

Zevachim – Simanim פרק יב – טבול יום

Daf 99 – צט קד

1. ראוי לחיטוי חולק שאינו ראוי לחיטוי אינו חולק

Reish Lakish provides the source that a בהבהן המחטא אותה יאבלנה does not receive a share in the *korbanos*: חבהן המחטא אותה יאבלנה the *Kohen who throws its blood shall eat it*. This implies that only the specific Kohen who performed דריקה may eat the meat, but since the entire משמר of Kohanim eats it, the Gemara instead explains the *passuk* to mean י*בריקה ה fit for* י*בריקה*. However, since even a קטן, who is unfit to perform זריקה, may eat the meat, the Gemara clarifies further that the *passuk*'s expression "he shall eat it" means יחלקנה – he shall receive a share in it. Thus: אינו חולק – one fit for דריקה דריקה receives a share; שאינו חולק אינו חולק אינו חולק העל מום אינו חולק העל מום אינו האוי לחיטוי אינו חולק אינו האוי לחיטוי אינו חולק העל מום אינו האוי לחיטוי אינו חולק העל מום אינו האוי לחיטוי אינו חולק העל מום אינו שולן שאינו וולן שאינו העל מום אינו העל

2. Does a בעל מום who is also טמא receive a share in korbanos?

Reish Lakish asked: does a בעל מום בעל מוס who is also tamei receive a share in korbanos? Do we say that since the Torah included him to receive a portion despite being unfit for avodah, מה לי טמא מה לי בעל מום – what difference is it to me if he is also tamei or only blemished, or perhaps – ראוי לאבילה חולק – someone fit for eating [kodashim] (such as a paraisa teaching that although a Kohan Gadol may bring korbanos while he is an אובן, he may not eat them, nor does he receive a share in them. This proves a Kohen must be fit to eat korbanos to receive a portion in them, and a בעל שאוס is tamei would not. Rav Oshaya asked if a tamei receives a share in בנות ציבור אונה in the perform avodah. Does any Kohen who is in the category of "המחטא" – one who throws the blood receive a portion, or must he be fit for eating? Ravina proved from the above Baraisa about a Kohen Gadol who is an אבילה he must be fit for eating? Ravina proved from the above Baraisa about a Kohen Gadol who is an אבילה he must be fit for eating?

3. Contradiction about an אובן eating kodashim at night

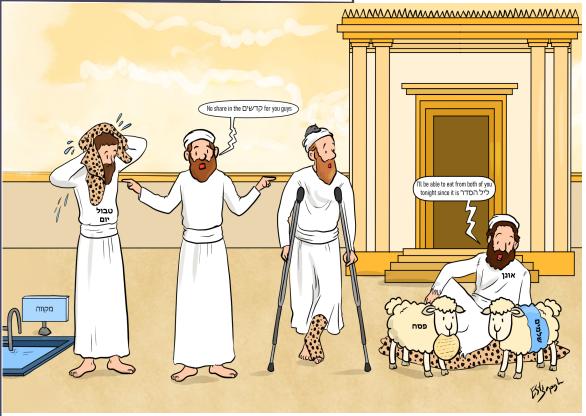
Our Mishnah implies that although an אוכן does not receive a share in *korbanos*, he may partake of other Kohanim's shares that night. This is contradicted by another Mishnah, which states: אונן טובל ואובל את פסחו לערב — an onein immerses himself and eats his [korban] pesach in the evening (because the אדיבות prohibition of the following night is מדרבנן, and waived for the *korban pesach*), אבל לא בקדשים — but he may not eat [other] korbanos!? Rav Yirmiyah miDifti says that our Mishnah is discussing the night of Pesach; אביל נמי קדשים — since he may eat the pesach, he may also eat other korbanos (although the permit was only necessary for the pesach, which carries a ברת penalty). During the rest of the year, when there is no korban pesach, he may not eat any kodashim. Rav Assi answers that the second Mishnah is where the relative died (and was buried on) on the fourteenth of Nissan; since the day of death is אנינות of the day of death is אנינות, the night is Rabbinically prohibited (and only waived for the korban pesach itself). Our Mishnah is where he died on the thirteenth and was buried on the fourteenth; since the entire of the day of burial is attention.

Siman - Cheetah

The טבול יום drying himself with a **cheetah** patterned towel who was disappointed that he **didn't get a share in korbanos**, and the טמא בעל מום with a **cheetah** pattern cast who **also didn't receive a share** looked jealously as the אובן sat on his **cheetah skin** mat in anticipation **to eat his** סרבן פסח along with other **kodshim**.

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Sthings to remember

- 1. ראוי לחיטוי חולק שאינו ראוי לחיטוי אינו חולק
- 2. Does a בעל מום who is also טמא receive a share in korbanos?
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