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Mishnah

If the *Kohen* had a *piggul* intention at the burning of the *kometz* (*the scoopful of flour*) but not at the burning of the *levonah* (*frankincense*), or at the burning of the *levonah* but not at the burning of the *kometz*, Rabbi Meir says that it is *piggul* (*even though the kometz and levonah together permit the minchah for consumption*), and one is liable to *kares* on its account (*if eaten*), but the Sages say that it is not subject to *kares* unless the *Kohen* has a *piggul* intention for the whole permitter (*which would be during the burning of the kometz and the levonah*). The Sages, however, agree with Rabbi Meir that, if it was a sinner's *minchah* offering, or that of a *sotah*'s *minchah* (*which do not have levonah*), and he expressed a *piggul* intention during the burning of the *komeitz*, it is *piggul* and it is subject to the penalty of *kares*, for the *komeitz* is the entire permitter.

If he slaughtered one of the lambs intending to eat the two loaves on the next day, or if he burned one of the spoons of *levonah* intending to eat the two arrangements of the *lechem hapanim* on the next day, Rabbi Meir says: It is *piggul* and it is subject to the penalty of *kares*; but the Sages say: It is not subject to *kares* unless he expressed a *piggul* intention during the service of the entire permitter.

If he slaughtered one of the lambs intending to eat part of it on the next day, that lamb is *piggul* but the other lamb is valid. If, however, he intended to eat from the other lamb on the next day, both are valid. (16a1)

Rav said: The dispute is only where he offered the *komeitz* in silence and then the *levonah* with a *piggul* intention, but where he offered the *komeitz* with a *piggul* intention and then the *levonah* in silence, all agree that it is *piggul*, for everything that one does in silence, he does in accordance with his first intent. But Shmuel said: There is a dispute in that case as well.

Rava was once sitting and related this statement of Rav, when Rav Acha bar Rav Huna raised an objection from the following *Baraisa*: The *Gemara* asks on Rish Lakish from the following *Baraisa*: When is it said (*that a minchah offering becomes piggul when only the kometz was performed with a piggul intention but not the levonah*)? It is in the case when he was making the *kemitzah*, when he was placing the *kometz* in the sacred vessel, and when he was bringing the *kometz* to the Altar (*for these services apply only to the kometz and not to the levonah*); however, during the burning of the *kometz* and the *levonah*, if he offers the *kometz* with a *piggul* intention and the *levonah* in silence, or if he offers the *kometz* in silence and the *levonah* with a *piggul* intention, Rabbi Meir maintains that it is *piggul*, and it is subject to *kares*; while the Sages rule that it is not subject to *kares* unless he has a *piggul* intention with respect to the whole *mattir*. Now it states that the Sages disagree in the case where he offered the *kometz* with a *piggul* intention and the *levonah* in silence (*and this can only be because he holds that piggul cannot be effective during part of a permitter – and we do not say that the second service is performed with the first intent*)!?

According to his Initial Intent

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L'zecher Nishmas HaRav Raphael Dov ben HaRav Yosef Yechezkel Marcus O'H

The *Gemara* answers: The *Baraisa* means that he already offered the *levonah* in silence (*and then he offered the kometz with a piggul intention*).

The *Gemara* rejects this for two reasons: One because that would be identical to the first case, and secondly – because a different *Baraisa* clearly states that afterwards, he placed the *levonah* in silence!

Rav Chanina explained that the *Baraisa* is referring to a case where there were two people.

The *Gemara* asks on Rav from a different *Baraisa*: *who maintains that rabbi Meir's opinion is that one who does something is doing it based on his original intent* from the following *Baraisa*: When are these words (*that one can effect piggul with one application*) true? It is only by blood that is applied on the Outer Altar (*for one application provides atonement; and even the Sages would agree that piggul is effective*); however, blood that is applied on the Inner Altar, such as the forty-three applications performed on *Yom Kippur* (*from the bull and the goat*), or the eleven applications from the anointed *Kohen*'s bull, or the eleven applications of the communal-error bull, if the *Kohen* had a *piggul* intention whether during the first set of applications (*in the Holy of Holies*), the second set (*on the Paroches*), or the third set (*on the Altar*), Rabbi Meir maintains that it is *piggul* and one incurs *kares*; while the Sages say that one does not incur *kares* unless he has a *piggul* intention during the entire matter (*permitter*). Now the *Baraisa* had stated that if the *Kohen* had a *piggul* intention whether during the first set of applications, the second set, or the third set, and yet there is a disagreement (*and the Sages rule that it is not piggul for one cannot effect piggul in part of a permitter; but according to Rav, we should say that it is piggul, for although the latter service was done in silence, it should be regarded as a piggul intent, since one who does something is doing it based on his original intent*)!?

