Chullin 134 – Good Morning Raboisai

The 24 Matnos Kehunah

1️⃣ Chiya Bar Rav's Mistake

👉 Yesterday we learned that Chiya Bar Rav thought:

- If a Kohen is a partner in one of the three Matanos – Zero'a, Lechayayim or Keivah
- The entire animal is exempt from all three.

Rav Chisda explains where he made his mistake.

The three gifts are often grouped together and called:

- "Matanos" – one category.

Chiya Bar Rav therefore thought:

- They are treated as one Halachah.

But this is incorrect:

- Each Matanah is treated separately.

2️⃣ The 24 Gifts Given to Kohanim

👉 A Beraisa teaches that there are:

- 24 Matnos Kehunah.

They were given to Aharon and his descendants through:

- Klal
- Prat
- And Bris Melach.

The Torah calls it a:

- Bris Melach – a covenant of salt.

Just as salt endures:

- The covenant of Matnos Kehunah remains with the Kohanim.

3️⃣ Giving the Gifts Upholds the Covenant

👉 Someone who properly gives the Matnos Kehunah:

- Fulfils the Torah's Klal, Prat and Bris Melach.

Someone who refuses to give them:

- Violates this covenant.

The 24 gifts are divided into three groups:

- 10 in the Beis Hamikdash
- 4 in Yerushalayim
- 10 outside Yerushalayim.

Ten Gifts in the Beis Hamikdash

4️⃣ Kodshei Kodashim

👉 The Kohanim receive portions from various Korbanos and Menachos in the Beis Hamikdash.

The list includes:

- Chatas Behemah
- Chatas Ha'Of
- Asham Vadai
- Asham Talui
- Zivchei Shalmei Tzibbur
- Log Shemen Shel Metzora
- Shtei HaLechem
- Lechem HaPanim
- Shirayim of Menachos
- Shirayim of the Minchas HaOmer.

These make up:

- The ten Matnos Kehunah within the Mikdash.

5️⃣ Asham Vadai and Asham Talui

👉 Asham Vadai is brought:

- Where the person definitely has the relevant obligation.

Asham Talui is brought where:

- A person is uncertain whether he committed an Aveirah requiring a Chatas.

For example:

- There were two pieces, one Cheilev and one permitted fat
- And he ate one but does not know which.

The Asham Talui:

- Protects him while the matter remains uncertain.

The Kohanim receive:

- Their appropriate portions from these Korbanos.

Four Gifts in Yerushalayim

6️⃣ The Yerushalayim Gifts

👉 The Beraisa lists:

- Bechor
- Bikkurim
- Portions of the Korban Todah
- Portions of the Ayil Nazir
- Hides of Kodshim.

But that looks like:

- Five!

The Gemara explains that:

- Todah and Ayil Nazir are counted together as one category.

7️⃣ Why Are Todah and Ayil Nazir Counted Together?

👉 They are:

- Separate Korbanos
- With separate Halachos.

But because their Kohen portions are similar:

- The Beraisa groups them together.

This becomes the proof against:

- Chiya Bar Rav.

Two separate things can be:

- Counted as one item in a list

without becoming:

- One Halachic unit.

Ten Gifts Outside Yerushalayim

8️⃣ The Remaining Matnos Kehunah

👉 The ten gifts that can apply outside Yerushalayim include:

- Terumah
- Terumas Maaser
- Challah
- Reishis HaGez
- Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah
- Pidyon HaBen
- Pidyon Peter Chamor
- Sedei Achuzah
- Sedei Charamim
- Gezel HaGer.

Importantly:

- Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah are counted as one entry – "Matanos."

But they remain:

- Three separate gifts.

9️⃣ The Proof Against Chiya Bar Rav

👉 This explains his mistake.

He saw:

- Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah

counted as:

- One of the 24 gifts.

He therefore thought:

- Partnership in one exempts all three.

But Todah and Ayil Nazir prove otherwise:

- Two separate obligations can be counted together merely because they are similar.

Therefore:

- "Matanos" being one entry does not combine the three into one Halachic unit.

The Kohen Sells Only the Head

🔟 Who Determines the Chiyuv?

👉 Suppose a Kohen owns an animal and sells a Yisrael:

- Only the head

while keeping:

- The rest of the animal.

The Yisrael now owns:

- The part containing the Lechayayim.

Must he give the Lechayayim to a Kohen?

The question is:

Do we follow:

- The ownership of the main animal

or:

- The ownership of the particular Matanah?

