

## Zevachim – Simanim פרק יג – השוחט והמעלה

דף קיא – Daf 111

## במת יחיד a Machlokes whether were brought on נסכים

תנאים argue if pouring three **לוגין** of wine in a **בחוץ** is liable, or only if he was first the wine in a **במה**. In the second interpretation, the Gemara explains they argue whether **they offered libations on a private** **במה** (which is a known *machlokes* Tannaim). If **נסכים** were brought on a **בחוץ**, which never requires a **במה**, one would also be liable for pouring wine **בחוץ** without sanctifying it first in a **במה**. If **נסכים** were not brought on a **בחוץ**, then one is only liable if the wine was first placed in a **במה**. This *machlokes* depends on another: Rebbe Yishmael says that when the Torah said – "בַּיּוֹם תִּבָּא" – *when you will come* [to the Land] you must bring **נסכים** in **במה** **גדולה** (because he holds they did not bring **נסכים** henceforth). Rebbe Akiva says this phrase means to require henceforth on a **בחוץ**, because he holds they already brought **נסכים** in **במה**. Rebbe Akiva says this phrase means to require henceforth on a **בחוץ**, because he holds they already brought **נסכים** in **במה**.

## 2. בחוץ and בפנים, עופות of שחיטה or מליקה

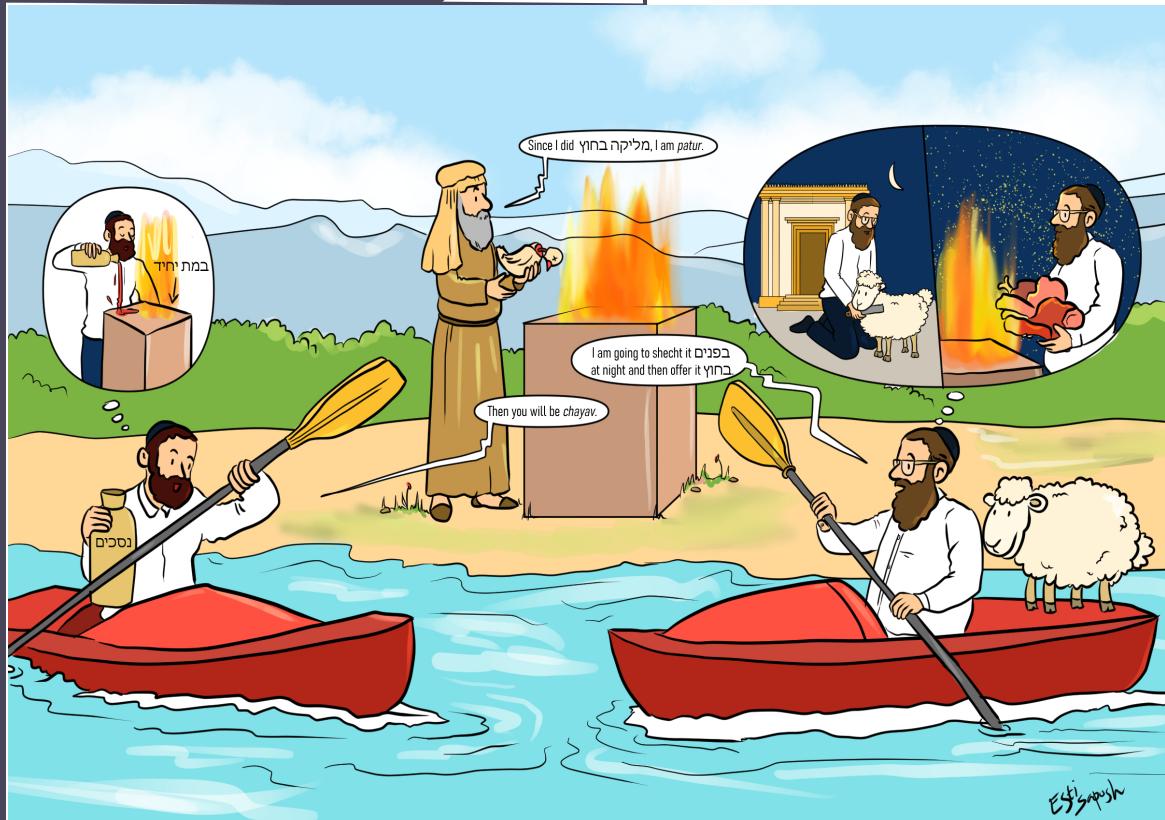
The next Mishnah states that one who performed **מליקה** on a bird, **בפניהם** and was then **בחוץ** it is liable for the **חייב** (having been properly slaughtered). If he did both, he is exempt not only for the **מליקה** (from an earlier *derashah* excluding **מליקה** **בחוץ**), but also for the **מליקה** (since the **מליקה** was invalid, the bird is a **בבילה**, and unfit for the **מצוות**). If one *shechted* a bird **בפניהם** and was **בחוץ** it is liable for **פטור** (since it was *improperly shechted* inside). If one *shechted* a bird **בחוץ** and was **בחוץ** it is liable for **both**. A *derashah* teaches liability for *shechting* birds **בחוץ**, and another *derashah* teaches that anything liable for *shechitah* is likewise liable for its **השלאה**. The Mishnah concludes: **נמצא דרך הכספיו בפניהם פטורו בחוץ – it emerges that the method of [a bird's] validity inside (i.e., **מליקה**) is its case of exemption when performed outside, whereas דרך הכספיו בחוץ – its method of validity outside is its case of exemption inside.** [Since *shechitah* is **בחוץ** certainly not "valid," but **חייב**, the Mishnah is emended to read "חייב" – **ח'יובו** "its case of liability."]

