



בס"ד

Intro

Today we will Be"H learn מסכת נזיר of דף מ"א and of the topics we will learn about include:

תגלחת מצורע

The Gemara seeks a source that a מצורע must shave with a razor, and demonstrates that this depends on the מחלוקת אליעזר ורבנן , whether

ליקטו במלקט וברהיטני

Shaving one's beard with any implement other than a razor is forbidden or not.

עשה דוחה לא תעשה

When the fulfillment of a positive commandment involves transgressing a prohibition, the עשה overrides the אלאו.

The Gemara establishes the source for this Halachah. However,

אם אתה יכול לקיים את שניהם מוטב

This is only true if performing the עשה inevitably involves transgressing the לאו; otherwise one must fulfill his obligation in a permitted manner.



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

הקפת הראש

It is forbidden to shave the פאות הראש, the corners of the head, if the rest of the hair is left, thereby creating the effect of rounding the corners; it is a שחלוקת whether shaving the entire head is forbidden as well.

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 לאו .





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So let's review...

The Gemara earlier quoted a Mishnah שלשה מגלחין ותגלחתן מצוה שלשה נזיר ומצורע ולוים

Aמצורע undergoing his purification process is obligated to shave all his hair.

וכולן שגילחו שלא בתער כו' לא עשו ולא כלום

The shaving is only valid if done with a razor.

In order to find the source for this Halachah, the Gemara cited a מחלוקת רבי אליעזר ורבנן regarding the prohibition to shave the beard.

ואינו חייב עד שילקטנו בתער

One is only liable for shaving his beard with a razor. רבי אליעזר אומר

אפילו ליקטו במלקט וברהיטני חייב

One is liable for shaving his beard with any implement.

Now, regarding a מצורע the Torah writes והיה ביום השביעי יגלח את כל שערו 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.

Therefore, the word זקנו teaches that a מצורע shaves all the hair on his body, including his beard, which is ordinarily forbidden. According to the רבנן that it is only forbidden to shave the beard with a razor, this clearly indicates that מצורע תגלחתו אינו אלא בתער

A מצורע must shave with a razor.

However, according to רבי אליעזר, any means of shaving is forbidden, and so it is possible that a מצורע may shave with any implement.





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Therefore, the Gemara now explains the source for the requirement for a מצורע to shave only with a razor according to ירבי אליעזר:

In the above-mentioned Pasuk regarding a מצורע; והיה ביום השביעי יגלח את כל שערו 'את ראשו ואת זקנו וגו

The word 'ראשו' is also superfluous, since the Pasuk already said

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

Therefore, the word איד teaches us that he must shave his head despite another prohibition, which the Gemara now understands to be a

נזיר מצורע

A נזיר who is also a נזיר;

This indicates:

מידי דאסר בנזיר להעביר תער על ראשו

הטעין במצורע לגלח בתער

A מצורע must use a razor, because, as תוספות explains, רבי, that a Nazir is agrees with the opinion of אליעזר, that a Nazir is only prohibited from shaving with a razor. Therefore, if the Pasuk needs to permit a מצורע to shave despite being a Nazir, this clearly indicates that the מצורע is obligated to shave specifically with a razor.

Here, too, we cannot interpret the Pasuk as teaching that the Nazir MAY use a razor, but is not obligated to do so, because, as mentioned earlier, we avoid overriding a prohibition whenever possible based on יריש לקיש's principle;

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 לאו .

The רבנן, on the other hand, מיבעי להו למידחי לאו דהקפה

They need the superfluous word 'ראשו' to teach us that the Mitzvah of the מיצורע to shave his entire head, including the האת קיפו פאת ראשכם, overrides the prohibition of פאות, not to round the corners of the head. This is a source for the principle עשה דוחה לא תעשה, that a positive commandment overrides a prohibition.

Although the Pasuk already specified 'זקנו', which indicates, that the obligation of יגלח את כל שערו overrides the prohibition of לא תשחית פאת זקניך, not to shave one's beard?

One might think that

הקפת הראש לא שמיה הקפה

It is only forbidden to shave the פיאות alone, leaving hair on the top of the head, thereby being

משוה צדעיו לאחורי אזנו ופדחתו

Rounding the corners, by aligning his forehead with the back of his ear - However, the מצורע, shaves his entire head, and there is an opinion that this is permitted.



Therefore, the Pasuk of 'ראשו', which teaches that the מצורע must shave his whole head, indicates that הקפת הראש שמיה, that it IS ordinarily forbidden.

However, the word 'זקנו' is also needed, to teach us that a מצורע must shave with a razor, as we explained earlier, since the prohibition to shave the beard is only with a razor.

On the other hand, רבי אליעזר, as תוספות explains, does not need 'ראשו' for this Halachah.

Either, because he indeed holds הקפת הראש לא שמה הקפת and it is not forbidden to shave the entire head, in the manner of a מצורע; or because he has alternate sources for the principle of עשה דוחה לא תעשה, and therefore the Pasuk only needed to address the איסור of the Nazir, who is enjoined not to shave by both a positive and negative commandment, and so is not included in the rule of

אין עשה דוחה לא תעשה ועשה

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The Gemara now explains רבי אליעזר's source for the principle of עשה דוחה לא תעשה:

The Pasuk says לא תלבש שעטנז, not to wear mixtures of wool and linen, and immediately afterwards says גדילים, to make ציציר. From this juxtaposition, we learn הא גדילים תעשה לך

ציצית may be made from such a mixture. This is understood to be representative of the general rule of עשה לא תעשה.



תוספות points out that our Gemara indicates that הקפת הראש הוי אפילו בלא תער

Shaving the פיאות is prohibited by any manner whatsoever, in line with the statement of the תוספתא יש בזקן משא"כ בראש

ובראש משא"כ בזקן

The prohibition of shaving differs between the head and the beard:

שהראש אסור במספרים והזקן מותר

It is forbidden to shave the head with scissors.

Therefore, מסכת מסכת says that the $G\mathrm{emara}$ in מסכת that says

בתער שיקפנו בתער אינו חייב עד שיקפנו בתער מעין תער must mean כעין תער. Although acknowledges difficulties with this proof, he concludes with these words of caution;

צריך ליזהר שלא ליטול פאת הראש אפילו במספרים דשפיר איקרי כעין תער

One should be careful not to shave the פאות הראש, even with scissors,

וכן נהגו העולם כשמגלחין התינוקות לשייר בצדעיהן הרבה שערות

This is the source for the custom to leave large amounts of hair on the side of the head when giving children their haircut.





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