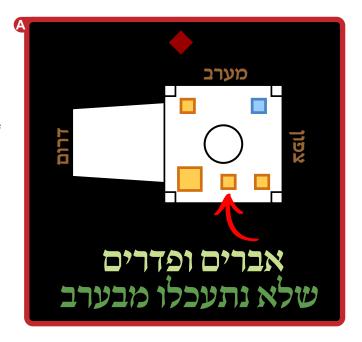


A

בס"ד Intro

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

The gemara continues the discussion about the מערכות on the חלבים, especially the מערכה for burning the חלבים and אברים on the אברים The gemara will also discuss whether the מערכה מערכה was also prepared on Shabbos.



В

The gemara will then bring a machlokes between אב"י ורבא, if one transgresses a לאו by extinguishing coals that were removed from the מזבח.



C

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

טומאה דחויה בציבור

There are certain קרבנות ציבור which are permitted to be brought בטומאה, which means even if the Kohanim, or the כלי שרת סלי מהלוקת or the Korban itself became טמא There is a מחלוקת in the gemara above ז', דף ו' - ז', whether

טומאה הותרה בציבור, the Tumah is completely permitted in these cases, in which case even טמא who are טמא may take part in the preparation of this קרבן, or

טומאה דחויה בציבור, we overlook the Tumah, however it is not completely permitted, in which case if there are Kohanim who are טהור, they should be sought out to perform these.









1 So let's review.....

The gemara begins:

א"ר אלעזר משום בר קפרא אומר היה רבי מאיר

איברי עולה שנתותרו עושה להן מערכה בפני עצמה וסודרן ואפילו בשבת Rebbe Elazar recounts the opinion of Rebbe Meir which was brought in the previous Mishna, that there was a special מערכה on the Mizbaich for leftover אברים ופדרים that were not burnt overnight. He explains that even אברים פסולין from a קרבן פסול מערכה are burned in this משלה בהן האור if מערכה, they were already partially consumed, although not completely burnt.

Rebbe Elazar, and then also Rava hold that according to Rav Meir this extra מערכה was also prepared on Shabbos. Rav Huna, however, maintains,

תמיד תחילתו דוחה סופו אינו דוחה

That only if one Shechts the קרבן תמיד on Shabbos, he may burn the sacrifice on Shabbos, however if the Korban was Shechted before Shabbos, and now he wants to burn the אברים וחלבים of this Korban, that is not permitted, according to Rav Huna.



The gemara now examines further, the statement of Rav Huna, ממיד תחילתו דוחה סופו אינו דוחה

What is אינו דוחה referring to?

Rav Chisda explains this to mean that it is שבת דוחה but not הוחד but not חומאה, whereas Rabbah explains that it is שבת but not שבת.

This was also the understanding of the Gemara earlier.



3 Abaye asked Rabbah that it should be הדוחד both שבת and טומאה based on the Posuk in the Parsha of the Tamid;
- להקריב לי במועדו
- במועדו ואפילו בשבת - במועדו ואפילו בשבת -









Rabbah further clarifies their positions as follows: סופו כתחילתו - We compare סופו - which is הקטרת אברים to

- שחיטה וזריקה the - תחלתו

Therefore, רבה says,

טומאה דתחילתו בר מידחא טומאה הוא

If there is no Kohen Tahor to sprinkle the blood, it may be sprinkled by a Kohen Tamey.

סופו נמי דחי

So too the end of the service for this Korban, namely הקטרת אברים, is also הדוחה טומאה.

However

שבת דתחילתו לאו בר מידחא שבת הוא

Since the beginning of this Korban the תמיד של בין הערבים of Friday, is not דוחה שבת,

סופו נמי לא דחי

So too the end of this process, which is the הקטרת אברים, is also not הקטרת.

Rav Chisda says;

שבת דהותרה היא בציבור

Shabbas as a rule is הותרה בציבור, a Korban Tzibur may be brought on Shabbos

סופו נמי דחי

Therefore, even the end of the process, the הקטרת אברים is also permissible on Shabbos. And even the אברים of a Korban from ע"ש, would be permissible since שבת הותרה בציבור.

טומאה דדחויה היא בציבור

Whereas Tumah is only דחויה בציבור, and is not completely permitted, and therefore

תחלתו דעיקר כפרה דחי

Only the beginning of the process, which is the main כפרה of the Korban is permitted בטומאה, which is the שחיטה and the זריקה, but

סופו דלאו עיקר כפרה לא דחי

The sacrificing of the אברים is not דוחה טומאה

The gemara and the Perek conclude with a machlokes between אב" ורבא regarding extingushing the coals of the Mizbaich or the Menorah.

We know from the pasuk

- אש תוקד על המזבח לא תכבה

That it is a לאו to extinguish coals which are burning on the Mizbaich, which is punishable with מלקות.

The gemara questions whether this אם applies to burning coals that have been retrieved from the Mizbaich as well.











איתמר המכבה אש מחתה ומנורה

If one extinguished coals which were raked from the Mizbaich for the purpose of lighting the Menora, or for the Machta used by the Kohen Gadol on Yom Kippur for the Ketores service אביי אמר חייב רבא אמר פטור

Abaya holds that one is still חייב even though these coals are no longer on the mizbaich, because they are still considered אש המובח, as they originated from the Mizbaich. Whereas Rava holds that in such a case one is exempt from מלקות, because כיון דנתקה נתקה

Once the coals are removed from the Mizbaich they are no longer considered אש המזבח, and one is no longer liable for extinguishing them.

איתמר המכבה אש מחתה ומנורה

Coals which were raked from the אביי אמר

אביי אמר

רבא אמר

חייב

פון דומקר נמקר

7 הדרן עלך טרף בקלפי - We have B"H completed the Fourth Perek יטרף בקלפי - and will begin the Fifth Perek הוציאו לו in the next Shiur, B'ezras hashem.





