



A Today we will learn בע"ה of דף י"ג of מסכת שקלים.

The topics we will learn about include:

Our daf completes the 4th Perek, and begins the fifth perek, אלו הן הממונים, which lists in the mishna 15 actual people who were assigned the various tasks in the day to day operations of the Bais HaMikdash.

A

אלו הן הממונים

The Mishna lists 15 actual people who were assigned to various tasks in the Bais HaMikdash

B The gemara will discuss the tremendous efforts that the Tzadikim of the previous generations went through to help preserve the Torah for the future generations and for posterity. Some of the key terms and concepts we will learn about include כהנים זריזים הן Kohanim were by nature quick and efficient, and could be completely relied upon to perform their assigned tasks in the Bais HaMikdash with speed and alacrity

B

The tremendous efforts Tzadikim made to help preserve the Torah

כהנים זריזים הן

C פייסות There were more כהנים in each mishmar than there were עבודות to be performed on a daily basis in the Bais HaMikdash, and so lots were drawn, as explained in יומא, מסכת, to determine which כהן performed which tasks פרוכת There were 13 curtains in the Bais HaMikdash, one for each of the 7 שערים, one in the שער האולם, one in the 2, שער ההיכל, and 2 more above these on the second level of the Bais HaMikdash. Each of these curtains was replaced on an annual basis. זכר צדיק לברכה These words, which come from a משלי in פסוק, denote the concept that the memory of a Tzadik and his good deeds, bring blessing and benefit to the generation after he leaves this world.

C

פייסות

פרוכת

זכר צדיק לברכה



1 The last mishna in the 4th Perek teaches:

אחת לשלושים יום משערין את הלשכה

Every 30 days, the prices of goods supplied to the Bais HaMikdash would be set. If prices would fluctuate during that period, the Bais HaMikdash would always get the lower price.

Futhermore,
אם התליעה סולת התליעה לו ואם החמיץ יין החמיץ לו

If something happened to the goods supplied to the Bais Hamikdash, the suppliers would always take responsibility and replace it.

אינו מקבל מעותיו עד שיהא המזבח מרצה:

The mishna teaches that suppliers would only be paid when the sacrifice was brought on the Mizbaich.

1 The last mishna in the 4th Perek...

<p>אינו מקבל מעותיו עד שיהא המזבח מרצה</p> <p><i>Suppliers got paid only after he קרבן was sacrificed.</i></p>	<p>אם התליעה סולת התליעה לו ואם החמיץ יין החמיץ לו</p> <p><i>The suppliers would have to replace it.</i></p>	<p>אחת לשלושים יום משערין את הלשכה</p> <p><i>If prices fluctuated the Bais HaMikdash got the lower price.</i></p>
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2 However the gemara rejects this, stating that כהנים זריזים הן, and they would never let items become spoiled, and thus they were paid upon delivery of the goods to the Beis HaMikdash.

הדרן עלך התרומה

The fifth perek, אלו הן הממונים, begins by listing 15 actual people who were assigned the various tasks in the day to day operation of the Bais HaMikdash.

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*כהנים זריזים הן
and would not let items become spoiled*

הדרן עלך התרומה

3 The mishna begins:
אלו הן הממונים שהיו במקדש

The following were the names of the people who held the various responsibilities of the day to day running of the Bais HaMikdash

יוחנן בן פנחס על החותמות
Yochanan ben Pinchas sold the payment vouchers, for the wine, oil and flour that people purchased for their נסכים ingredients.

אחיה על הנסכים
Achiya would receive the payment vouchers and give out the actual ingredients for the נסכים.

מטיא בן שמואל על הפייסות
Matya ben Shmuel was in charge of the lotteries to determine which כהנים would work in which עבודה in each משמר.

3 אלו הן הממונים שהיו במקדש

<p>3 מטיא בן שמואל על הפייסות</p> <p><i>which would do which</i></p>	<p>2 אחיה על הנסכים</p> <p><i>exchanged the vouchers for the ingredients</i></p>	<p>1 יוחנן בן פנחס על החותמות</p> <p><i>sold payment vouchers</i></p>
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4 פתחיה על הקנין
Pesachya was in charge of the sale of the birds that were used for the sacrifices of the זבה, זב, and יולדת.