3. Rebbe Shimon עליו בחוז חייבין על ביצא בו בפנים שהעלת בחוז:

In the Mishnah, Rebbe Shimon said: **בְּלִילָה עַלְיוֹן בְּחֹזֶק – any case where one is liable for the *avodah* after its first *avodah* was done *outside*, one is likewise liable in a similar case where the *avodah* was performed inside and he offered it up *outside***, except for one who *shechted* a bird, which Rebbe Shimon agrees is *petur*. The Gemara struggles to identify the case, and three interpretations are eventually presented: Zeiri says he is arguing with the Tanna Kamma about *shechting a korban at night*. The Tanna Kamma says that if he *shechted* it at night, he is exempt for a subsequent *avodah*, but if he *shechted* it, he is liable for the *avodah* after. Rebbe Shimon says that just like he is liable for the *avodah* after, he is also liable for the *avodah* before. To this, Rebbe Shimon says that just like he is liable for the *avodah* after, he is also liable for the *avodah* before. Rava says they are arguing about blood received after *shechting* **בְּפָנִים – an unconsecrated vessel**. Again, the Tanna Kamma exempts *ketuba* in the *avodah* after, but Rebbe Shimon says that just as he is liable if the *avodah* was *ketuba*, he is also liable if the *avodah* was *ketuba*. Another interpretation is offered, based on an emended text of the Mishnah.

## ***Siman – Kayak***

The man in a **kayak** racing to **bring his** מילקה saw a man on shore do **במת יחיד** and then offer the bird **בחו** who was **patur**, and told a fellow **kayaker** with a sheep who was **planning to shecht** in the Beis Hamikdash at night and then offer it **בחו** that he would be **chayav**.



The man in a **kayak** racing to bring his **נ██בים** **במת ייחד** on **נסכים** **מילקה** **do בבחוץ** and then offer the bird **who was patur**, and told a fellow kayaker with a sheep who was **planning to shecht** in the **Beis Hamikdash** at **night** and then offer it **בבחוץ** that he would be **chayav**.

### 3 things to remember

1. Machlokes whether **נסכים** **were brought on a** **במת ייחד**
2. **מילקה** **or** **שחיטה** **of עופות**, **בפנים** **and** **בבחוץ**
3. Rebbe Shimon: **כל שחיבין עליו**: **בחוץ** **חייבין** **על** **כיצא** **בו** **בפנים** **שהעלת** **בחוץ**

