בן פיכאי in to become כה"ג
- d fourth cry: open up and remove יששכר איש כפר ברקאי he honors himself at expense of קדשי שמים
  - i explanation: he would wrap his hands in silk to do חציצה)
  - ii punishment: Alexander Jannaeus and his wife had a disagreement about which is better meat goat or lamb
    - 1 then: they summoned him as כה"ג, he would know the meats best (!)
    - 2 his answer (not knowing king had opted for "goat"): if goat were better, תמיד would be goat (w/dismissive gesture)
    - 3 consequence: he ended up with both hands cut off (poetic justice)
      - (a) comment (ירב אשי): had he learned משנה, he would've known not to answer (our משנה)
      - (b) comment (רבינא): had he known מקרא, he would've known that they are equal (vv. 12-13)
- V Concluding homily v. 14

## הדרן עלך מסכת כריתות והדרך עלן דעתן עלך מסכת כריתות ודעתך עלן

יה"ר מלפניך יאו"א שייבנה בית המקדש במהרה בימינו ושם נעבדך ביראה כימי עולם וכשנים קדמוניות