When Hillel Came From Bavel Rabbi Jonathan Ziring

1. תוספתא פסחים (ליברמו) ד':י"ג-י"ד

(יג) פעם אחת חל ארבעה עשר להיות בשבת, שאלו את הלל הזקן פסח מהו שידחה את השבת, אמ׳ להם וכי פסח אחד יש לנו בשנה שדוחה את השבת, הרבה משלש מאות פסחים יש לנו בשנה ודוחין את השבת. חברו עליו כל העזרה, אמ׳ להם תמיד קרבן צבור, ופסח קרבן צבור, מה תמיד קרבן צבור ודוחה את השבת, אף פסח קרבן צבור דוחה את השבת.

(יד) דבר אחר, נאמר בתמיד מועדו ונאמי בפסח מועדו, מה תמיד שנאמי בו מועדו דוחה את השבת, אף פסח שני בו מועדו דוחה את השבת. ועוד קל וחומר, ומה תמיד שאין חייבין עליו כרת דוחה את השבת, פסח שחייבין עליו כרת אינו דין שידחה את השבת. ועוד מקובלני מרבותי שפסח דוחה את השבת, ולא פסח ראשון אלא פסח שני, ולא פסח צבור אלא פסח יחיד. אמרו לו מה יהא על העם שלא הביאו סכינין ופסחין למקדש, אמי להם חניחו להם, רוח הקדש עליהם, אם אין נביאין הן, בני נביאין הן. מה עשו ישראל באותה שעה, מי שפסחו טלה טמנו בצמרו, גדי קשרו בין קרניו, והביאו סכינין ופסחים למקדש, ושחטו את פסחיהן. בו ביום מינו את הלל נשיא, והיה מורה להם בהלכות פסח.

