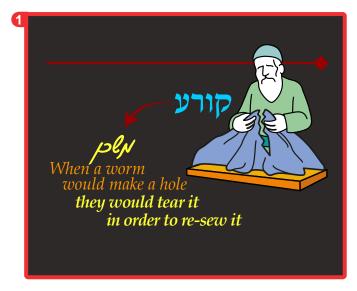


Our Shiur began with the Gemara explaining that קורע was done in the משכן when a worm would make a hole in the curtain and they would have to tear it on two sides in order to re-sew it properly.



The ממרא next cites three statements of מלאכת אמר מוטרא בר זוטרא בר טוביה אמר, the first of which relates to מלאכת תופר, sewing, which was discussed in the previous daf:

הבשבת חוט של תפירה - One who stretches and tightens the thread of a stitch is חייב - because it's considered sewing.



פיתה מיתה מן המגוש חייב מיתה – One who learns from a מגוש מייב מיתה. The אחד מג comments that this statement proves that the definition of מגוש is a blasphemer and not a sorcerer, because – אתה למד להבין ולהורות – one is permitted to learn from a sorcerer in order to understand and pasken shailos relating to sorcery.

היודע לחשב אסור ומזלות ואינו חושב אסור לספר הימנו -It is a מצוה to calculate the constellations and their effect on the calendar.

- כי היא חכמתכם ובינתכם לעיני העמים - because these areas of study represent our wisdom to the nations of the world. Therefore, it is אסור to repeat Torah in the name of one who is capable of making these calculations but chooses not to.





Review



The next מלאכה mentioned in the Mishnah is הצד צבי -Trapping a deer.

The גמרא discusses which מלאכות are violated in securing the dye from the חלזון.

The מלאכה of צד, trapping, is certainly violated when it's caught and removed from the water.



ה' יהודה adds ר' יהודה adds - one who squeezes out its blood from which the blue dye - תכלת was made, is חייב for threshing.

The אין דישה אלא בגידולי קרקע disagree because they hold רבנן threshing applies only to items grown from the ground.



Now, when squeezing out the blood one also kills the חלזון.

There is a חייב משום נטילת נשמה whether he is חייב משום נטילת נשמה - of killing a living thing - or פטור, since he tries to keep the animal alive as long as possible to secure stronger dye, rendering the act of killing a - an inevitable unintended result which he does not want.









The next מלאכה mentioned in the Mishnah is השוחטו - Slaughtering it.

The שוחט משום מאי מחייב - What is the precise transgression of slaughtering?

שמואל אמר משום נטילת נשמה - The essence of the transgression is taking a life.

בבע משום צובע. Rav holds it is also a violation of dyeing the neck area with blood. Since it seems strange that one would want to dye the meat, ב said, I will explain my words;

יליחכו עלי - so that later generations will not come along and laugh at me. The dyeing is beneficial to make the animal look freshly slaughtered and more attractive to potential buyers.

9 The אמרא proceeds with המולחו - Salting it - Fanning its hide - Tanning its hide The salting of the Mishnah refers to heavy salting for the purpose of tanning. Therefore, the Gemara asks; - דועו מולח היינו מולח היינו מעבד - these two מלאכות are essentially the same.

ירטוט שירטוט חד מינייהו ועייל שירטוט - Replace one with the מלאכה σ - tracing lines. This was done to mark the hides where to cut them.









Review



The מליחה records a מחלוקת whether מליחה - heavy salting applies to meat, OR אין עיבוד באוכלין - tanning does not apply to food.

Even according to the opinion that it does apply to meat, it would only apply when preparing meat for the road to preserve it for a long time where one salts it heavily, similar to tanning.



11 The גמרא goes on to discuss several different מלאכות:

Smoothing the ground and rubbing cream on a wound is a violation of ממחק - smoothing.



Smoothing a stone, blowing glass, making an image on a כלי, and removing hanging threads from clothing are all examples of מכה בפטיש - Finishing an item.









The next מלאכות mentioned in the Mishnah are;
הרותב שתי אותיות - Writing two letters
המוחק על מנת לכתוב שתי אותיות - Erasing in order to write two letters.

The Gemara cites a Braisa which rules; - כתב אות אחת גדולה ויש במקומה לכתוב שתים פטור

If one wrote a large letter, the size of two letters, he is not liable, because the מלאכה is writing 2 letters. However, מחק אות גדולה ויש במקומה לכתוב שתים חייב

If he erased a large letter, in whose place he can write two average letters, he IS liable, because the מלאכה of erasing is to make room to write two letters, which he has done.

The גמרא concludes that we learn two things from the language employed by the משנה:

האכות כולאכות - These are the primary אבות כולאכות - teaches אין חייבין על תולדות במקום אב - unlike the opinion of היבין על תולדה במקום אב - that when a person violates an אקרבנות he is obligated in two תולדה, we maintain that he brings only one.

אחת חסר ארבעים ארבעים - the number ארבעים מלאכות teaches that we don't hold like מלאכות who adds more weaving related מלאכות.

The next משנה tells us that the minimum שיעור for הוצאה - carrying, isiniuz כל הכשר להצניע ומצניעין כמוהוא

Something that is usually put away for storage, in an amount usually stored.

If the item is not usually stored, one is be פטור, unless he actually stored it, and then carries it out, HE is ...

The Gemara cites א ר' שמעון בן אלעזר who holds that if ANYBODY is מצניע an item, even other people who would not store that item, would be הייב for carrying it – נתחייב זה – one person becomes חייב as a result of the thought of the other person.

The אמרא records a מחלוקת whether one would store דם נדה to save for cat food, or one would discard it since feeding human blood to an animal causes a person to become weak.