1️⃣1️⃣ We Follow the Particular Part

👉 The Gemara proves:

- We look at the part containing the Matanah.

Therefore if the Yisrael owns:

- The head

he is obligated in:

- The Lechayayim

even though:

- The Kohen still owns most of the animal.

This reinforces yesterday's conclusion:

- Each Matanah stands independently.

Comparison to Reishis HaGez

1️⃣2️⃣ Buying the Wool

👉 The Gemara compares this to:

- Reishis HaGez.

If a Yisrael buys:

- The wool of a Kohen's sheep

the laws can depend on:

- Who owns the sheep itself.

But Matanos are more stringent:

- If the Yisrael purchases the actual part containing the Matanah, the obligation can fall on him.

"Chutz" vs "Al Menas"

1️⃣3️⃣ The Kohen Sells the Animal but Keeps the Matanos

👉 Suppose a Kohen says:

- “I am selling you this animal except for the Matanos.”

This is:

- Chutz – an exclusion.

The Kohen has effectively:

- Never sold those parts.

They remain:

- His.

1️⃣4️⃣ “On Condition You Give Me the Matanos”

👉 But what if he says:

- “I sell you the whole animal on condition that you give me the Matanos”?

This is:

- Al Menas – a condition.

Now the question is:

Did he:

- Retain ownership of the Matanos

or did he:

- Sell the entire animal and merely impose a condition?

That distinction has:

- Practical consequences.

1️⃣5️⃣ A Machlokes Tannaim

👉 The Gemara explains that this depends on:

- A Machlokes.

One view understands Al Menas as:

- Shiura shiyer – he retained that portion for himself.

The other understands it as:

- A condition attached to a complete sale.

This is different from:

- Chutz

where the excluded portion was clearly:

- Never included in the sale.

Buying the Innards

1️⃣6️⃣ The Keivah Was Included

👉 We return to the Mishnah:

Someone buys:

- The innards of an animal.

Among them is:

- The Keivah

which must be given to a Kohen.

If the buyer purchased the meat:

- By weight

he gives the Keivah to the Kohen and:

- Claims its value back from the butcher.

If it was not sold by weight:

- He cannot necessarily claim a refund.

1️⃣7️⃣ Who Did the Weighing?

👉 Rav teaches that this distinction applies where:

- The buyer himself weighed the meat.

But if:

- The butcher weighed it for him

then:

- HaDin im HaTabach.

The Kohen can direct his claim:

- Against the butcher as well.

1️⃣8️⃣ An Unusual Choice of Whom to Claim From

👉 This creates an unusual situation.

The Kohen may potentially claim:

- The actual Keivah from the buyer

or:

- Against the butcher who improperly sold it.

The Gemara compares this to:

- A Ganav
- And someone who later receives or consumes the stolen property.

The question is whether:

- Both can become responsible

or whether the claim follows:

- The property itself.

1️⃣9️⃣ Rav Assi Disagrees

👉 Rav Assi says:

- The Kohen follows the Matanah itself.

If the Keivah is currently:

- With the purchaser

the Kohen should claim it:

- From him.

The Gemara connects this disagreement to the broader question:

- Whether Matnos Kehunah are subject to Gezeilah in the ordinary monetary sense.

A Ger Who Owned a Cow

2️⃣0️⃣ When Was It Shechted?

👉 The next Mishnah discusses:

- A non-Jew who owned a cow and then converted.

If the cow was shechted:

- Before the Geirus – Patur from Matanos.
- After the Geirus – Chayav.

But what if it is uncertain:

- Whether the Shechitah happened before or after the Geirus?

The Mishnah rules:

- Patur.

2️⃣1️⃣ Hamotzi Meichaveiro Alav HaRa'ayah

👉 Why is he Patur?

Because the Kohen is trying to:

- Take property from the owner.

Therefore:

- Hamotzi meichaveiro alav hara'ayah.

The Kohen would need to prove:

- That the Shechitah occurred after the Geirus.

Without proof:

- The owner keeps the Matanos.

This establishes an important principle:

- A Safek involving the monetary Matanos is treated Lekula for the owner.

Safek Leket

2️⃣ 2️⃣ A Contradiction From Matnos Aniyim

👉 The Gemara challenges this from:

- Leket.

If grain is found in an ant hole:

- Grain clearly gathered before harvesting belongs to the owner.
- Grain clearly dropped during harvesting can be Leket belonging to the poor.

But when there is a Safek:

- Rebbe Meir says Safek Leket – Leket.