This person had to deal with people from all around the world and needed to be completely conversant in all 70 languages.

And in fact the Mishna continues

פתחיה זהו מרדכי ולמה נקרא שמו פתחיה שהיה פותח בדברים ודורשן ויודע בשבעים לשון
Pesachya was in fact none other than מרדכי הצדיק from the story of Purim, who was famous for his knowledge of languages.

בן אחיה על חולי המועיים
Ben Achiya would diagnose and treat stomach illnesses and other unwellness experienced by the Kohanim, who would walk around barefoot in the Azara while doing the avoda.

5 נחוניא חופר שיחין
Nechunia was responsible for the waterworks, wells, and other infrastructure related to making sure that there was ample water and amenities for all the עולי רגל.

גביני כרוז
Gevinee was responsible for announcing the time to begin the service of the daily Korban Tamid

בן גבר על נעילת השערים
Ben Gever was responsible for the opening and closing of the various gates

6 בן בבי ממונה על הפקיע
Ben Bavee was responsible for preparing the wicks for the Menorah in the Bais HaMikdash,

בן ארזה על הצלצל
Ben Arza was responsible for the musical instruments used in the Bais HaMikdash.

הוגרס בן לוי על השיר
Hugras ben Levy was the conductor and arranger for all the music that was played in the Bais HaMikdash.

7 בית גרמו על מעשה לחם הפנים
The family of Garmo were responsible for the baking of the לחם הפנים

בית אבטינס על מעשה הקטרת
The family of Avtinas was responsible for the preparation of the קטרת mixture, that was brought twice daily in the Bais HaMikdash.

ואלעזר על הפרוכת
Elazar oversaw the craftsmen who prepared the 13 פרוכת curtains that hung in the Bais HaMikdash, and that were replaced each year

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14

ואלעזר על הפרוכת
the craftsmen who prepared the 13 פרוכת that hung in the Bais HaMikdash

13

בית אבטינס על מעשה הקטרת

12

בית גרמו על מעשה לחם הפנים

8 ופנחס המלביש

Pinchas would oversee the clothing of the Kohanim which were worn on a daily basis in their avoda in the Bais HaMikdash.

8

15

ופנחס המלביש

9 The gemara now brings the opinions of רבי חזקיה and the רבנן have differing views as to why these 15 people were mentioned.

One maintains that these 15 represent the outstanding people spanning all the generations, in the specific tasks mentioned.

Whereas the other maintains that the Tanna of our Mishna was specifying the names of the particular people in his generation who were responsible for these various tasks.

9

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Why these 15 people

רבי חזקיה - רבנן

One says...
these were the 15 most outstanding people of all the generations

One says...
these are names of those people in his generation

10 While on the topic of Great Tzadikim who were praised for their actions, the gemara cites several pesukim which allude to great milestones that were achieved in the teaching and spreading of Torah throughout history.

אמר רבי יונה כתיב לכן אחלק לו ברבים ואת עצומים יחלק שלל
 זו רבי עקיבא שהתקין משנה מדרש הלכות ואגדות
 This pasuk in ישעיה alludes to רבי עקיבא, who restored the Torah and passed it all down to us through his handful of Talmidim after his 24,000 Talmidim passed away.

10 *Great Tzadikim who were praised for spreading of Torah throughout history*

אמר רבי יונה
 לכן אחלק לו ברבים
 ואת עצומים יחלק שלל

11 אמר רבי אבהו ומשפחות סופרים יושבי יעבץ שעשו את התורה ספורות ספורות

חמישה לא יתרומו תרומה, חמישה דברים חייבים בחלה
 The gemara praises the Tanaim who by numbering the various teachings, helped Bnai Yisrael remember them for posterity, as we see by the various mishnayos such as 5 people may not take teruma, 5 grains are chayav in chala, etc.

The gemara cites another pasuk which refers to עזרא as עזרא as עזרא הכהן סופר, as he too would number the various Torah teachings for the benefit of ישראל.