The *Gemara* notes that if you want to suggest an answer that, here too, it was performed by two different people, that would be satisfactory only according to the one who holds that the *Kohen Gadol* may enter the Holy of Holies with a bull that a different *Kohen* has slaughtered; however, what can be answered according to the one who maintains that he cannot do so?!

Rava answers: The *Baraisa* is referring to a case where he had a *piggul* intention during the first set of applications, and he was silent during the second, and again had a *piggul* intention during the third. [Only then does Rabbi Meir rule it to be *piggul*, as he maintains that the second applications in silence were done with the original intention of the first.] [The question may be asked: If you claim that he acts with his original intention, why should he repeat his *piggul* intention during the third set?] I might have thought that by the fact that he performed the third set of applications with a *piggul* intent, this indicates that the second set was not done with such intention, the text teaches us that this is not so.

Rav Ashi asked: Does the *Mishnah* state that he was silent (*by the second set*)?

Rather, Rav Ashi answers: The circumstances here are where he had a *piggul* intention during the first, second, and third sets (*but he was silent during the fourth set – when he was applying the blood to the top of the Altar; Rabbi Meir holds that he effects piggul, for this was also being performed on the basis of his original intent*). [The question may be asked: If you claim that he acts with his original intention, why should he repeat his *piggul* intention during the second and third set?] I might have thought that by the fact that he performed the second and third set of applications with a *piggul* intent, this indicates that the fourth set was not done with such intention, the text teaches us that this is not so.

The *Gemara* asks: But the *Baraisa* states: whether . . . or (*and not that every set was done with a piggul intention*)?

The *Gemara* notes: That is indeed a difficulty. (16a1 – 16b1)

The *Gemara* had stated: Rabbi Meir maintains that it is *piggul* and one incurs *kares*.

[But why is he subject to *kares* if only part of the sprinklings were sprinkled with a *piggul* intent?] Let us see: one is not liable to *kares* until all the *mattirin* are offered, for a master said: As the acceptance of a valid *korban*, so is the acceptance of an invalid one. As the acceptance of the valid one necessitates that all its *mattirin* (all the sprinklings) be offered, so does the acceptance of the invalid necessitate that all its *mattirin* be offered. Now here, where he had a *piggul* intention in the Holy of Holies, he has already invalidated it, so that it is as though he had not sprinkled the blood at all; when he then sprinkles again in the *Heichal*, he is merely sprinkling water? [*It emerges that he has not completed the sprinkling of the blood, so why does Rabbi Meir maintain that he renders the sacrifice piggul?*]

Rabbah answers: It is possible in the case of four bulls and four goats. [*The blood spilled after each and every set from the bull and the goat; there are four altogether, i.e., the Holy of Holies, the Paroches, the horns of the Inner Altar and the top of the Inner Altar. He had a piggul intention during all the applications of the blood, and since each set is a complete unit by itself, it renders the sacrifice piggul.*]

Rava answers: You may even say that it is rendered *piggul* in the case of one bull and one goat; for although the sacrifice was invalidated at the first set, it effects acceptance with respect to its *piggul* status (*just as it would in the case where he had a piggul intention at the slaughtering, though he thereby invalidates the sacrifice, the following sprinklings are nevertheless considered as the offering of its mattirin*).

The *Gemara* asks: Do you say that there are forty-three applications? Surely it was taught that there are forty-seven?

The *Gemara* answers: This depends on the dispute regarding the mingling of the blood of the bull and of the goat for sprinkling on the horns.

The *Gemara* asks: But it was taught that there are forty-eight applications?

