

The entire דף revolves around three approaches to answering a question that רבא בר מתנא asked on a משנה in the 9th פרק of משנה and on. The משנה says:

- שתילי תרומות שנטמאו ושתלן

If תרומה plants became אטמ and were then replanted in the ground.

טהורים מלטמא - they are no longer considered טמא,

שסורין מלאכול - but they may not be eaten.

רבא בר מתנא wondered why they would be אסור for a כהן to eat them if they are יטהור?

2 אביי and בר אבין אבר אבין answered: רב חנניא בר אבין אסורין לזרים when the משנה says that the growth of the replanted הרומה טמאה may not be eaten, it does not mean that a ישראל may not eat them, but that a תרומה may not eat them, because they are תרומה.



רבא בר מתנה rejects this answer because there are only two possibilities of what the חידוש of such a teaching might be, and both Halachos are already explicitly taught in משניות elsewhere in מסכת תרומות:

The first possibility is

- בדבר שזרעו כלה

Seeds which first disintegrate - regarding which the Mishnah states:

הרומה תרומה That which grows from seeds of תרומה is considered דרבנן on a דרבנן level.

The other possibility is

- בדבר שאין זרעו כלה

produce that is replanted and does not disintegrate, such as bulbs of onions, or cabbage, to which the Mishnah refers to as גידולי גידולין. Rashi explains -

הידולין - is the original bulb or stalk, which after taking root begins to grow larger.

יגידולי גידוליץ - is when they produce new bulbs or new stalks. The Mishnah says that גידולי גידולין retain their original Halachah of טבל, and it's understood that of course they retain their Halachah of תרומה.





Dedicated By: _____



רבא בר מתנא himself answered in the name of רב ששת – מאי אסורין אסורין לכהנים

The משנה actually means to say that it is אסור for כהנים to eat, not on account of it being אטט, but – הואיל ואיפסילו להו בהיסח –

because פסול שרומה פסול when it is not consciously protected from טומאה. The כהן stopped protecting these seeds when they became טמא טמא.



The גמרא points out that there is a general מחלוקת of what is the problem of היסח הדעת:

ר' יוחגן says; פסול טומאה הוי - Since it was not guarded we are concerned that it may have become טמא. Therefore, שאם יבא אליהו ויטהרנה שומעין לו

if אליהו הנביא would come and tell us that it is טהור there would be no problem.

ריש לקיש says; פסול הגוף היי - Not being guarded is an inherent baving nothing to do with a concern of טומאה. Therefore, שאם יבא אליהו ויטהרנה אין שומעין לו - שאם יבא אליהו ויטהרנה אין שומעין לו

even if אליהו הנביא would tell us it is טהור, it would still be

Now, this פשט that the problem with the replanted תרומה seeds is one of היסח הדעת is only a problem if היסח הדעת is a seeds is one of היסח הדעת is a problem if איסח הגוף, but if it is just a concern for outly, there is no problem, because replanting renders it טהור even from certain solution?

explained that when the משנה says it is אסור for a כהן to eat even though it is אוסה, is not because of היסח הדעת. Rather, because there is a special חרומה for חומרא that replanting does not remove the מותר to the extent of becoming מותר for a.כ.











7 We find precedent for this in the הלכה of הלכה of ייסוך המים - water of טמא on סוכות on סוכות o, that became טמא. It depends when they do השקה, which is the process of purifying water by bringing it into contact with מקוה water also referred to as יוריעה - planting.

- השיקן ואחר כך הקדישן טהורין

If the השקה was done before it was made הקדש, the water becomes החקדש -

- הקדישן ואחר כך השיקן טמאים

If it was already הקדש when the השקה was done, the water remains טמא - Because

- אין זריעה להקדש

There is a special חומרא that זריעה does not make the water to be valid for הקדש.

So too, זריעה does not make the produce טהור for תרומה to become מותר for the כהן.

The discussion concludes with three additional examples of cases where we added an extra מעלה - referred to as a מעלה - when dealing with קדשים:

First, we are מחמיר that the water used to mix with the ashes of the מרומים be drawn directly from the spring into the כלי where it will be mixed. We do not draw it into one כלי, and then pour it over into the כלי where it will be mixed with the ashes.

Second, we are מחמיר that a מחוסר כיפורים, a person who was טמא, went to the מקוה, waited for sundown, but must still bring a קדשים, may not eat קדשים even though he is perfectly and may eat מהור.

Finally, we are לבונה that עצים ולבונה - the wood and לבונה - the wood and אוכל - food, even though it is not an edible food.

מי החג שנממאו

It depends
when they do השקה:

השיקן
הקרישן
החר כך
הקרישן
הקרישן
מהורין
שמאים
שין צייעה להקרי

3 additional examples:
מעלה עשו בקדשים

Water mixed A מחוסר כיפורים
with the ashes who must still
of the פרה אדומה bring a קרבן
קרבן
Are drawn May not eat
directly קדשים
Teven though
where it will be
mixed to eat and a to eat

עצים ולבונה

Wood & Incense of קדשים

Can become

אמט

Even though

it is not an edible food



