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כם"ל

Intro

Today we will Be"H learn מסכת מיר on. Some of the topics we will learn about include:

איסור גילוח

The Gemara discusses various aspects of the prohibition for a Nazir to shave, including:

תער

Whether the prohibition applies only to shaving with a razor or by other means as well?

כל שהוא

The minimum amount of hair for which he is liable; and סתירה

The amount of hair shaven that causes him to forfeit previously-counted days;

מצות תגחלת

The Gemara discusses the various places where the Torah requires one to shave, and the different aspects of this Halachah, including:

תער

Whether the obligation is specifically to shave with a razor; and

שיור

The amount of hair one can leave over and still fulfill his obligation.

Through its discussion, the Gemara also references the following important ideas:

מצורע קרבנו בדלות

A מצורע who cannot afford the typical עופות, birds, instead.

גילוח הזקן

The Gemara brings a מחלוקת whether shaving one's beard with any implement other than a razor is prohibited.

כל מקום שאתה מוצא עשה ולא תעשה אם אתה יוכל לקיים את שניהם מוטב

ואם לאו יבא עשה וידחה את לא תעשה

Whenever a positive and a negative commandment come into conflict, we must first attempt to fulfill both obligations. Only if that is not possible, does the עשה override the ילאו.









т"оэ

So let's review...

The Gemara earlier quoted a ברייתא:

אין לי אלא תער

תלש מירט סיפסף כל שהוא מנין

ת"ל לא יעבור על ראשו

A Nazir is liable for shaving his hair by any means, and תוספות explained that this is only if ארשו מעיקרו, he uproots it completely, achieving a similar effect to a razor.

The ברייתא continues

מה ת"ל תער

If so, why does the Pasuk mention specifically a razor? לתגלחת האחרונה שיהא בתער

The word הער is indeed superfluous; and it is actually meant to teach by way of, אם אינו ענין, to require a razor for the מצות תגלחת after the מדירות ends.

However,

רבי אומר אינו צריך

 $\mbox{\sc has}$  an alternate source for that Halachah, without the extra word תער.

The Pasuk says

תער לא יעבור על ראשו עד מלאת הימים

He may not shave until after the מירות has ended. Rebbe infers from this Pasuk

אחר מלאת לא תהא תגלחת אלא בתער

During the מזיחת he may not use a razor, but afterwards he MUST use a razor for the obligatory תגחלת.

However, the Gemara assumes that רבי agrees that the Pasuk רבי implies any manner of hair removal, and so the word מער is extra; and he therefore must say that it is meant

לעבור עליו בשני לאוין

To add another transgression for a Nazir who specifically uses a razor.

The Gemara now discusses the minimum amount of hair required for the various Halachos pertaining to a Nazir who shaves his hair:

אמר רב חסדא

ללקות באחת

During the מירות he is liable for shaving merely one hair. לעכב בשתים

The תצות תגלחת, after his term ends, is not fulfilled if he leaves two hairs unshaven;

לסתור אינו סותר אלא ברוב ראשו

He only forfeits his term if he shaves most of his hair.

רב חסדא adds כעין תער, that he is only liable רב חסדא; and as כעין תער explains that he is only referring to the חיוב מלקות; however, one certainly forfeits days if he shaves most of his hair in any way.

The Gemara quotes a ברייתא with the dissenting opinion of ירבי שמעון:

כשם ששתי שערות מעכבות בו

כך שתי שערות סותרות בו

A Nazir forfeits days by shaving just two hairs.

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The Gemara quotes a Mishnah regarding several obligatory shavings:

שלשה מגלחין ותגלחתן מצוה

There are three times the Torah requires someone to shave:

נזיר ומצורע ולוים

A Nazir upon completion of his term;
A wazir upon completion of his term;
A main undergoing his purification process; and
The מדבר who were initiated in the מדבר;

וכולן שגילחו שלא בתער

או ששיירו שתי שערות

לא עשו ולא כלום

All of these cases require a razor, and are invalidated if two hairs remain.

