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בס"ד Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn דף ל"ה of מס' יומא The topics we will learn about include:

The gemara continues its discussion about the clothing of the Kohen Gadol on Yom HaKippurim, about the uniqueness of the fabric, and other points about the Bigdei Lavan of the Kohen Gadol.

The gemara brings 3 stories about Hillel, Rebbe Elazar Ben Charsom, and Yosef HaTzaddik, who overcame their respective challenges for the sake of Torah and for the sake of HaShem, who serve as examples to negate anyone's claim that similar challenges prevented them from learning Torah and serving Hashem.

The next Mishna continues with the עבודת יום הכיפורים, and describes the seder of the viduy of the Kohen Gadol while performing semicha on his Par, using the Shem HaMeforash.

Some of the key topics and concepts that we will learn about include:

לשכת הפרווה

The lishchas HaParva was a chamber in the Azara where the skins and hides of the Korbanos Olah were processed and salted. On the roof of this Lishkah was a Mikvah that was used by the Kohen Gadol on Yom ha'Kipurim.

The Gemara will give the reason as to why this chamber was called לשכת הפרווה.

פרו של כהן גדול

Among the Korbanos brought by the Kohen Gadol on Yom ha'Kipurim is the but of a bull which was purchased with the Kohen Gadol's own personal funds. The Kohen Gadol performs Viduy twice on this animal, once on behalf of himself and his immediate household and a second time on behalf of all of the Kohanim. The $\mbox{\sc de}$ is then schechted, and the blood is sprinkled inside the Kodesh HaKodoshim and on the Paroches, and the animal is then burned outside of Yerushalayim.

סמיכה

This refers to the Mitzvah for a person who is bringing a Korban to place his hands - and lean with all his might - on the head of his Korban before it is slaughtered.

The Clothing of
The Kohen Gadol
On Yom Hakippurim

3 stories about...

הלל ר' אלעזר
בן חרטום יוסף









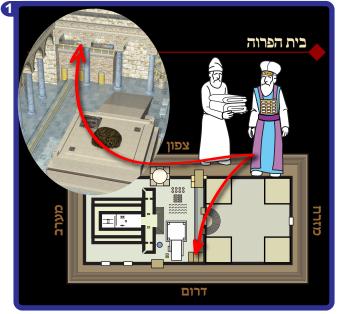


1 So let's review.....

The Gemara explains that which the Mishnah at the end of the previous Daf said:

- הביאוהו לבית הפרוה ובקדש היתה

The כהן גדול was brought to the בית הפרוה.



מאי פרוה אמר רב יוסף פרוה אמגושא: It was called פרוה, because, as Rashi explains; מכשף אחד בנאה ושמו פרווה:

Parva was the name of a magician who built this chamber - or as explained by the Tiferes Yisrael, that this person Parva was not necessarily a magician, but he designed a brilliant system of pipes to bring water to the roof of the chamber, which seemed almost magical. In any case, atop this chamber was the mikva in which the Kohen Gadol immersed on Yom Kippur.











The Mishnah continues;
השחר היה לובש פלוסין של שנים עשר מנה
בין הערבים הנדויין של שמונה מאות זוז דברי ר' מאיר
וחכמים אומרים בשחר היה לובש של שמונה עשר מנה
ובין הערבים של שנים עשר מנה

The Kohen Gadol wore extra fine Egyptian Linen for the morning avoda, and fine Indian Linen for the afternoon avoda. R' Meir maintains that their value was 12 and 8 Maneh respectively, for a total value of 20 Maneh, while the Chachamim hold that their value was 18 and 12 Maneh respectively, for a total value of 30 maneh.

The gemara here clarifies 2 points:
-1- That the individual amounts may vary, but
- בציר מהני לא נעביד

The total value shall not be less than 30 maneh - AND -2- דכולי עלמא מיהת דשחר עדיפי

All agree that the morning garments should be more expensive and of finer quality than those of the afternoon.

We derive this from the Posuk at the beginning of the עבודת יום עבודת יום in the morning:

כתונת בד קודש ילבש ומכנסי בד יהיו על בשרו ובאבנט בד יחגור ובמצנפת בדיצנף

The word בד is mentioned 4 times to teach, - מבחר בבד - the finest fabric available should be used for the morning garments of the Kohen Gadol on Yom HaKipurrim.

