

אגט the משנה:

- העצמות והגידין והנותר ישרפו בששה עשר

The bones - which have marrow in them which become - it cannot be eaten because we may not break the bones - and The sinews - which become נותר because they are hard to eat - and

Leftover meat from the קרבן פסח -

Should be burned on the 16th of ניסן - the first day of Chol HaMoed -

Unless the 16th is שבת in which case they get burned on the 17th

טוב אינן דוחין לא את השבת ולא את היום טוב -יו"ט or שבת may not be burned on נותר.

אמר רב מרי בר אבוה אמר רבי יצחק עצמות קדשים ששימשו נותר – R' Yitzchak holds that bones that had נותר meat attached to them are treated like נותר and are therefore – מטמא את הידים – make a person's hands .

The גמרא has one support of ר' יצחק and one challenge: Our משנה seems to support ל' because it tells us that bones of a קרבן פסח have to be burned on the 16th, and we cannot just break them open to remove the חדום marrow and discard the bones – presumably because the bones themselves are treated like !!

The איטה refutes this proof because the משנה may hold like 'י עקב that the יעקב of breaking bones of a קרבן פסח applies even to bones of a קרבן that were once our but are no longer , and we cannot break the bones of נותר, and must therefore burn them intact.

3 ר' יצחק - the אמרא then challenges מיתיבי's idea that any bones that had meat/marrow are treated like נותר from a ברייתא that does not require burning marrow bones of any סרבנות other than קרבן פסח which has the marrow inside!?













The אמרא has two answers to this challenge:
First, Rav Nachman bar Yitzchak explains שמצאן חלוצין – the bones were found already broken and emptied of their marrow.

Therefore, regarding - עצמות קדשים - bones of all - קרבנות Since it is מותר to break their bones, we can assume the marrow was emptied before it became , נותר, and the bones were never - שימוש נותר - therefore, לא בעו שריפה - they don't have to be burned.

However, regarding אסור - the bones of the הקרבן - Since it is אסור to break its bones, we assume the bones were broken after the meat became אותר, and the bones were שימוש - therefore בעו שריפה - they have to be burned.

Second, דב זביז answers that the case is that a pile of bones were found, and the top of the pile consists of broken bones. If they were bones of regular קרבנות we can assume they have all been broken and emptied of their marrow, and they don't have to be burned. If they are bones of a קרבן פסח we cannot assume that they were all broken and emptied until we inspect each one.

רב נחמן בר יצחק שמצאן חלוצין The bones were found BROKEN and EMPTY of marrow עצמות פסח עצמות קדשים TO BREAK ITS BONES TO BREAK ITS BONES **ASSUME ASSUME** The bones were The marrow was broken AFTER the emptied BEFORE meat became נותר it became נותר שימוש נותר Not אא בנו לחיםם בנו לריםפ



6 The Gemara continues;

- אמר רב יהודה אמר רב כל הגידין בשר חוץ מגידי צואר

Rav holds that all sinews are considered meat - and Rashi explains; ויוצא ידי חובתו

One who eats them fulfills the Mitzvah.

Except for the sinews of the neck - and Rashi explains; וקשה ועץ בעלמא הוא -

It's hard, and considered like wood - not meat.

The מראם asks from our משנה which says that sinews must be burned

We cannot say that the Mishnah is speaking of גידין that are readily edible, because, either they would have been eaten, and if left over, it's superfluous for the Mishnah to teach that they must be burned, because those are clearly like בשר

Rather, we must say that the Mishnah is speaking of גידי צואר, which although difficult to eat are Halachically considered בשר, and must be burned?









7 The אמרא has three answers to this challenge:
First, אמר רב חסדא לא נצרכא אלא לגיד הנשה –
Perhaps, the משנה holds like ר' יהודה that only one of the גידי of an animal is אסור and the משנה teaches that the other נותר must be burned like נותר

אמר רב חסדא
לא נצרכא אלא לגיד הנשה
לא נצרכא אלא לגיד הנשה
Perhaps, the משנה holds like...