The *Gemara* answers: That is following the view that the pouring out the remnants at the base of the Altar is essential. (16b1 – 16b2)

They inquired: What is the law if he expressed an intention which makes *piggul* at the bringing near [of the *kometz* to the altar]? Rabbi Yochanan said that the bringing near is likened to the *kemitzah*; but Rish Lakish said that the bringing near is likened to the burning. Now Rish Lakish's view is clear, for there is also the bringing near of the *levonah*; but what is the reason for Rabbi Yochanan's view? — Rava said: Rabbi Yochanan is of the opinion that any service which is not an absolute *mattir* is regarded as a service complete in itself with regard to *piggul*. Whereupon Abaye said to him: Behold the slaughtering of one of the lambs [on *Shavuos*] is a service which is not an absolute *mattir*, and yet they differ! For we have learned in our *Mishnah*: If he slaughtered one of the lambs intending to eat the two loaves on the next day, or if he burned one of the spoons of *levonah* intending to eat the two arrangements of the *lechem hapanim* on the next day, Rabbi Meir says: It is *piggul* and it is subject to the penalty of *kares*; but the Sages say: It is not subject to *kares* unless he expressed a *piggul* intention during the service of the entire *permitter*! — He replied: Do you imagine that the loaves are hallowed already in the oven? It is the slaughtering of the lambs that hallows them; and whatever serves to hallow is on the same footing as whatever serves to render permissible.

Rav Shimi bar Ashi raised an objection. It was taught in a *Baraisa*: Others say: If he had in mind first the circumcised persons and then the uncircumcised, it is valid; if he had in mind first the uncircumcised persons and then the

circumcised, it is invalid. And it was established that they differ concerning half the mattir! — He replied: Do you think that the blood [of an animal-offering] is already hallowed in the throat? It is the knife [of slaughtering] that hallows it; and whatever serves to hallow is on the same footing as that which serves to render permissible.

Come and hear from the following Baraisa: This applies only to the services of taking the kometz, or putting it in the vessel or bringing it near. Now 'bringing near' surely means bringing near for the purposes of burning, does it not? — No, it means bringing near in order to put it in the vessel. - But if so, why is it stated [in this order] 'putting it in the vessel or bringing it near'? It ought surely to have stated: 'bringing it near or putting it in the vessel'! — This is no difficulty, for you may teach it in that manner. - But [it will be asked], why does it state: 'but if he had already reached the service of burning'? It ought to have stated: 'but if he had already reached the service of bringing near'! — This, too, is no difficulty, for since the bringing near is for the purposes of burning he refers to it as the burning. - But [it will be asked], why does it state: 'and he offered'? It ought to have stated: 'and he brought it near'! — This is indeed a difficulty. (16b2 – 16b4)

If he burned the size of a sesame seed of the kometz intending to eat the size of a sesame seed of the remainder [on the next day, and he repeated this again and again] until the kometz was entirely [burned up], — in this case Rav Chisda, Rav Hamnuna and Rav Sheishes differ. One holds that it is piggul, the other that it is invalid, and the third that it is valid. Now shall we say that he who holds that it is piggul is in agreement with Rabbi Meir, he who holds that it is invalid is in agreement with the Rabbis,¹ and he who holds that it is valid is in agreement with Rebbe?² — But is this so? Perhaps Rabbi Meir is of that opinion only there where he expressed

[the intention which makes piggul] during a complete service, but not here where he did not express [such an intention] during a complete service. Moreover, perhaps the Rabbis are of their opinion only there where he did not express an intention [which makes piggul] during the service of the whole mattir, but here where he actually expressed an intention [which makes piggul] during the service of the whole mattir [they would agree that] it is piggul. And again, perhaps Rebbe is of his opinion only there where he did not make up [the minimum quantity] later in the same service, but here where he made up the quantity in the same service [he would agree that] it is invalid! — We must therefore say that he who holds that it is piggul holds thus according to all views; he who holds that it is invalid holds thus according to all views, and he who holds that it is valid holds thus according to all views. 'He who holds that it is piggul holds thus according to all views', for he maintains that that is a way of eating as well as a way of burning. 'He who holds that it is invalid holds thus according to all views', for he maintains that that is a way of eating but not a way of burning, and it was as though [the kometz of] the minchah-offering had not been burned at all. 'And he who holds that it is valid holds thus according to all views', for he maintains that that is a way of burning but not a way of eating. (16b4 – 16b6)

INSIGHTS TO THE DAF

The Lubliner Rebbe's Suggestion

The *Gemara* discusses the rule that "anyone who does (a further action), does so with the intention of the first". In the light of this rule, our *sugya* explains that if a *kohen* thought a disqualifying thought of *pigul* when he took a *kometz* (*kemitzah*) from a *minchah* offering and at the time of its burning (*haktarah*) he was "silent", his *haktarah* is also *pigul*

¹ That an intention which makes piggul expressed during the service of a portion of the mattir — in this case during the burning of the size of a sesame seed of the kometz and of the levonah — renders the offering piggul. The Sages, however, in such a case declare the offering invalid.

