

1 אמר רב הלכה כרבי יהודה – Rav Nachman says in the name of Rav that we pasken like רבי יהודה in our משנה on דף הודה י"א ע"ב – תולין כל חמש

Uring the fifth hour of ערב פסח

- 10 to 11AM - חמץ may not be eaten, but we do not burn it until after 11am. As Rashi in the Mishnah explains; during the fifth hour מותר בהנאה but אסור באכילה for example, he may feed it to his animals.



The גמרא explains why רב did not Pasken like the other opinions in the משנה:

Rav did not Pasken like רבי מאיר who holds that the may still be eaten in the fifth hour, even though it seems that a סתם follows the opinion of רבי מאיר - as the very first משנה of the second Perek states;

- כל שעה שמותר לאכול מאכיל

As long as one may eat חמץ, he may feed it to his animals, which implies that when it's אסור for him to eat the חמץ, it is also אסור for him to feed it to his animals.



However, the אמר בא explains that this סתם משנה actually follows the opinion of רבן גמליאל who holds that only תרומה may be eaten in the fifth hour, and the Mishnah is teaching that as long as a כהן is permitted to eat תרומה חמץ, regular משן may be fed to animals.









4 Rav also did not Pasken like רבן גמליאל even though he seems to be a מכריע – a compromise approach, which we generally follow - because in reality רבן גמליאל is not considered a מכריע, because he makes a distinction between חולין and וחלין which neither רבי מאיר דסר רבי יהודה even mentioned.



The אמרא then finds other תנאים that seem to Pasken like רבי that יהודה may not be eaten in the fifth hour:

- רב דאמר כי האי תנא - First

Rav paskens like רבי יהודה איש ברבי because he holds like רבי יהודה איש ברתותא יאיש ברתותא who said in the name of רבי יהושע that when רבי יהושע falls on שבת we burn all יהולה - even - חמין - on Friday שבת - the thirteenth day of Nissan, with the exception of two meals worth which may be eaten through the FOURTH hour on שבת ערב פסח.

The חכמים disagree and say that תרומה טהורה should not be burned - rather the entire חרומה טהורה be left for שבת - perhaps guest will arrive who will eat it.

רבי יהודה that Pasken like תנאים 1<u>st</u> רב דאמר כי האי תנא שבת is on ערב פסח ר' אלעזר ברבי יהודה חכמים איש ברתותא - רבי יהושע תרומה טהורה Burn even should NOT be תרומה טהורה on Friday burned Perhaps guest will arrive which may be eaten through the **4th** hour שבת no

However, the גמרא points out that perhaps when the Gemara says;

יהודה – it may only mean that we Pasken like him

- to burn all the תרומה שבת before שבת, except for the two meals, but not regarding how long the תרומה may be eaten ערב פסח.









ק Second - ואף רבי סבר להא דרב נחמן

Rebbe also Paskened like ר' יהודה in a case where somebody was watching חמץ for another person and it was slowly getting ruined - Rebbe ruled for him to wait until the fifth hour to sell the חמץ, presumably to a non-Jew since at that time a Jew may no longer eat it.

However, the גמרא says that maybe רבי meant to sell it to a Jew, and he holds like רבי מאיר that it may still be eaten during the fifth hour.

אף רבי סבר להא דרב נחמן

Somebody was watching מאך היי שוא Wait until the for another person and it was getting ruined

Maybe רבי meant to sell it to a Jew

The reason he suggested selling it, rather than eating it and reimbursing the owner, was to avoid

- the appearance of wrongdoing - as we learned in a Braisa

- גבאי צדקה...אין פורטין לעצמן....ואין מוכרין לעצמן

גבאי צדקה may not make change or sell to themselves, because they might be accused of reducing its value. As the פסוק says;

- והייתם נקיים מה' ומישראל

You should be clean in the eyes of Hashem and in the eyes of other Jews. We must avoid any behavior that causes suspicion of doing an עבירה, even if we are not actually doing an עבירה.

The Gemara next returns to that which the Mishnah said; עוד אמר ר' יהודה שתי חלות... -

Two loaves of חלות תודה פסולות were placed on a bench in the to inform the people when חמץ becomes ערב מסוד פסח פסח:

The אמרא explains that the loaves were not left א ממרא explains that the loaves were not left על גב האיצטבא on the bench where nobody would be able to see it, but על גג על גג on the roof over the benches where it was clearly visible.











The משנה refers to these loaves as פסולות - disqualified. פסול - what about them was פסולות? The גמרא raises three possibilities:



11 First - אמר רבי חנינא מתוך שהיו מרובות נפסלות בלינה – A קרבן cannot be brought on פסח because the קרבן תודה unvolves ten loaves of אמר. It may not be brought ערב פסח either, becauset

- אין מביאין קדשים לבית הפסול

We may not bring a קרבן at a time when the time frame within which it can be eaten is reduced, because it's likely that the קרבן will not be eaten in its entirety, and the leftovers will become קרבן מותר as מותר as פסול may only be eaten until חצרת, whereas a קרבן קרבן הערב פסח brought מודה brought all-year-round may be eaten all day and the following night.

Therefore, most people who were obligated in a קרבן תודה would bring them י"ג ניסן. -

- ומתוך שהן מרובות נפסלות בלינה

Since there were so many, they could not all be eaten, and some became נותר as out all.

Some of these loaves were used for the demonstration.

12 Second - משום רבי ינאי אמרו כשירות היו – R' Yanai says they were actually כשר loaves, but were called לפסול because

- שנשחט עליהן הזבח ונשפך הדם

the blood was spilled before they could sprinkle it on the מזבח. Therefore, these loaves cannot become fit to eat without זריקת הדם. They cannot be redeemed either, because the יאיסה rendered them קדושת הגוף. Since they will anyway be burned, they may be used for the demonstration.











Third - תנא משום רבי אלעזר אמרו כשירות היו – R' Elazar holds the loaves were completely kosher. Tosfos explains that they were used for the demonstration as follows:

R' Elazar holds like דבן גמליאל החדה and חדוה and לחמי חודה may be eaten the entire fifth hour. They would remove the first loaf at the beginning of the fifth hour - when it can still be eaten - to indicate that חולין may no longer be eaten. They would then remove the second loaf toward the end of the fifth hour - when it can still be eaten quickly - to indicate that the sixth hour is approaching, and all חמיץ must be burned.



Finally, אבא שאול teaches in a ברייתא that they did not use loaves at all. Rather,

- שתי פרות היו חורשות בהר המשחה

The sign was that two cows would be plowing on הר הזיתים. When one cow was removed it was a sign that may no longer be eaten - When both were removed must be burned.





