

Our Shiur began with the Gemara explaining the last statement of the Mishnah on the previous Daf.

אמר אבא שאול כל שאני זכאי באמירתו רשאי אני להחשיך עליו –

Whatever I may ask somebody else to do, I may go to the edge of the תחום to prepare to do it.

The אמרא explains that everybody agrees you may go to the מבת חחום on שבת to be prepared to guard your fruits after שבת, and you can also ask somebody who is in the same מחום as your fruits, to guard them for you on שבת. In other words the אבת holds you may only go to the קמא to do things after שבת, if those things may be done on שבת itself.

אבא שאול suggests that this is part of a larger rule, that anything you may ASK someone on שבת, to do for you AFTER שבת, like mitzvah related items, you may go to the yourself to do them right after שבת, even though these things may NOT be done ON שבת.

אבא שאול is referring specifically to that which is taught in the next Mishnah.

מחשיכין על התחום לפקח על עסקי כלה ועל עסקי המת להביא לו ארון הכריכים -

One may go to the שבת חתום, to be ready to go right after שבת, to bring things needed for a Kallah, or a coffin and shrouds for a deceased person.

As the Gemara on the previous Daf explains, these activities are forbidden on שבת, because they involve מלאכות such as cutting. Nevertheless, since it's a צורך מצוה, one may ask somebody on שבת, to do this after שבת. Therefore, our Mishnah rules like אבא שאול that one may go to the תחום for this purpose as well.





3 The משנה continues;

– נכרי שהביא חלילין בשבת לא יספוד בהן ישראל אא"כ באו ממקום קרוב וכרי שהביא חלילין בשבת לא יספוד בהן ישראל אח"כ. If a non-Jew brought flutes for a Jew on שבת, he should not use them in a funeral after שבת, unless they came from somewhere close, which means within the - תחום שבת - two thousand Amos - of the city.

However, there is a מחלוקת אמוראים:

- רב אמר ממקום קרוב ממש

Rav says we may only use them if we are CERTAIN that it was WITHIN the תחום שבת.

- שמואל אמר חיישינן שמא חוץ לחומה לנו

שמואל holds that we may use them if there is the POSSIBIL-ITY that they were within the חחום, but outside the wall of the city. They are אסור only if we are certain that they were OUTSIDE of the חחום at the onset of שבת.











The משנה continues:

ישראל - If a non-Jew made a coffin or dug a grave on שבת, a Jew may be buried in them. ואם בשביל ישראל לא יקבר בו עולמית - If he made it for the Jew, the Jew may never be buried in this coffin and grave. According to שמואל who ruled leniently regarding flutes, the Mishnah can be understood simply, that in the first case, since there's a possibility that the coffin and grave were NOT done for the Jew, it may be used.

According to Ray who ruled stringently regarding flutes, the ממרא asks - in the first case - since it's possible that the coffin and grave were done for the Jew, we should have to wait at least בכדי שיעשו, the amount of time it would take to do these things after שבת? The גמרא answers that the grave was near a main road where Jews are usually not buried, and the coffin was on the grave - therefore, we are certain that they were not made for a Jew.

In support of ברייתא the Gemara cites a ברייתא regarding a bathhouse.

- רוב נכרים - If the majority of the town were non-Jews, the baths may be used by Jews immediately after שבת, because we assume they were warmed on שבת for the non-Jews. - מחצה על מחצה OR רוב ישראל

If the majority were Jews, or even fifty-fifty - the Jews may NOT use the baths after שבת until a period of כדי שיעשו - the amount of time it takes to heat the water, because we assume it was warmed for the Jews on שבת.

This Braisa supports the opinion of Rav that when you are not sure if a מלאכה was done for a Jew on שבת, it may not be used.

- עושין כל צרכי המת סכין ומדיחין אותו ובלבד שלא יזיז בו אבר One may do anything for the dead body on שבת including anointing and washing him, as long as we do not move any of his limbs, because the body is מוקצה.

שומטין את הכר מתחתיו ומטילין אותו על החול בשביל שימטין One may pull the pillow from under his head - moving the body indirectly - thereby laying him on the sand, which is cooler, to slow down decomposition.