2. פסחים ס"ה ב-סו עמוד א

מתניי אלו דברים בפסח דוחין את השבת: שחיטתו, וזריקת דמו, ומיחוי קרביו, והקטרת חלביו. אבל צלייתו והדחת קרביו — אינן דוחין את השבת. הרכבתו, והבאתו מחוץ לתחום, וחתיכת יבלתו — אין דוחין את השבת. רבי אליעזר אומר: דוחין. אמר רבי אליעזר: והלא דין הוא: מַה אָם שַׁחָיטֶה שַׁהָיא מִשּוּם מַלֶּאכָה — דּוֹחָה אָת הַשַּׁבַּת, אָלוּ, שָׁהָן מְשּוּם שְׁבוּת — לֹא יִדְחוּ אֶת הַשַּׁבַּת: אַמַר לְיהּ רָבִי יְהוֹשְׁעֵ: יוֹם טוב יוֹכִיחָ, שֶׁחָתִירוֹ בּוֹ מִשׁוֹם מְלָאַכָּח, וָאָסוֹר בּוֹ מִשּׁוֹם שְבוּת. אֲמֶר לֵיה רָבִּי אֵלִיעֻוֹר: מָה וַשְׁעַיִּ! מָה רְאַיָה רְשִׁוּת לְמָצְוַהִי הַשִּׁיב רְבִּי עַקיבָא, וָאַמֶּר: הַזָּאָה תּוֹכִיחָ, שָׁהִיא מָשׁוּם מִצְוָה, וְהִיא מָשׁוּם שְׁבוּת, וָאָינָה דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשְּׁבַּת. אַף אַתָּה אַל תִּתְמַה עַל אָלוּ, שָׁאַף עַל פִּי שְׁהַן מִשוּם מִצְּוָה, וְהֶן מִשוּם שָׁבוּת, לֹא יָדְחוּ אֶת הַשֶּׁבַּת. אַמֵּר לוֹ רָבִי אֱלִיעֻר, וְעֻלֶיהָ אֵנִי דְן : וּכַה אָם שְׁחִיטֶה שֶׁהִיא מִשּׁוּם מַלָאכָה — דּוֹחָה אָת ָהַשַּבָּת, הַנָּאָה שֵׁהִיא מִשׁוּם שָׁבוּת — אֵינוֹ דִּין שֵׁדּוֹחָה אֶת הַשַּבָּתי אָמֵר לוֹ רַבִּי עֲקִיבָא, אוֹ חְלּוּף : מָה אִם הַנָּאָה שֵׁהִיא מִשׁוּם שָׁבוּת — אֵינוֹ דִין שֵׁדּוֹחָה אֶת הַשַּבָּתי אָמֵר לוֹ רַבִּי עֲקִיבָא, אוֹ חְלּוּף : מָה אִם הַנָּאָה שֵׁהִיא מִשׁוּם שָׁבוּת — אֵינָה דּוֹחַה אֵת הַשַּׁבַּת, שָׁחִיטַה שֵׁהִיא מִשׁוּם מִלַאכַה — אֵינוֹ דִּין שֵׁלֹא תִּדְחָה אֵת הַשַּׁבָּתיִּ! אָמַר לוֹ רַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֵר: עֲקִיבָא, עָקַרְתָּ מַה שֶּׁכָּתוּב בַּתּוֹרָה: ײַבְּמוֹצֶדוֹיי, בֵּין בַּחוֹל בֵּין בַּשַּׁבָּת. אָמַר לוֹ: רַבִּי, הָבֵא לִּי מוֹצֵד לְאֵלוּ, כְּמוֹצֵדֹ לַשְּחִיטָה. כְּלֶל אָמַר רַבִּי צֶקִיבָא: כָּל מְלָאֹכָה שֵּׁאֶפְשָׁר לַצְשוֹתָהּ מֵעֶרֶב שַׁבַּת — אֶינָה דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשָּבַת. שְׁחִיטָה, שֶׁאִי אֶפְשַׁר לַעֲשוֹתָהּ מֶעֶרֶב שְׁבַּת — דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשְּׁבַת. שְׁהַיַּם, זו נִתְעַלְמֵה סִבְּנֵי בְתִירָא. פַעם אָחַת חַל אַרְבַּעָה עַשֶּׁר לְהָיוֹת בְּשַׁבַּת, שָׁכְחוֹ וְלָא יַדְעוֹ אָם בֶּּסֶח דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשַּׁבַּת אָם לָאוֹ. אַבְרוֹ: כְּלוֹם יֵשׁ אַדָּם שִׁיוֹדֶע אָם בְּּסֶח דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשָּבַת אם לַאוּי אָמֶרוּ לָהֶם: אַדָם אָחָד יָשׁ שַּׁעַלָה מָבָּבֶל וְהָלֶל הַבָּבַלי שְׁמוֹ, שֲשִׁימָשׁ שַׁנֵי גְּדוֹלִי הַדּוֹר שְׁמְעֵיה וְאָבְטַלִּיוֹן, וְיוֹדָע אָם פַּסֶח דּוֹחָה את השבת אם לאו. שלחו וקראו לו, אמרו לו : כלום אתה יודע אם הפסח דוחה את השבת אם לאו: אמר להם : וכי פסח אחד יש לנו בשנה שַׁדּוֹחֶה אֶת הַשַּׁבַּתי וַהַלֹא הַרְבָּה יוֹתֶר מִפֶּאתַיִם פְּסָחִים יָשׁ לָנוּ בַּשְׁנַה שַׁדּוֹחִין אֶת הַשְּׁבַּת. אָמִרוּ לוֹ: מַנַּיוֹ לְדְּי אָמַר לְהָם: נָאָמַר יימוֹעֲדוֹיי בַּבֶּסֶת, וְנֵאֶמֶר יִמוֹעֶדוֹיי בַּתַּמִיד : מָה יימוֹעֶדוֹיי הָאָמוּר בַּתַּמִיד דּוֹחֶה אֶת הַשְּׁבַּת, אָף יימוֹעֶדוֹיי הָאָמוּר בָּבָּסֶר דּוֹחֶה אֶת הַשְּׁבַּת, אָף יימוֹעֶדוֹיי הָאָמוּר בָּבָּסֶר דּוֹחֶה אֶת הַשְּׁבָּת וְעוֹד, קַל וַחוֹמֶר הוא ומַה תַּמִיד שְאֵין עַנוֹשׁ כָּרֶת דּוֹחֶה אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת, בֶּסֶח שָׁעַנוּשׁ כָּרֶת — אֵינוֹ דִּין שַׁדּוֹחֶה אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת. מַיַּד הוֹשִׁיבוּהוּ בָּרֹאשׁ, וּמִינוּהוּ נַשִּׂיא עַלַיהֶם, וְהָיָה דּוֹרֵשׁ כָּל הַיּוֹם כּוּלוֹ בָּהָלְכוֹת הַפֶּסֶח. הְתָחִיל מִקָנְטְרַן בִּדְבַרִים. אָמַר לְהָן: מִי גַּרֶם לָכֶם שָׁאֵעָלֵה מִבָּבֶל וְאָהְיֶה נַשְּיא עַלֶּיכֶם — עַצָלוּת שַהַיָּתָה בַּכֶּם, שַלָּא שַּמַשָּתָּם שָׁנֵי גָּדוֹלֶי הַדּוֹר, שְּמַעָיָה וְאַבְּטַלִיוֹן. אַמְרוֹ לוֹ : רַבִּי, שַׁכָּח וְלֹא הַבִּיא סַבִּין מֵעֶרֶב שַּׁבָּת, מַהוּי אַמֵר לַהַן : הַלַכָּה זוֹ שְּׁמַעִתִּי וֹשֶׁכַּחָתִּי, אֵלֶא הַנַּח לָהֶן לִישְׁרָאֵל, אָם אֵין נְבִיאִים הֵן — בְּנֵי נְבִיאִים הַן. לְמָחָר, מִי שֵׁפְּסְחוֹ טַלֶּה — תּוֹחֲבוֹ בְּצַמְרוֹ, מִי שֵׁפְּסְחוֹ ּגְדִי — תּוֹחֲבוֹ בֵּין קַרְנָיו. רָאָה מַעֲשֶּה וְנִזְכַּר הֲלָכָה, וְאָמֵר : כָּדְ מְקוּבְּלַנִי מִפִּי שְׁמַעְיָה וִאַבְטַלִּיוֹן.