ר' יהודה

Only one of the אסור is אסור is אסור is אסור איך must be burned like אינוניני

8 Second, ברב אשי אמר לא נצרכא אלא לשמנו דגיד הנשה – R' Ashi says that the משנה speaks of the fat that covers the גיד which is treated like kosher meat הנשה, but אסור to eat מדרבנן. Therefore, it will always become נותר and need to be burned.

לא נצרכא אלא לשמנו דגיד הנשה
לא נצרכא אלא לשמנו דגיד הנשה
לא נצרכא אלא לשמנו דגיד הנשה

Speaks of...

FAT that covers the גיד הנשה,
which is...

KOSHER MEAT

To EAT

To EAT

It will always become צון
and needs to be burned

9 Third, משנה - the משנה speaks about the outer גיד which is only נותר so it will always become נותר and then be burned like any other נותר meat.









The משנה said that we cannot burn יום טוב or שבת or נותר - ואמאי ניתי עשה וידחי לא תעשה – ואמאי ניתי עשה וידחי לא תעשה



The גמרא gives four answers:

-1- חזקיה says that it is derived from the Posuk, regarding Korbon Pesach, which states;

לא תותירו ממנו עד בוקר, והנותר ממנו עד בוקר באש תשרופו.

The second עד בוקר - which is superfluous - teaches; יעד שני לשריפתו - ליתן לו בוקר שני לשריפתו

The leftover Pesach should not be burned on the first morning – the fifteenth of Nissan, because it's Yom Tov. Rather, one should wait until the second morning – the morning of the sixteenth - which is Chol HaMoed, because burning סיר other disqualified Kodshim is forbidden on Yom Tov.



2- אב" derives it from a Posuk regarding the Korban Mussaf of Shabbos which states:

עולת שבת בשבתו - the Mussaf of Shabbos is brought on Shabbos. This is obvious. Therefore we must say that this Posuk teaches;

עולת שבת בשבתו, ולא עולת חול בשבת ולא עולת חול ביום טוב – The Shabbos Olah may be burned on Shabbos, but a weekday Korbon – such as limbs of a Korbon that was brought Erev Shabbos or Erev Yom Tov, may not be burned in the evening once it's Shabbos or Yom Tov.

Therefore, disqualified Kodshim may certainly not be burned on Shabbos or Yom Tov.









רבא -3- derives this Halachah from the following Posuk: אך אשר יאכל לכל נפש -

Those Melachos that are needed for אוכל נפש - for the purpose of eating food -

יעשה לכם - only that is permitted on Yom Tov.

We deduce from the term הוא לבדו - which is superfluous - that הוא ולא מכשירין - only food preparation that could not have been done before Yom Tov is permitted, but Melachos that could have just as well been done before Yom Tov, may not be done on Yom Tov. We also derive from that לבדו - a Bris that was delayed beyond the eighth day - may not be performed on Yom Tov.

As Rashi explains; We learn from here that a Mitzvah which is not ז מנה קבוע - it does not have a fixed time - it can be done after Yom Tov as well - is not דוחה יום טוב - may not be done on Yom Tov. So too, burning disqualified Kodshim can be delayed until after Yom Tov.

Hence, as the Gemara in מסכת שבת refers to it; אין שורפין קדשים ביום טוב - $\,$

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רב אשי אמר שבתון דיו"ט עשה הוא רב אשי אמר דיו"ט עשה הוא - ואין עשה דוחה לא תעשה ועשה

In addition to the אי of עבודה א תעשו - there is an of עשה of

- ביום הראשון שבתון וביום השמיני שבתון

Therefore, the איסור מלאכה is not only a איסור לא תעשה, but both a לא תעשה and an עשה, and the rule is

מצות עשה אין עשה דוחה לא תעשה such as נותר cannot override a combination of a לא תעשה לא such as the איסור איסור מלאכה יו"ט חס מלאכה.

アロン אר אשר יאכל לכל נפש אוכל נפש NEEDED for מלאכות הוא לברו יעשה לכם Is superfluous שריפת קדשים מילה הוא לץ"י that מלאכות Can be NOT זמנה קבוע could have Can be done done been done **AFTER** AFTER **BEFORE** יום טוב יום טוב יום טוב