² Rebbe holds the view that the two parts of the mattir cannot be reckoned together to affect the offering, where each intention was made in respect of less than the minimum quantity that constitutes eating, namely an olive's volume.

as “anyone who does a further action, does so with the intention of the first”. In other words, as he first did *kemitzah* with a thought of *pigul*, even if he thinks nothing afterwards, we assume that his thought remained the same.

Seventy-nine years ago, in 5684, the Lubliner Rebbe, Rabbi Alter Azriel Meir Eiger zt”l, made a revolutionary suggestion to save people from the obstacles of the prohibition of interest. In “a suggestion to the leaders of the generation” published in *Kovetz Derushim* by the Association of Polish Rabbis (Vol. 1, Part 2), he sought to initiate a statute whereby each person would obligate himself before the rabbi of his town that all his future dealings would be subject to the conditions of *heter iskah*. His suggestion was considered innovative mainly because of the difficulty to create continuity linking his statement of obligation to a deal at any time in the future. The Rebbe found various supports in complicated *sugyos*, one of them being ours, which explains that “anyone who does (a further action), does so with the **intent of the first**”. As a result, all a person’s deals will be subject to the intent he expressed before his *rav* (concerning the details of *heter iskah*, see at length in *Meoros HaDaf HaYomi*, Vol. 5, Bava Metzia 68a).

The leaders of the generation considered the issue and expressed their opinions in the next volumes of *Kovetz Derushim*. The halachic discussion expanded and the Lubliner Rebbe published some of the replies in his *Takanas Rabim* in 5690. Some Polish authorities, including the Gaon of Lublin Rabbi Eliyahu Klatzkin, HaGaon Rav Meir Arik, MaharaSh Engel, the Gerer Rebbe (author of *Imrei Emes*) and others tended to agree to the suggestion as a “rescue” in a pressing situation (*b’sha’as hadchak*), with certain limitations. The Lubliner Rebbe finally decided to activate his suggestion with some of the limitations but it didn’t become popular.

In his *Mishnahs Aharon* (Responsa, I, 20), HaGaon Rav Aharon Kotler zt”l sets forth a number of differences between the case of our *sugya* and the Lubliner Rebbe’s suggestion: (1) All actions done to a sacrifice complement

each other. Therefore “he does so with the intent of the first” as there is a connection between the actions. But a person’s mundane actions have no connection and how should we know if his dealings in Tamuz are done with the intent he thought about half a year ago? (2) In our *sugya* the *kohen* is silent during the second action. We can then say that his current intent is as he expressed it at first. This logic does not exist in a deal where the partners are not silent but deal with a loan and interest. In other words, they leave no vacuum that can be filled with their previous thought. (3) We should sharply differentiate between the cases where the Torah relates to thought and where it relates to action. After all, a thought of *pigul* stems from what happens in a *kohen*’s mind (though according to Rashi, he must express it in speech). On the other hand, the prohibition of interest has nothing to do whatever with thoughts but with actions, i.e. real dealings.

Therefore, our *sugya* applies the above rule to a *kohen* occupied with thoughts that determine the fate of a *minchah*. In this case, the Torah rules that a *kohen*’s subsequent subconscious thought is enough to render *pigul*. On the other hand, concerning loans and interest, subconscious thought cannot create legal validity. Such thought is limited and cannot change the ways of the world (see further in *Beris Yehudah*, Ch. 40, S.K. 19; *Toras Ribis*, 16:32).

DAILY MASHAL

Lev(o)nah

The Sha”ch writes that the word *levonah* (*levonah*) is written in the Torah without a “vav” to indicate that it is in its merit that the Holy One, Blessed be He, provides sustenance to His children (for *levonah* without a “vav” spells out “*l’vaneha*”—“to His children”).