Pesachim 65b:10-13

MISHNA: These are the matters related to the Paschal lamb that override Shabbat, when the eve of Passover occurs on Shabbat: Its slaughter, the sprinkling of its blood, the cleaning of its intestines and the burning of its fats on the altar, all of which are services that must be performed on Passover eve while it is still day. However, its roasting and the washing of its intestines, which need not be done by day, do not override Shabbat; rather, one waits until after Shabbat to perform these tasks. Carrying the Paschal lamb through a public domain does not override Shabbat. The Paschal offering consisted of either a lamb or a goat, sometimes quite young and unable to walk the entire way, so that it had to be carried on a person's shoulders. Similarly, bringing it from outside the Shabbat limit and cutting off its wart do not override Shabbat, as all these tasks could have been performed before Shabbat. A wart is considered a blemish that disqualifies the animal from being brought as an offering, but once the wart is removed, the animal is fit to be sacrificed on the altar. Rabbi Eliezer says: All of these procedures override Shabbat. Rabbi Eliezer said: Could this not be derived through an a fortiori inference? If slaughter, which is ordinarily forbidden on Shabbat as a biblically prohibited labor, nonetheless overrides Shabbat when performed for the sake of the Paschal lamb, then these activities, namely carrying the animal, bringing it from outside the Shabbat limit, and the like, which are prohibited due to rabbinic decree, should they not override Shabbat? Rabbi Yehoshua said to him: The law governing a Festival proves otherwise, for the Torah permitted on it acts that are normally prohibited as labor, such as slaughtering, cooking, and baking, and yet it is forbidden to do on it acts that are prohibited due to rabbinic decree. Thus, we cannot derive policy with regard to rabbinic prohibitions from the rules that govern Torah laws. Rabbi Eliezer said to him: What is this, Yehoshua? How can you suggest such a weak proof? What proof can be deduced from optional activities that would apply to a mitzva? How does the fact that rabbinic decrees remain in effect on a Festival with respect to optional activities prove that one is also forbidden to transgress a rabbinic decree in order to fulfill the mitzva of offering the Paschal lamb? Rabbi Akiva responded and said in defense of Rabbi Yehoshua's opinion: Sprinkling the purifying water of a red heifer upon someone who had contracted ritual impurity through contact with a corpse proves the matter, for it is done for the sake of a mitzva, in order to allow the person to offer the Paschal lamb, and it is prohibited only due to rabbinic decree, and nonetheless it does not override Shabbat, for the purification rite is not performed on the eve of Passover that falls on Shabbat. So, too, you should not be surprised about these activities, namely carrying the animal, bringing it from outside the Shabbat limit, and cutting off its wart, that although they are performed for the sake of a mitzva and they are prohibited only due to rabbinic decree, they do not override Shabbat. Rabbi Eliezer said to him: I do not accept this proof. With regard to this sprinkling itself, I infer that it, too, is permitted for the same reason: If slaughter, which is a