The Gemara explains that the Mishnah's aim is to reject the notion that

משום עבורי שער הוא ואפילו סך נשא

We might think that since the objective is to remove the hair, any method of doing so is acceptable, even by means of a depilatory. The Mishnah therefore informs us that a razor is required.

Regarding Nazir, this is learned from the Pasuk תער לא יעבור על ראשו As Rebbe explained earlier;

Regarding the לויים, the Pasuk clearly states; והעבירו תער על כל בשרם

However, there is no explicit Pasuk which requires a razor for the shaving of a מצורע. And the Gemara points out that we cannot derive מצורע from the other two, לויים, because,

מה להצד השוה שבהן שכן אין קרבנו בדלות

תאמר במצורע שקרבנו בדלות

A poor מצורע has a leniency which we do not find by לויים in that he can bring a less expensive Korban. Therefore, we cannot assume that their Halachos are comparable and that he also requires shaving with a razor.

שלשה מגלחין ותגלחתן מצוה

נזיר ומצורע ולוים

Who were Uundergoing Upon
initiated his purification completion
in the או שרות שלא בתער

וכולן שגילחו שלא בתער
או ששיירו שתי שערות
לא עשו ולא כלום

The Mishnah's aim is to reject the notion that
משום עבורי שער הוא
ואפילו סך נשא





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The Gemara concludes that the source for requiring a razor for the מצורע's shaving actually depends on a מחלוקת a moch ween מסכת מכות and the רבי אליעזר The Mishnah in הכבי אליעזר asys regarding the prohibition of shaving one's beard; ואינו חייב עד שילקטנו בתער

One is liable for shaving his beard only if he does so with a razor.

רבי אליעזר אומר

אפילו ליקטו במלקט וברהיטני חייב

One is liable for shaving his beard with any implement.

The Gemara explains that the במן base their Halachah on two Pesukim.

One Pasuk says;

ופאת זקנים לא יגלחו

Forbidding shaving;

While another Pasuk says;

ולא תשחית את פאת זקנך

Not to destroy one's beard;

The ברייתא therefore explains

איזהו גילוח שיש בו השחתה

הוי אומר זה תער

A razor is the only implement that effectively destroys the hair by means of shaving.

Now, we also know that a מצורע must shave ALL of his hair, as the Pasuk says

והיה ביום השביעי יגלח את כל שערו

את ראשו ואת זקנו וגו'

The explicit instruction to shave 'זקנו' is superfluous, since the Pasuk already said

יגלח את כל שערו, he shall shave all his hair.

However, according to the razu that shaving one's beard is only prohibited with a razor,

זקנו למה לי

Why does the Torah need to tell us that a  $c_{\Pi}$  shaves despite the usual  $w_{\Pi}$  why can't he fulfill his obligation with any other implement?

This דרשה therefore serves as proof that מצורע תגלחתו אינו אלא בתער

A מצורע can only fulfill his obligation by shaving with a razor. And since this is generally forbidden, we need the word  $\eta_{\overline{\nu}}$  that he nevertheless shaves his beard.









The Gemara adds that we cannot say that the extra word 'יקנו' tells us only

דאפילו בתער לא מיחייב עליה

That it is PERMITTED for a מצורע to use a razor, but he can actually fulfill his obligation with any implement, that cannot be, because we have a principle of ריש לקיש that

כל מקום שאתה מוצא עשה ולא תעשה

אם אתה יוכל לקיים את שניהם מוטב

ואם לאו יבא עשה וידחה את לא תעשה

Whenever a positive and a negative commandment come into conflict, we must first attempt to fulfill both obligations. Only if that is not possible, does the עשה override the נאה.

Therefore, if a mayne was not obligated to shave with a razor, it follows that it would be prohibited. Therefore, the Pasuk must be teaching us that it is mandatory to shave with a razor.

This discussion continues into the next Daf.

The Gemara adds...

We cannot say that "זקכו" tells us only that it is really permitted for a מצורע to use a razor, but he may indeed fulfill his obligation with any implement, because we have a principle of ריש לקיש

כל מקום שאתה מוצא עשה ולא תעשה אם אתה יוכל לקיים את שניהם מוטב ואם לאו יבא עשה

וידחה את לא תעשה



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