

Zevachim – Simanim פרק ח – כל הזבחים

Daf 79 – עט קד

1. אמור רבנן בטעמא ואמור רבנן ברובא ואמור רבנן בחזותא

Rava summarizes the Biblical rules of *bitul*: אמור רבנן בטעמא – *the Rabbis said* that the *halachah* of one type of mixture is determined *by flavor*; ואמור רבנן ברובא – *the Rabbis said* that another type of mixture is determined *by majority*, אומור רבנן בחזותא – *and the Rabbis said* that a third type of mixture is determined *by appearance*. He explains: מין בשאינו מינו בטעמא – the law of one *kind* of food mixed *with* something *not its own kind* is dependent *on flavor* (i.e., if forbidden flavor is discernible in the mixture, it is Biblically prohibited, despite being a minority of the mixture). מין במינו ברובא – The law of one *kind* of food mixed *with* something *of its own kind is* determined *by majority* (i.e., the forbidden substance becomes מיל במראה – Where there is a law related to appearance, such as tevilah in a mikveh (which does not depend on taste), the mixture's status is determined *by appearance*.

2. אין מצות מבטלות זו את זו Hillel's practice of wrapping the מרור, and מרור together

On the previous Daf, Reish Lakish said that איסורין מבטלות זו את זו אוווfy each other in a mixture. Rebbe Elazar disagrees: כך אין איסורין מבטלות זו את זו איסורין מבטלות זו את זו את זו את זו את זו איסורין מבטלות זו את זו את זו סחוץ applies to a mixture of permitted and forbidden substances. The source that mitzvos do not nullify each other is Hillel, as a Baraisa states: אמרו עליו על הלל הזקן – אמרו אלוועל הלל הזקן – that he would wrap them (the חפס, the שהיה כורכן בבת אחת ואוכלן together and eat them, because the passuk says: על מצות ומרורים יאכלוהו – together with matzos and bitter herbs they shall eat it (the pesach). We see that Hillel was not concerned that the flavor of the matzah.

3. Machlokes about korban blood mixed with invalid blood or דם התמצית

The Mishnah on the previous Daf taught that if *korban* blood was mixed with blood of פסולים – *invalid* [*korbanos*], it is all spilled into the אמה – *canal*. The same applies to blood mixed with an animal's דם התמצית – *last blood* (after the lifeblood ceases to flow). Rebbe Eliezer rules the blood valid. All agree that if the Kohen applied the דם without asking, it is valid. This *machlokes* is explained in two ways: Rav Zevid says they argue about שיא – *whether we make decrees in the Mikdash*. The Tanna Kamma says they decreed to spill out blood mixed with invalid blood, even where there is not enough to nullify the valid blood, to prevent a mixture from being used where there is enough invalid blood to nullify the valid blood. Rebbe Eliezer says they do not disqualify *korbanos* to prevent such mistakes. Rav Pappa says all Tannaim agree we make such זי וה the Mikdash, but argue about דם התמצית מצוי – whether *it is common for the last blood to be more than the lifeblood*. The Tanna Kamma considers it common, so a decree was enacted, and Rebbe Eliezer holds it is uncommon, so no decree was necessary. According to Rav Pappa, Rebbe Eliezer only argues in the case of דם התמצית.

Siman – Sofer (עט)

The sofer who made beautiful ביטול signs for taste, rov, and appearance, was eating a Hillel HaZakein sandwich which had the words אין מצות מבטלות זו את זו on the paper wrapping, and had an אמת המים running through his studio where דם הנפש mixed with דם הנפש flowed.

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Sofer (עט - Pen)



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things to remember

- אמור רבנן בטעמא ואמור רבנן .1 ברובא ואמור רבנן בחזותא
- 2.אין מצות מבטלות זו את זו: Hillel's practice of wrapping the פסח, and מרור together
- 3. Machlokes about korban blood mixed with invalid blood or דם התמצית