11 *זו רבי עקיבא לפתקין מלאך מכלל פלכות ואמדות and passed it all down to us through a handful of Talmidim*

אמר רבי אבהו ומשפחות סופרים יושבי יעבץ לעלו את התורה ספורות ספורות

חמישה לא יתרומו דברים חייבים בחלה

חמישה לא יתרומו תרומה

עזרא

עזרא ככפ סופר

12 Despite all the efforts of the previous generations of Tzadikim and Talmidei Chachamim, the gemara brings the following teaching to show that we still fall short from what we can really accomplish.

ר' חגי בשם ר' שמואל בר נחמן הראשונים חרשו, נזרעו, ניכשו, כיסחו, עדרו, קצרו, עמרו, דשו, זרו בדרו טחנו, הרקידו, לשו, קיטפו, ואפו, ואנו אין לנו מה לאכול
 Despite all of their superhuman efforts, as depicted in the many steps of preparing bread, from planting, weeding, reaping, grinding, kneading, baking, etc, our Torah study is still so far from what it really could be

12 *...but we still fall short*
 ר' חגי בשם ר' שמואל בר נחמן הראשונים...

חרשו וזרעו
 ניכשו כיסחו
 עדרו קצרו
 עמרו דשו
 זרו טחנו
 הרקידו לשו
 קיטפו ואפו
 ...ואנו אין לנו מה לאכול

13 ר' אבא בר זמינא בשם ר' זעירא
אין הוון קדמאין מלאכין אנן בני אנש ואין הוון בני אנש אנן חמרין
If the previous generations can be compared to angels, then in comparison we are mere mortals. And if they are mere mortals, we are barely animals.

And not even like the donkey of Rav Pinchas Ben Yair, who had had the holiness of his master, and would not eat untithed produce, as we see in the story in the gemara.

13 ר' אבא בר זמינא בשם ר' זעירא
אין הוון קדמאין מלאכין
אנן בני אנש
ואין הוון בני אנש
אנן חמרין
...and not even like the donkey
of Rav Pinchas Ben Yair

14 The mishna had listed פתחיה as being the one responsible for the קנין.

The gemara here adds that he knew all 70 languages. The mefarshim explain, that as we know all sanhedrin members need to know all 70 languages. The difference is, that Sanhedrin members had to understand 70 languages, whereas פתחיה knew how to speak in all 70 languages, whereas פתחיה knew how to speak in all 70 languages, and knew all the nuances and slangs of all 70 languages.

His keen ability in languages is further illustrated in the next 2 stories.

א"ר חסדא פעם אחת יבשה א"י ולא ידעו מהיכן להביא עומר

14 פתחיה על הקנין
conversant in all 70 languages
א"ר חסדא פעם אחת יבשה א"י ולא ידעו מהיכן להביא עומר

15 Eretz Yisrael experienced a drought and barley crops could not be found from which to bring the korban omer.
והוה תמן חד אילם דהוה יתיב חד ידיה על גגות וחד ידיה על צריפין

A certain mute was trying to communicate by placing one hand on a roof (גגות) and one hand on a hut (צריפין) (צריפין) understood what he was trying to communicate and told the yidden to go and look for barley at a place called גגות צריפין or צריפין גגות, which they did and found barley crops, from which they brought the Korban Omer.

היה exhibited this keen ability to understand people in several other similar cases brought in our gemara.

15 וכוה תמן חד אילם
דכוה יתיב חד ידיה על גגות
וחד ידיה על צריפין
גגות צריפין understood what he said

16 בן אחייה would treat stomach illnesses, as we had mentioned in our mishna.

The gemara explains:

ע"י שהיו הכהנים מהלכין יחיפים על הרצפה והיו אוכלין בשר ושותין מים היו באין לידי חולי המעים

As the Kohanim would walk barefoot on the floor of the azara, and frequently be eating meat from the korbanos, they would often contract stomach illnesses.

והוה ידע האי דין חמר טב למעייה והאי דין חמר סמם למעייה

בן אחייה knew how to administer proper treatment to the kohanim via different types of wines to heal their ailments.

16



בן אחיה על חולי המעיים
stomach and other illnesses

והוה ידע האי דין חמר טב למעייה והאי דין חמר סמם למעייה

ע"י שהיו הכהנים מהלכין יחיפים על הרצפה והיו אוכלין בשר ושותין מים היו באין לידי חולי המעים