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The Gemara next cites a Braisa that for עבודת יחיד - which does NOT mean a private Korbon - but as Rashi explains, refers to הוצאת כף ומחתה - bringing out the spoon and pan from the Kodesh HaKodoshim - שאינה צריכה לציבור - since it is not needed for - כפרה - for atonement for the public - The Kohen Gadol may wear a כתונת made from private funds, - ובלבד שימסרנה לציבור -

As long as he gifts it to the public treasury - and we're not concerned

- שמא לא ימסרנה יפה יפה

That he may not give it wholeheartedly -













אמרו עליו על רבי ישמעאל בן פאבי שעשתה לו אמו כתונת של מאה מנה

> The Gemara relates that the mother of Rebbe Yishmael ben Paabee made a tunic for her son worth 100 Maneh for his use on Yom Kippur.

אמרו עליו על ר' אלעזר בן חרסום שעשתה לו אמו כתונת משתי ריבוא

The mother of Rebbe Elazar ben Charsom, who was extremely wealthy, prepared a garment for her son worth 20,000 Maneh, ולא הניחוהו אחיו הכהנים ללובשה מפני שנראה כערום

however the garment was so extra fine, that it was too sheer for Rebbe Elazar to be able to wear for the avoda.

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Once we mentioned Rebbe Elazar Ben Charsom who was incredibly wealthy, the gemara mentions 3 individuals whose experiences will be used to make a case against anyone who claims that they could not study Torah and serve HaShem, because of external factors.

אמרו עליו על רבי ישמעאל בן פאבי שעשתה לו אמו שעשתה לו אמו בתונת של כתונת של מאה מנה מאה מנה וא פיחופו אחיו פכפים אופשפ

3 individuals whose experiences will be used to make a case against anyone who claims that they could not study Torah and serve HaShem

If anyone claims that their poverty prevented them from studying Torah, the story of Hillel will nullify their claims. Hillel was so poor that he worked each day for the sum of 1 Trepik (which is a half of a Dinar). Half of this he would use to support his family and the other half he would use to pay for his entrance to the Beis Medrash. One day he did not have the requisite amount necessary and was denied entrance to the Beis Medrash. He climbed up to the roof to be able to listen through the window, and a snowstorm covered him with 3 Amos of snow, until the Chachamim noticed his figure in the skylight and rescued him.

If someone claims that he could not learn Torah because his great wealth kept him occupied with his business affairs, Rebbe Elazar ben Charsom would negate his claims.

Rebbe Elazar Ben Charsom was so wealthy that he was left 1,000 cities and another 1,000 Ships in the sea. Yet he would spend his time in the Beis Medrash in the study of Torah.

And if someone claimed that he could not study Torah, because he possessed physical beauty which caused him to pursue physical desires, he will be asked if he compared at all to Yosef HaTzadik, who was pursued on a daily basis by Eshes Potifar with all kinds of enticements and threats, and nevertheless Yosef HaTzadik withstood all that.

The gemara concludes:

יסף מחייב את העשירים ומרסום בן אלעזר בי אלעזר העשירים את העשיים מחייב את הרשעים - מחייב את הרשעים









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The next Mishna continues with the יום הכיפורים: Zugt di Mishnah:

- בא לו אצל פרו

The Kohen Gadol approaches his פר, a קרבן חטאת purchased from his own funds.

- ופרו היה עומד בין האולם ולמזבח ראשו לדרום ופניו למערב

The פר would stand between the אולם and the מזבח, its head toward south, but turned to face west toward the היכל. היכל - והכהן עומד במזרח ופניו למערב

The Kohen Gadol would stand east of the פר, facing west toward the היכל.

וסומך שתי ידיו עליו ומתודה וכך היה אומר

He placed both hands on the פר and confessed as follows: אנא השם עוויתי פשעתי חטאתי לפניך אני וביתי

אנא השם כפר נא לעונות ולפשעים ולחטאים שעוויתי ושפשעתי ושחטאתי לפניך אני וביתי

ככתוב בתורת משה עבדך

כי ביום הזה יכפר עליכם לטהר אתכם מכל חטאתיכם לפני ה' תטהרו The Kohen Gadol used the Shem HaMeforash of HaShem, and after each mention of the Shem the Kahal would answer ברוך שם כבוד מלכותו לעולם ועד