biblically prohibited labor, overrides Shabbat, is it not right that sprinkling the purifying water of a red heifer, which is prohibited only due to rabbinic decree, should override Shabbat? You cannot challenge me based on a premise with which I disagree. Rabbi Akiva said to Rabbi Eliezer: Or perhaps we can reverse the order of your argument and say the opposite: If, as we know by accepted tradition, sprinkling the purifying water on Shabbat, which is prohibited only due to rabbinic decree, does not override Shabbat, then with regard to slaughter, which is prohibited as a biblically prohibited labor, is it not right that it should not override Shabbat? Therefore, it should be prohibited to slaughter the Paschal lamb when the eve of Passover occurs on Shabbat. Rabbi Eliezer said to him: Akiva, how can you say this? You have thus uprooted what is written in the Torah: "Let the children of Israel offer the Paschal lamb in its appointed time" (Numbers 9: 2); the phrase "at its appointed time" indicates that the offering must be brought on that day, whether it is a weekday or Shabbat. Rabbi Akiva said to Rabbi Eliezer: My teacher, bring me an appointed time stated in the Torah for these tasks, namely, carrying the animal or bringing it from outside the Shabbat limits, like the appointed time stated with respect to slaughter. The Paschal lamb must be slaughtered on the fourteenth of Nisan, but there is no fixed time when the animal must be brought to the Temple, and it is therefore possible to transport it before Shabbat. Rabbi Akiva stated a principle: Any prohibited labor required for the offering of the sacrifice that can be performed on the eve of Shabbat does not override Shabbat; slaughter, which cannot be performed on the eve of Shabbat, overrides Shabbat. GEMARA: The Sages taught a baraita with regard to the basic halakha governing the eve of Passover that occurs on Shabbat: This law was forgotten by the sons of Beteira, who were the leaders of their generation. The fourteenth of Nisan once occurred on Shabbat, and they forgot and did not know whether the Paschal lamb overrides Shabbat or not. They said: Is there any person who knows whether the Paschal lamb overrides Shabbat or not? They said to them: There is a certain man in Jerusalem who came up from Babylonia, and Hillel the Babylonian is his name. At one point, he served the two most eminent scholars of the generation, Shemaya and Avtalyon, and he certainly knows whether the Paschal lamb overrides Shabbat or not. The sons of Beteira sent messengers and called for him. They said to him: Do you know whether the Paschal lamb overrides Shabbat or not? He said to them: Have we but one Paschal lamb during the year that overrides Shabbat? Do we not have many more than two hundred Paschal lambs, i.e., sacrifices, during the year that override Shabbat? They said to him: From where do you know this? He said to them: "Its appointed time" is stated with regard to the Paschal lamb and "its appointed time" is also stated with regard to the daily offering, for the verse says: "Command the children of Israel and say to them, My offering, the provision of My sacrifice made with fire, for a sweet savor to Me, shall you observe to offer Me at its appointed time" (Numbers 28:2). From here we learn that the daily offering is brought even on Shabbat. Thus, the daily morning and afternoon offerings are brought on more than fifty *Shabbatot* over the course of the year, and two sheep are offered every Shabbat as additional offerings, for a total of more than two hundred sacrifices a year that override Shabbat. Just as the expression "its appointed time," which is stated with regard to the daily offering, indicates that it overrides Shabbat, so too "its appointed time," which is stated with regard to the Paschal lamb, indicates that it overrides Shabbat. And furthermore, it is an a fortiori inference: If the daily offering, the neglect of which is not punishable by karet, overrides Shabbat, is it not right that the Paschal lamb, the neglect of which is punishable by karet, should override Shabbat? After Hillel brought these proofs, they immediately seated him at the head and appointed him Nasi over them, and he expounded the laws of Passover that entire day. In the course of his teaching, he began rebuking them [mekanteran] them with words. He said to them: What caused this to happen to you, that I should come up from Babylonia and become Nasi over you? It was the laziness in you that you did not serve the two most eminent scholars of the generation living in Eretz Yisrael, Shemaya and Avtalyon. They said to Hillel: Our teacher, if one forgot and did not bring a knife on the eve of Shabbat and cannot slaughter his Paschal lamb, what is the law? Since he could have brought the knife before Shabbat, he cannot bring it on Shabbat; but what should he do in this situation? He said to them: I once heard this halakha from my teachers but I have forgotten it. But leave it to the Jewish people; if they are not prophets to whom God has revealed His secrets, they are the sons of prophets, and will certainly do the right thing on their own. The next day, on Shabbat that was the eve of Passover, one whose Paschal offering was a lamb took the knife and stuck it in its wool; and one whose Paschal offering was a goat, which does not have wool, stuck it between its horns. Hillel saw the incident and remembered the halakha that he had once learned and said: This is the tradition I received from the mouths of Shemaya and Avtalyon, meaning that this is in fact the proper course of action. This concludes the text of the baraita and the Gemara will begin to elucidate it.

3. תלמוד ירושלמי פסחים ו':א':ב'-ו'

הלכה: אֵילוּ דְבָרִים בַּפֶּסַח כולי. זוֹ הַלָּכָה נֶעֶלְמָה מִזְּקְנִי בָּתִירָה. פַּעַם אַחַת חָל אַרְבָּעָה עָשֶׂרָ לִהְיוֹת בַשַּׁבָּת. וְלֹא הָיוּ יֹּדְעִין אִם פֶּסַח דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת אִם לָאו. אֶיפְשׁר שְׁמָל אָרְבָּעָה עָשְׁרָה וְאַבְטַלְיוֹן. יוֹדֵע אִם פֶּסַח דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת אִם לָאו. אֶיפְשׁר שְׁמָל אַרְבָּעָה עֶשְׁרָה וְאָבְטַלְיוֹן. יוֹדֵע אִם פֶּסַח דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת אִם לָאו. אֶיפְשׁר שְׁמָל לָנוֹ אֵלֶא בָּמָח בְּשָׁרָה שָׁלְתָּל בְּלִשְׁנָה. וַהָּלֹא כַמָּה בְּסָחִים יִדְחוּ אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת בְּלַבִּי דּוֹחָה אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת בְּלִשְׁנָה. וַהָּלֹא כַמָּח בְּסָחִים יִדְחוּ אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת בְּלִשְׁנָת. מָשָׁרְ וְמְלָבְי בְּלִשְׁנָה. וַהָּלֹא כַמָּח בְּסָחְהִים וְיְשְׁרָאשִׁי חֲדְשִׁרְ הְעָלָה. אָתְהַלְּנָה וְשָׁלְרָאשִׁי חֲדְשִׁר וְמָלְחִין וְמִּלְבָּת בְּלִשְׁרָה שְׁנָה. מָהָפֵּשׁ. הֹוֹאִיל וְתָמִיד קָרְבָּן צִיבּוֹר וְצָשְׁתְים לְרָנוֹ עָשְׁרָי, שְׁלָבָת בְּעָבְיה שְׁלָבָת בְּעָבְיה שְׁלָבָת בְּעָבְיה וְלְנִים שׁוֹבִים וְשֶׁלְרָאשִׁי חֲדְשִׁים וְשָּלְתוֹם. אֶמְהְדְּ וְשְׁלָבְת בְּלָבְת בְּלְבָּת בִּלְבְית בְּבָּב בְּתִּעִיד בְּתְשִׁים וְשְלָבוֹ בְּעְבִים וְשְׁלָבְית וְשָׁלְתוֹם שְׁלְבָּת בְּעָבְית בְּשְׁבָּת וְשְלָבְתוֹ וְעָלְם בְּלְבְּן צִיבּוֹר וּ בְּעָבְית בְּשְבָּת בִּעְבָּת בְשְׁבָּת וְעָלְם בְּבְּעִים וְלָבְת בְּשְׁבָּת בְּשְׁבָּת בְּשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְּשְׁבָּת בְּשְׁבָּת בְּשְׁבְּת בְּעִלְם בְּבְעִיתְיד שְׁנְהְעְשְׁבִּת בְּשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְבָּת בִּשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְּשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָת בְּעְבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְשְבָּת בְשְׁבָּת בְּעְבָּת בְּעְבְית בְּעְבָּבְית בְּעְבָּת בְּעְבָּב בְּתְעִל בְשְבְעב בְּע בְּעִל נְחִלְב בְשְבְּת בְּעְבְית בְּעְבְיב בְּעְבְית בְּעְבָית בְּעְבָּת בְּעְבְית בְּעְבָּת בְשְׁבְּת בְּעְבְּב בְּעְתְיב בְעְבְּב בְּעְבְית בְּבְעְבְּת בְּעְבָּת בְּעְבְית בְּעְבָּת בְּלְבְית בְּעְבְית בְּבְעְית בְּעְבְית בְּעְבְית בְּעְבְית בְּבְעְבְית בְּבְעְת בְּבְיב בְּעְבְית בְּבְעְית בְּבְיב בְּעְבְית בְּעְבְית בְּבְית בְּעְבְית בְּעְבְית בְּבְיב בְּבְית בְּבְּעְבְית בְּעְבְית בְּעְבְית בְ