Meaning:

- Give it to the Aniyim.

Why there do we rule:

- Against the owner

while by the Ger's Matanos we rule:

- For the owner?

2️⃣ 3️⃣ "Tzedek Mishelcha V'Ten Lo"

👉 Rebbe Meir derives his ruling from:

- Tzedek mishelcha v'ten lo.

The idea is:

When dealing with the poor:

- Be generous from your own property
- And give to them.

This is not the ordinary rule of:

- Giving preferential treatment to an Ani in Beis Din.

The Torah says:

- V'dal lo sehedar b'rivo – do not favour a poor person merely because he is poor.

Rather, this is:

- A special Halachah concerning Matnos Aniyim.

2️⃣4️⃣ It Is a Daas Yachid

👉 The Gemara explains that:

- Safek Leket Leket

is not necessarily:

- The universally accepted rule.

It represents:

- An individual Tannaitic opinion.

Therefore it does not overturn:

- Our Mishnah's ordinary monetary principle.

Chazakas Chiyuv

2️⃣5️⃣ Rava's Explanation

👉 Rava gives another distinction.

The Ger's cow began in a state of:

- Clear exemption.

Before the owner converted:

- There was definitely no obligation of Matanos.

When the timing becomes uncertain:

- We retain the original Chazakas Patur.

By Leket, however:

- The standing crop is in a framework of obligations to the poor.

Therefore:

- The Safek can be treated differently.

A Ger and Challah

2️⃣6️⃣ When Was the Dough Made?

👉 Abaye challenges Rava from a similar case.

A non-Jew prepares dough and then converts.

If the dough was made:

- Before Geirus – Patur from Challah.
- After Geirus – Chayav.

But if there is a Safek:

- The ruling is Chayav.

Why?

The dough should seemingly also have:

- A Chazakas Patur from before the Geirus.

2️⃣7️⃣ Issura L'Chumra, Mamona L'Kula

👉 Rava answers with the fundamental distinction:

- Safek Issur – L'Chumra.
- Safek Mamon – L'Kula.

Challah involves:

- An Issur.

Therefore:

- In a Safek we are stringent.

Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah involve:

- A monetary gift to the Kohen.

Therefore:

- The owner can retain them in a Safek unless the Kohen proves his claim.

Eight Safekos of a Ger

2️⃣8️⃣ Four Chayav and Four Patur

👉 The Gemara brings a Beraisa involving:

- Various Safek obligations surrounding a Ger.

The obligations divide into:

- Cases treated strictly because they involve Issur
- And cases treated leniently because they are primarily monetary.

Examples of the stricter group include:

- Challah
- Bechor Behemah
- Peter Chamor

and other obligations with an Issur element.

2️⃣9️⃣ The Monetary Cases

👉 The more purely monetary gifts include examples such as:

- Reishis HaGez
- Matanos
- The monetary aspect of Pidyon Peter Chamor.

In these:

- The Safek is treated Lekula for the owner.

The central rule remains:

- Issura L'Chumra
- Mamona L'Kula.

Levi's Field With No Poor People

3️⃣0️⃣ Nobody Came for the Leket

👉 Levi planted grain in a place where:

- There were no poor people to take the Leket.

What should he do?

The Torah says:

- The gifts are for the Ani and Ger.

They are not intended:

- For birds or animals.

Therefore if there are genuinely:

- No eligible poor people available

he does not have to:

- Preserve the Leket indefinitely for them.

3️⃣1️⃣ Does He Have to Transport It Elsewhere?

👉 He does not have to:

- Hire transport
- Travel to another city
- And deliver the Matnos Aniyim there.

The Torah says:

- Ta'azov – leave them.

If there is nobody there to collect:

- His obligation does not require this extra expense and effort.

Why Is Terumah Different?

3️⃣2️⃣ Terumah Must Be Separated

👉 What if there is:

- No Kohen nearby to receive Terumah?

Terumah is different because:

- Without separating it, the produce remains Tevel.

Therefore:

- The Terumah must be separated

even when:

- No Kohen is immediately available.

This is an Issur:

- Not merely a monetary obligation.

What About Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah?

3️⃣ 3️⃣ The Torah Says "V'Nasan"

👉 Matanos are different from Leket.

Even if:

- No Kohen is immediately available

the Torah specifically says:

- V'nasan – he shall give.

Therefore the owner must:

- Preserve the Matanos
- Or realize their value

so that the Kohen can eventually receive:

- What is owed.