קושרין את הלחי לא שיעלה אלא שלא יוסיף - We may tie the jaw of the deceased so that it does not continue to drop, but not to lift it up, because that would be moving it directly. Similarly, וכן קורה שנשברה סומכין אותה בספסל או בארוכות המטה לא שיעלה אלא ישלא יוסיף - A broken beam may be supported by a chair or a side section of a bed - which are כלים, and not מוקצה - but only so that it does not fall further, but not to push it up.

Regarding the first Halachah, the גמרא asks, that ר' מאיר did not allow his students to rinse or smear oil on the floor of a bath house, probably because the stone floor is מוקצה, so why does our משנה allow rinsing and smearing oil on a dead body

that is מוקצה?















7 The גמרא answers:

- קרקע בקרקע מיחלפא מת בקרקע לא מיחלף

There is no problem with rinsing or smearing מוקצה, the only problem is rinsing or smearing dirt floors because of משוה - evens out the floor - which is בונה - building. prohibited rinsing and smearing the tile floor because people would confuse one floor for another.

The משנה permits rinsing and smearing a dead body because nobody would confuse a dead body with a dirt floor.

When the משנה says we may do כל צרכי המת - ALL needs, it means that we may even take measures so that the stomach does not swell and burst.

אין מעצמין את המת בשבת –

We may not close the eyes of the deceased on שבת.

ולא בחול עם יציאת הנפש והמעצים עם יציאת הנפש הרי זה שופך דמים

Closing the eyes of a person as he's dying is forbidden even in the weekdays, and is equivalent to murder, because a dying person is like a flickering candle where the slightest touch can extinguish it.

The ברייתא draws a contrast between the living and the dead. תינוק בן יומו חי מחללין עליו את השבת -

A living person, even a baby one-day old - we are מחלל שבת to save his life.

אמרה תורה חלל עליו שבת אחד כדי שישמור שבתות הרבה

The Torah tells us to violate one שבת, so that he can observe many future שבתות.

דוד מלך ישראל מת אין מחללין עליו

A dead person on the other hand – even as great as דוד המלך we may not be מחלל שבת to take care of his body, because he can no longer do מצוות.

As the Posuk says במתים חפשי - which means - which means - כיון שמת אדם נעשה חפשי מן המצוות - once a person dies he is free from מצוות - he's no longer obligated in the Motzvos.

9 The ברייתא learns from a פטוק in קהלת that once ימות המשיח that once קהלת in קהלת. The מריינית אינויות זכויות. The אינויות points out that this is contrary to the opinion of שמואל who holds

אין בין עולם הזה לימות המשיח אלא שעבוד מלכויות בלבד – there is no difference between this world and the Messianic era except for our independence from other nations, but we will still be able to accumulate.















The דף concludes with some statements about poverty.

One should always pray to be spared from poverty, because

- גלגל הוא שחוזר בעולם

The wheel of fortune is always revolving in the world. Wealth and poverty come around over generations. Only and מצלה can stave it off.

רבי חייא used to tell his wife to quickly feed the poor so that when his children would one day be poor, others will care for them

- כל המרחם על הבריות מרחמין עליו מן השמים

Hashem is compassionate to those who are compassionate to others.



The Gemara next begins a discussion describing the body's deterioration in old age, based on קהלת פרק יב חו פסוקים in קהלת פרק יב חו פסוקים in קהלת פרק יב אחר הגשם - זו מאור עיניו של אדם שהולך אחר הבכי - ושבו העבים אחר הגשם - זו מאור עיניו של אדם שהולך אחר הבכי when the פסוק says that clouds come back after rain, it refers to a person's eyesight that is weakened from crying. Until the age of forty the body replaces the tears lost when crying and eye ointment can help the eyesight. After age 40 the body never recuperates and ointment only stabilizes, but does not improve the eyesight.

The Gemara relates that when ירבי חנינא's daughter died he refused to cry even after his wife criticized his lack of emotion, because it was bad enough that he lost his daughter, he didn't want to lose his eyesight as well.

The גמרא then explains that some tears are harmful and some are beneficial.

- שש דמעות הן שלש יפות ושלש רעות

3 types of tears - caused by medicine, laughter and pungent fruits, such as mustard and onions - are good for the eyes.
3 types of tears - caused by crying, smoke and stomach pains - are bad for the eyes.

This discussion continues on the following $\eta \tau$.







