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Meilah – Kodshei Kodshim and Kodshei Kalim

The opening *Mishna* of *Masechet Meilah* teaches us that if *Kodshei Kodshim* become *pasul* prior to the throwing of the blood, its *pesul* does not exempt it from the prohibition of *meilah*. In fact, this situation is detrimental to the *korban* as in a normal case, the meat of the *korban* becomes permitted for consumption after the blood is thrown, while the sacrificial parts remain unable to be deconsecrated. However, if the *korban* was made *pasul* prior to the blood being thrown, benefiting from both the limbs and the meat remain forbidden.

The above only applies when dealing with *kodshei kodshim*. Prior to the throwing of the blood of a *korban* classified as *kodshei kalim*, the laws of *meilah* do not apply. These *kodshei kalim* are eaten by the owners and their sacrificial parts are burnt on the *mizbeach*. It is only after the *avodah* of throwing the blood that the *din* of *meilah* applies, yet it is limited only to the parts that are to be burned on the *mizbeach*.

The *Tosfot* points out this difference and queries why *kodshei kodshim* should still be subject to *meilah* even after they have been rendered *pasul*, and why should this be different to *kodshim kalim*? The *Tosfot* answers that only *kodshei kodshim* are referred to by the Torah as "*kodshei Hashem*" (literally: "*G-d's holies*"), and this classification applies from the time of sanctification. This classification would still apply to *kodshei kodshim* up until the time of the throwing of the blood, even if they were rendered *pasul* prior to that. On the other hand, *kodshei kalim* are not referred to by the Torah in this manner. It is only after the blood has been thrown, that the sacrificial parts have been designated for burning on the *mizbeach* and it is from that point on that

one can commit the sin of *meilah*. Prior to that point, *kodshei kodshim* cannot be classified as *"Kodshei Hashem"*, and therefore one is not be *chayav meilah* for its misappropriation.

The Takanat Ezra poses a question on Tosfot's explanation. Even though prior to the throwing of the blood of a korban kodshei kalim the sacrificial parts have not been designated for the mizbeach, we are still aware precisely which parts will eventually be burned and which will be eaten. Therefore, those parts that are to be burned should be subject to meilah even prior to the throwing of the blood. The answer given is that as long as the animal is alive, each part of the body is joined and dependent on one another. This same logic applies even after the *shechita* is performed and the body is still whole. While each part is dependent, we can not say that it is only the sacrificial parts that are to be considered separated and designated to Hashem, and therefore subject to *meilah*. It is only after the throwing of the blood, that the portion for Hashem is considered separate and as such subject to meilah.

The Mishneh Lamelech adds, quoting a Tosfot in Nedarim, that even if there is no prohibition of Meilah associated with misappropriating kodshei kalim, there is however, still a Torah prohibition forbidding one from doing so. This is proven from a Gemara in Rosh Hashana (28a) which states that one is not yotze the mitzvah of tekiat shofar from a shofar taken from a korban shelamim. This is because one is not able to fulfil one mitzva d'orayta (tekiat shofar) by transgressing another.

Yehuda Gottlieb

Revision Questions

כריתות הי:בי וייי:חי טי

- In what circumstance can money separated for the purpose of an animal offering, be used for a bird offering? ('n: 'n)
- What is one difference between these two types of offerings? (":-")
- Is the ordering of animals listed by *korbanot* indicative of preference? Which two examples are brought? (v: v)
- Why is the honour of a father prior to a mother? ('v: ')
- What other case brought is similar to the one in the previous question? (': : : : :)

מעילה אי אי בי חי

- Does *meilah* apply to *kodshei kodshim* that were slaughtered in the South section of the *azarah*? (אי:אי)
- What rule does *R' Yehoshua* provide regarding the previous question? (אי:אי)
- List some *p*'sulim that fall within the bounds of *R*' Yehoshua's rule and some that do not. (א': א')
- Explain the debate regarding kodshei kodshim that were taken outside the azarah prior to zrikat ha'dam. (κ: ε')
- What else is debated in a similar manner to the previous question? ((x): (x))
- Explain how zrikat ha'dam has both a leniency and stringency for kodshei kodshim but only a stringency for kodshei kalim. (κ. τ.)
- From when does the prohibition of *meilah* apply to a *chatat ha'ohf* (bird sin-offering)? (בי:אי)
- In what way do the two bird offerings change from the time: (בי:אי בי)
 - \circ They are sanctified?
 - *Melika* is performed?
 - The blood is sprinkled/squeezed on the *mizbeach*?
- Explain how the following sacrifices change (*halachically*) from when they are sanctified, slaughtered and their blood sprinkled on the *mizbeach*:
 - Par Ha'Nisrafin? (בי:גי)
 - Olah? (בי: די)
 - Chatat, Asham and Zivchei Shalmei Tzibur? (בי: הי)
- What are the comparable three stages for *shtei halechem*? (בי:רי)
- What are the comparable three stages for *lechem ha'panim* and how does it change at each stage? ('τ': 'τ')
- What are the comparable three stages for *mincha* offerings and how does it change at each stage? (ב׳:ח׳)

Local Shiurim

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	שבת קודש	
21 th September כייו אלול	22 th September כ״ז אלול	23 th September כ״ח אלול	24 th September כייט אלול	25 th September אי תשרי	26 th September בי תשרי	27 th September ג׳ תשרי	
Keritut 2:9:3-1	Meilah 3:2-3	Meilah 3:4-5	Meilah 3:6-7	Meilah 3:8-4:1	Meilah 4:2-3	Meilah 4:4-5	
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Next Week's Mishnayot...