וְחוֹמֶר לָעַצְמוֹ וְאֵין אָדַם דָּן גְּזֵירָה שָׁנָה לָעָצְמוֹ. לְפִיכָךְ מְשִׁיבִין מִקּל וְחוֹמֶר וְאֵין מִשְׁיבִין מִאָּזִירָה שָׁנָה. אַפִילָן פָּילָה. מְשִׁמְעִיה וְאַבְטַלְיוֹן. כֵּיוֹם לֹא קִיבְּלוּ מִמֶּנוּ עַדְשָׁאָמַר לָהֶן. יָבוֹא עַלִי כֵּן שָׁמֵּעְהִי מִשְּׁמֵעְיָה וְאַבְטַלְיוֹן. כֵּיוֹן שֶׁשֶּׁמְנוֹ נְשָׁאָא עֲלֵיהֶן הִתְחִיל מְקֶנְתְּרָן בִּדְבָרִים וְאוֹמֵר. מִי גָרָם לֶכֶם לְצָרֵךְ לַבַּבְלִי הַגָּה. לֹא עַל שֶׁלֹּא שִׁמְשָׁתֶּם לִשְׁנִי גְדְבֹרִים וְאוֹמֵר. מִי גָרָם לֶכֶם לְצָרֵךְ לַבַּבְלִי הַגָּה. לֹא עַל שֶׁלֹא שִׁימַשְׁתָּם לִשְׁנִי גְדוֹלֵי עוֹלָם לִּשְׁמְרָוֹ בִּדְבָרִים וְאוֹמֵר. מִי גָּרָם לְצֶרְךְ לַבְּלְיהִ בְּעָבְיוֹ וְאָצְלֵכֶם. כֵּיוָן שֶׁקְּנְתְּרָן בִּדְבָרִים נָעֶלְמָה הַלָּכָה מִמֶּנוּ. אֲמְרוּ לֹעָבְלְיהוֹ בְּיִעְנָה וְשְׁהָרְוֹ בִּדְבָרִים בְּנִילְמָה הְבָּילְתוֹ בְּיִינְהוֹ עְיִמְרָן בְּבְּרִימִיהֶן עְמָהֶן. בְּנִילְתוֹ בְּיְנִיתְה שְׁאָרָה בְּזְעָבְיה בְּמִילְ עִבְּהְיוֹן בְּיִבְילִה בְּזְנְבָּה בְּיִבְילָה. נְשְׁבָּלִיה בְּמְעָבָה בְּנְבְיבְּבּי בְּשְׁרָה. בְּמִילְ עִשְּהָוֹן עְמָהֶן. בְּמָלְם הְנְּלְבְיּ הְשָּבְילִם בְּלְצָבְירִם בְּילְעָהְ בְּיִבְיּתְ בְּבִייְתוֹ עְלָיהָ שְּבָּי לְיוֹן עָבְילִיה בְּמְבָבְיים בְּוֹ בְּילִיה בְּמְבְיבּה בְּשְרָה. עָּבֶל קוֹשְׁרָה בָּוֹעְבָילְתְ בְּבִילְיתוֹ עָלֶיהָ בִּיְנְבָּה בְּיוֹבְבּי שְׁהִיא וְשָבְעְילִה אָבְילְ בְּמִילְ בְּעִרְתְּ בְּבִילִית בְּמְעָבְיה בְּיִבְבּי בְימִילְ עָבְירָב בְּבִי בְּעִבְירִ בְּעִלְיבִי בְּיִבְיּתְ בְּבִילְיתִוּ בְּבִילְיתוֹ בְּלְיִיתְ בְּבְּילְתוֹ בְּבְילְבִי בְּיבְיבְי בְימִין וְשְׁבִּילְיתוֹ בְּלְיִיבְיתְ בְּבִילְיתוֹ עָלְיִים בְּעְרְבִיי בְשְׁבְּילְעְבְירָת בְּבִּילְ בָּילְבִי עְבִּילְ בְּבִירְ בְּיִים מְנְילְיבְילְ בְּיבְיבְילְ בְּילְבִי בְּיבְיבְיים בְּבְּילִיתוֹ בְּיבְילְיתוֹ בְּילְיבָי בְּיבְיים בְּבְיּילְים בְּיוֹבְיה בְיוֹבְיבְיה בְּיוֹבְיים בְּילְיתְ בְּיבְיבְיה בְיּבְיבְיים בְּבְיּים בְּיבְיבְיים בְּיבְייִים בְּילְיבְייִים בְּבְיּבְיְים בְּיבְיִים בְּיִבְייִים בְּיבְיבְיבְים בְּבְיבִי בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיבְיבְים בְּיבְייִם בְּבְיבְים בְּבְּיבְיבִי בְּיבְיבְיבְים בְּבְיבְיבְים בְּבְיבְים בְּבְיבְ

Jerusalem Talmud Pesachim 6:1:2-6

HALAKHAH: "The following items about the *Pesah*," etc. This question left the Elders of Bathyra at a loss. Once the Fourteenth fell on the Sabbath and they did not know whether Pesah pushes aside the Sabbath or not. They said, we have here a Babylonian who served Shemaya and Avtalion and knows whether *Pesah* pushes aside the Sabbath or not. It is possible that there be hope from him. They sent and called him. The said to him, did you ever hear, if the Fourteenth falls on the Sabbath, whether *Pesah* pushes aside the Sabbath or not? He told them, do we have only one *Pesah* which pushes aside the Sabbath every year? Are there not many *Pesaḥim* which push aside the Sabbath every year? There are Tannaim who state: 100. There are Tannaim who state: 200. There are Tannaim who state: 300. He who says 100, the daily sacrifices of the Sabbath. He who says 200, the daily and additional sacrifices of the Sabbath. He who says 300, the daily and additional sacrifices of the Sabbath, and of holidays, and of New Moons, and of semi-holidays. They told him, already we said, there is hope from you. He started to explain to them by analogy, by an argument de minore ad majus, and by equal cut. By analogy: The daily sacrifice is a public offering and *Pesah* is a public offering. Since the daily sacrifice as a public offering pushes aside the Sabbath, also Pesah as a public offering pushes aside the Sabbath. By an argument de minore ad majus. Since the daily sacrifice, whose action is not subject to extirpation, pushes aside the Sabbath, it is only logical that Pesah, whose action is subject to extirpation, push aside the Sabbath. By equal cut. It is said about the daily sacrifice, at its fixed time, and it is said about *Pesah*, at its fixed time. They said to him, we already said, is there hope from a Babylonian? The analogy which you proposed can be answered. No, if you said this about daily sacrifices which are fixed in number, what can you infer for *Pesah* which is not fixed in number? The argument de minore ad majus which you proposed can be answered. No, if you said this about daily sacrifices which are most holy, what can you infer for *Pesah* which is a simple sacrifice? Concerning the equal cut which you proposed, nobody can introduce an equal cut by himself. Rebbi Yose ben Rebbi Abun said in the name of Rebbi Abba bar Mamal: If a person could construct an equal cut by himself, he could make a creeping animal causing impurity in a tent and a corpse causing impurity in the volume of a lentil, by explaining textile, leather; textile, leather. So if a creeping animal is in a person's hand, even if he immerses himself in the waters of the Siloam, or in waters of a primeval ocean, he never can achieve purity. If he throws it away, immediately he becomes pure. Rebbi Yose ben Rebbi Abun in the name of Rebbi Abba bar Mamal. A person may use an equal cut to confirm what he has learned; nobody may use an equal cut to invalidate what he has learned. Rebbi Yose ben Rebbi Abun in the name of Rebbi Abba bar Mamal: A person may argue de minore ad majus by himself; a person may not argue an equal cut by himself. Therefore one can contradict an argument de minore ad majus; one cannot contradict an equal cut. Even though he was sitting and explaining the entire day they did not accept it from him until he said, it should come over me, so I heard from Shemaya and Avtalion. When they heard this from him, they rose and appointed him Patriarch over them. After they had appointed him Patriarch over them, he started to goad them with words, and said: What caused you to need this Babylonian? Not that you did not serve the two greats of the world, Shemaya and Avtalion? When he started to goad them with words, practice disappeared from him. They said to him: What to do with people who did not bring their knives with them? He told them, I was informed of the practice, but I forgot. But let Israel act, if they are not prophets they are descendants of prophets. Then everybody whose Passover sacrifice was a lamb stuck them in its fleece, for a kid goat he bound them to its horns, it turned out that the Passover sacrifices brought their knives with them. When he saw the action he remembered the practice. He told them, this is what I heard from Shemaya and Avtalion. Rebbi Ze`ira in the name of Rebbi Eleazar. Any teaching which has no pedigree is no teaching. There, we have stated: "If he rode on it, leaned on it, hung on it, used it to cross a river, folded the bridle on it, put his toga on it, it is disqualified. [But if he tied it with the bridle, made it a shoe lest it slip, put his toga on it because of flies, it is qualified. This is the principle: Anything for its needs, it is qualified. For any other need, it is disqualified.]" This learns from that and that learns from this. This learns from that if he hung on it a knife to slaughter it it remains qualified. That learns from this, that any action which is done for sancta is not work. Why did they not allow it to them by means of walls of people? It must follow Rebbi Immi. Even if you are saying following Rebbi Simon, just as they could not remember this so they did not remember that. Rebbi Abun said, but it is impossible that in two Sabbatical periods there should be no 14th which falls on the Sabbath! How could they not have remembered? To confer greatness on Hillel.