3️⃣ 4️⃣ Keeping the Matanos Fresh

👉 If local practice is:

- To leave the hide on the Zero'a

the owner should not remove it unnecessarily because:

- It helps preserve the Kohen's gift.

Likewise with:

- The Lechayayim.

The Matanah should be maintained:

- In a proper usable condition for the Kohen.

3️⃣ 5️⃣ If No Kohen Is Available

👉 If the actual meat cannot practically be preserved until:

- A Kohen is found

the owner can:

- Sell it
- Keep the value
- And later give that money to a Kohen.

This fulfils the special requirement of:

- Nesinah.

Why "Ta'azov" Is Repeated

3️⃣6️⃣ A Field Made Hefker

👉 The Gemara asks why:

- Ta'azov – "you shall leave"

is repeated regarding Matnos Aniyim.

It teaches an additional case.

Suppose someone declares:

- His entire field Hefker

hoping to avoid:

- Leket
- Shikchah
- Peah
- Peret
- Or Olelos

and then:

- Reacquires the field himself.

The trick does not work.

3️⃣7️⃣ The Poor Still Receive Their Gifts

👉 Even though the owner temporarily made the field:

- Hefker

he remains obligated in:

- The Matnos Aniyim.

The Torah's repeated:

- Ta'azov

prevents a person from using Hefker:

- To evade his obligations to the poor.

The Kohen Gadol Must Be "Gadol"

3️⃣8️⃣ A Bag of Money

👉 The Gemara discusses a bag of money that came for:

- The Kohanim.

A Kohen was able to take it:

- For an appropriate communal purpose.

This leads into the requirement that the:

- Kohen Gadol

should truly be:

- Gadol me'echav – greater than his fellow Kohanim.

3️⃣9️⃣ Greater in Torah, Appearance and Wealth

👉 Ideally the Kohen Gadol should be distinguished:

- B'noi – in appearance
- B'choach – in strength
- B'chochmah – in wisdom
- B'osher – in wealth.

If he is suitable for the position but:

- Is not wealthy

the other Kohanim contribute:

- From their own money

until:

- He becomes wealthier than they are.

This fulfils:

- Gadleihu mishel echav – make him great from the resources of his brothers.

📌 **Key Chazarah**

- Chiya Bar Rav mistakenly treated Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah as one Halachic unit because they are counted together as "Matanos."
- The 24 Matnos Kehunah are divided into 10 in the Mikdash, 4 in Yerushalayim and 10 outside Yerushalayim.
- Bris Melach represents the enduring covenant of Matnos Kehunah.
- Todah and Ayil Nazir are separate obligations even though they are counted together, proving that items grouped in a list do not necessarily become one Halachic unit.
- Therefore partnership in one of the three Matanos does not automatically exempt the other two.
- If a Yisrael buys the head from a Kohen, he becomes obligated in the Lechayayim even though the Kohen owns the rest of the animal.
- "Chutz" means the Kohen actually excludes and retains part of the animal; "Al Menas" is a condition, with a Machlokes whether it also constitutes Shiura Shiyer.
- If a buyer purchases the innards by weight, the Keivah must be given to the Kohen and its value can be recovered.
- If the butcher weighed it, Rav says HaDin im HaTabach – the Kohen can have a claim against the butcher as well.
- A Ger's cow shechted before Geirus is Patur, after Geirus is Chayav, and in a Safek is Patur.
- The monetary rule is Hamotzi meichaveiro alav hara'ayah.
- Rebbe Meir says Safek Leket Leket, but this is treated as a Daas Yachid.
- Challah in a Safek is different because Issura L'Chumra, whereas monetary Matanos are Mamona L'Kula.

- Matnos Aniyim need not be transported elsewhere when there are no Aniyim available.
- Terumah must still be separated because otherwise the produce remains Tevel.
- Zero'a, Lechayayim and Keivah have a special requirement of "V'nasan," so their value must ultimately reach a Kohen even if none is presently available.
- Declaring a field Hefker and then reclaiming it cannot be used to avoid Matnos Aniyim.
- The Kohen Gadol should be distinguished in appearance, strength, wisdom and wealth. If necessary, his fellow Kohanim contribute to make him wealthy – Gadleihu mishel echav.

📘 Catch up, review, download previous Dafim & more:
https://www.dafchazarah.co.uk
📲 Now available as an app (Apple, Google & Amazon):
https://dafchazarah.co.uk/download
🤝 Sponsor a day: https://dafchazarah.co.uk/sponsor
לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל