

ואגט the משנה:

- בוזקין מלח על גבי כבש בשביל שלא יחליקו

We may scatter salt on the ramp of the כהנים so that the כהנים should not slip.

The גמרא asks two questions:

First, the implication of the משנה is that this would be אסור outside of the מקדש, but we have a בר"תא that says it is סותר to spread straw on the ground of a חצר after it rains?





Second; אי דמבטליה קא מוסיף על הבנין -

If they plan to leave the salt on the כבש forever, it would be a violation of adding to the structure of the בית במקדש, which must be exactly as specified, as it says;

הכל בכתב מיד ה' עלי השכיל – Rashi explains; all the specifications were given to בוד by the נביאים.









- ואי דלא קא מבטליה קא הויא חציצה -

If they do not plan on leaving it there forever, it would be a מובח between the feet of the כהנים and the חציצה?

The גמרא answers that they do not plan on leaving it there, and indeed it would be a עבודה during the עבודה. We only allow using the salt

- בהולכת עצים למערכה דלאו עבודה היא

When bringing the wood up to the top of the מזבח which is not an תוביבה, and there is NO איסור of איסור.

At first כבא taught that it is מותר to spread straw in a slippery חצר after the rain on שבת. After being questioned by רב פפא, Rava acknowledged

- דברים שאמרתי לפניכם טעות הן בידי

I had made a mistake and the straw may only be spread with שינוי a, in an unusual way.

The משנה said;ממלאין מבור הגולה ומבור הגדול בגלגל בשבת

We may draw water from the two wells in the בית המקדש using a wheel on שבת.

עולא once went to visit רב מנשה. A man knocked on the door on and אטר commented that the person was מחלל שבת by making noise with his knocking.

רבה, however, defended the person and said;

שיר של של הקול אא – it is only אסור to produce musical sounds on שבת.

The גמרא has four challenges to רבה's opinion, the last of which is from our משנה:

First, the ברייתא only allows causing the noise of water dripping from a כלי onto a metal plate for the sake of a חולה but not for a regular person, apparently because even making non-musical sounds that would help wake a person, is?













The גמרא answers that the ברייתא was talking about pleasant sounds to help the sick person sleep.

Second, the ברייתא does not allow clapping, chest beating or stomping one's feet to scare away birds, even though the sounds produced are not musical?

The גמרא answers that the clapping is not אסור because of the sound it makes, but because of

- גזירה שמא יטול צרור

We are concerned the he might take a rock and throw at the birds in the כשות הרבים.

Third, רב יהודה אמר מdoes not allow women to play with nuts on שבת, presumably because it will make noise?

The גמרא answers that it is not אסור because of the noise, but because $\$

- דלמא אתי לאשוויי גומות

They might flatten the ground with the nuts.

Finally, we challenge רבה from our משנה which implies that filling water with a גלגל is only מותר במקדש but not במדינה, presumably because of the noise?

The גמרא answers that it is not אסור due to the noise, but because

- גזירה שמא ימלא לגינתו ולחורבתו

We are concerned that he might draw water to irrigate his plants.

8 The משנה concluded; ומבאר הקר ביום טוב –

We may fill water from the בית אבר הקיר, which was not in the בית , which was not in the חכמים, but the חכמים permitted using this particular well that was fed by an underground spring on יום טוב when they returned from בבל and were desperate for water.











9 זאגט the משנה:

שרץ שנמצא במקדש כהן מוציאו בהמיינו שלא לשהות את הטומאה דברי – בי יוחנן בן ברוקה –

If a שרץ, which is an אב הטומאה and is מוקצה, is found in the מוקצה on שבת there is a מחלוקת תנאים what to do.

The כהן should not touch it directly because he will become מכא and disqualified from doing the עבודה. He will also have to leave the עזרה as quickly as possible.

ר' יוחנן בן ברוקה says he should carry it out with his ר' יוחנן בן ברוקה order to get it out as quickly as possible, even though this will cause the טמא to become אבנט. The אבנט will not make him פטמא אדם וכלים is not ראשון לטומאה.

רבי יהודה אומר בצבת של עץ שלא לרבות את הטומאה - the should take it out with wooden tongs, in order to not increase - טמא - as the wooden tongs will not become טמא even though it might take a bit longer to find wooden tongs.

The Mishnah continues; מהיכן מוציאין אותו

From which parts of the מקדש must the שרץ שרע be removed even on שרץ, where the Chachamim waived the מוקצה of מוקצה, and where would they just cover it with a כלי.

- מן ההיכל ומן האולם ומבין האולם ולמזבח דברי ר' שמעון בן ננס

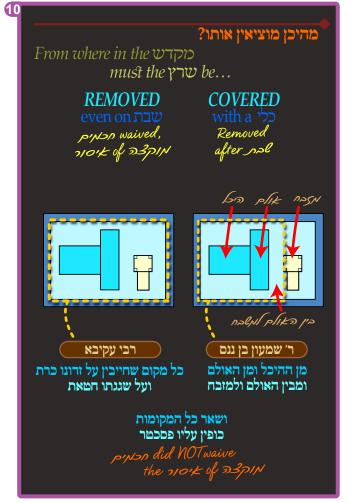
It should be removed only from the היכל, the אולם and the area between the מזבח and main.

חטאת שגגתו ועל אדונו כרת ועל שהייבין על מקום שחייבין - It must also be removed from the entire .

- ושאר כל המקומות כופין עליו פסכטר

In all other places which are of lesser קדושה, the Chachamim did not waive the מוקצה of מוקצה, and the שרץ may not be removed. It should be covered with a pot, until it will be removed after Shabbos.











The גמרא debates whether bringing a בית המקדש into the שרץ, איסור דרבנן. איסור דרבנן or an איסור דאורייתא.

The טמא says תשלחו נקבה תשלחו – a מזכר שמא man or woman must be sent out.

שמואל says that the פסוק teaches us that only מיש says that α - α שיש לו טהרה במקוה

things that can become טהוט in a מקוה, such as people or utensils are included in the איסור דאורייתא, but a כלי חרס ישרץ - earthenware

- שאין לו טהרה במקוה

which cannot become טהור in a מקוה is not included.

ר' יוסי הגלילי who excludes כלי חרס from the איסור, may not necessarily agree with שמואל, because a כלי חרס may not be included because it is not similar to a person in that it cannot become an אב הטומאה, unlike a שרץ which is an אב.

The rest of this Daf will be reviewed in the next Daf.