4. סנהדרין כ"ד א:י"ב-י"ג

א״ר אושעיא מאי דכתיב (זכריה יא, ז) ואקח לי (את) שני מקלות לאחד קראתי נועם ולאחד קראתי חובלים נועם אלו ת״ח שבארץ ישראל שמנעימין זה לזה בהלכה חובלים אלו ת״ח שבבבל שמחבלים זה לזה בהלכה (זכריה יא. יג) ויאמר (אלי) אלה [שני] בני היצהר העומדים וגוי ושנים זיתים עליה יצהר אמר רבי יצחק אלו ת״ח שבא״י שנוחין זה לזה בהלכה כשמן זית ושנים זיתים עליה אלו ת״ח שבבבל שמרורין זה לזה בהלכה כזית

Sanhedrin 24a: 12-13

This demonstrates what Rabbi Oshaya says: What is the meaning of that which is written: "And I took for myself two staves; the one I called Graciousness, and the other I called Binders" (Zechariah 11:7)? "Graciousness"; these are the Torah scholars in Eretz Yisrael, who are gracious to one another in discussions of *halakha*. They treat each other with honor and love, as demonstrated in the statements of Reish Lakish and Rabbi Yehuda HaNasi. "Binders [hovelim]"; these are the Torah scholars in Babylonia, who injure [shemeḥabbelim] each other in discussions of halakha, i.e., they speak harshly to each other when they disagree. Similarly, it is stated: "Then he said to me: These are the two anointed ones, that stand by the Lord of the whole earth" (Zechariah 4:14), and it is stated: "And two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon its left side" (Zechariah 4:3). With regard to the expression "anointed ones,"

Rabbi Yitzḥak says: These are the Torah scholars in Eretz Yisrael, who are pleasant to each other in discussions of *halakha* like olive oil, which is not bitter. The verse "and two olive trees by it" should be interpreted as follows: These are the Torah scholars in Babylonia, who are bitter to each other in discussions of *halakha* like an olive.

5. ברכות כ״ח ב:ד׳-ה׳

גְּמִי תָּנוּ רַבָּנֵן : בִּכְנִיסָתוֹ מֵהוּ אוֹמֵריּ יִייְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְפָנֶיךּ הי אֱלֹהַי שֶׁלֹא יֶאֶרַע דְּבַר תַּקְלָה עַל יָדִי, וְלֹא אֶבְשׁל בְּדָבָר הַלָּכָּה, וְיִשְׁמְחוּ בִּי חֲבֵרִי, וְלֹא אוֹמֵר עַל טָמֵא טָהוֹר, וְלֹא עַל טָהוֹר טָמֵא. וְלֹא יִכְּשְׁלוּ חֲבֵרִי בְּדְבַר הַלְכָה, וְאֶשְׁמַח בָּהֶםי״. בִּיצִיאָתוֹ מֵהוּ אוֹמֵרי יימוֹדֶה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךּ הי אֱלֹהִי שְׁשְׁמְתָּ הֶלְקִי מִיּוֹשְׁבֵי קְרָנוֹת. שֶׁאֲנִי מֵשְׁכִּים, וְהֵם מֵשְׁכִּים בְּעָבִים לְדְבְרִי תוֹרָה, וְהֵם מַשְּׁכִּימִים לְּבָּרִים בְּעָלִים. אֲנִי עָמֵל וְהֵם עֲמָלִים. אֲנִי עָמֵל וּמְקַבֵּל שְּׁכָר, וְהֵם עֲמֵלִים וְאֵינִי הְעוֹלֶם הַבָּא וֹהם לְבִּרִים בְּיִים לְבאר שׁחתי״. והם רצים לבאר שׁחתי״.

Berakhot 28b:4-5

GEMARA: The Sages taught in a baraita the complete formula of Rabbi Nehunya ben Hakana's prayer: Upon his entrance, what does he say? May it be Your will, Lord my God, that no mishap in determining the halakha transpires caused by me, and that I not fail in any matter of halakha, and that my colleagues, who together with me engage in clarifying the halakha, will rejoice in me. He specified: And that I will neither declare pure that which is impure, nor declare impure that which is pure and that my colleagues will not fail in any matter of halakha, and that I will rejoice in them. Upon his exit, what did he say? I give thanks before You, Lord my God, that You have placed my lot among those who sit in the study hall, and that you have not given me my portion among those who sit idly on street corners. I rise early, and they rise early. I rise early to pursue matters of Torah, and they rise early to pursue frivolous matters. I toil and they toil. I toil and receive a reward, and they toil and do not receive a reward. I run and they run. I run to the life of the World-to-Come and they run to the pit of destruction.

6. תלמוד ירושלמי ברכות ד':ב':ב'

הלכה: בּּכְנִיסָתוֹ מַהוּ אוֹמֵר יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךּ יֹּ אֱלֹהֵי וֵאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵי שֶׁלֹא אַקְפִּיד כְּנֶגֶד חֲבֵרֵי וְלֹא חֲבֵרֵי יַקְפִּידוּ כְנֶגְדִּי. שֶׁלֹא נְטֵמֵא אֶת הַשָּהוֹר וְלֹא נְטָהֵר אֶת הַשָּמֵא. שֶׁלֹא נֶאֱסוֹר אֶת הַמּוּתָּר וְלֹא נַתִּיר אֶת הָאָסוּר. וְנִמְצֵאתִי מִתְבַּיֵּש לְעוֹלֶם הַנָּא. וּבִיצִיאָתוֹ מַהוּ אוֹמֵר מוֹדֶה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךּ יֹּ אֱלֹהֵי וֵאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵי שֶׁנָתַתָּ חֶלְקִי מִיּוֹשְׁבֵי בִית הַמִּדְרָשׁ וּבָתֵי לְבָאֵר עֲמֵלִין. אֵנִי שׁוֹקֵד וָהֵן שׁוֹקִדִין. אֵנִי עֵמֵל לִירָשׁ גַּן עֵדָן. וָהָן עֲמֵלִין לָבָאֵר שְׁחַת שְׁנָאֵמֵר כִּי לֹא תַעֵּזוֹב נַבְּשִׁי לִשְׁאוֹל לֹא תָתָּן חֲסִידָךּ לְרְאוֹת שְׁחַת.

Jerusalem Talmud Berakhot 4:2:2

HALAKHAH: What does he say when he enters? May it be Your pleasure, o Eternal, my God and God of my fathers, that I should not be offended by my colleagues and my colleagues should not be offended by me; that we should not declare impure that which is pure, nor declare pure what is impure; that we should not forbid that which is permitted, nor permit what is forbidden and I would be ashamed in this world and the world to come. What does he say when he leaves? I thank You, o Eternal, my God and God of my fathers, that You ordained my lot with those who sit in the house of study and in synagogues and You did not ordain my lot in theaters and circuses. For I toil and they toil, I am diligent and they are diligent. I toil to inherit the Garden of Eden, but they toil for the pit of destruction as it is said (*Ps.* 16:10): "Certainly, You will not abandon my soul to the pit, You will not let Your pious ones see destruction."

7. תלמוד ירושלמי תענית ד':ב':י"ג

אָמַר רָבִּי לֵוִי מְגִילַת יּוּחֲסִין מֶצְאוּ בִירוּשָׁלַם וְכָתוּב בָּהּ. הָלֵל מִן דְּדָוִד. בֶּן יָצֵף מִן דְּאָסָף. בֶּן צִיצִית הַכֶּסֶת מִן דְּאַבְנֵר. בֶּן קּוּבִּיסִין מִן דְּאַחְאָב. בֶּן כַּלְבָּא שָׂבוּעַ מִן דְּכָלֵב. רְבִּי יַנַּיי מִן דְּצֵלִי מן יְהוּדָה מִן צִיפּוֹרִין. רְבִּי חִייָה רַבָּה מִבְּנֵי שְׁפַטְיָה בֶּן אֲבוּטָל. רְבִּי יוֹסֵי בֵּירְבִּי חֲלַפְּתָּא רֵלֶב. רְבִּי נְחֶמְיָה מִן נְחֶמְיָה הַתִּרְשָׁתָא.

Jerusalem Talmud Taanit 4:2:13

Rebbi Levi said, they found a genealogical scroll in Jerusalem and in it was written: Hillel from David, Ben Yaşaf from Asaph, Ben Şişit Hakkeset from Abner, Ben Qubisin from Ahab, Ben Kalba Savua` from Kaleb, Rebbi Yannai from Eli, Men Yehudah from Sepphoris, the Elder Rebbi Ḥiyya from the sons of Shephatya ben Abutal, Rebbi Yose ben Rebbi Halaphta from the sons of Yonadav ben Rekhav, Rebbi Nehemiah from Nehemiah the governor.