

A

בס"ד

Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn דף מ"ט of אטי יומא -The topics we will learn about today include:

The gemara continues to bring questions from Rav Papa about various scenarios related to the laws of קמיצה and חפינה חפינה.

The gemara on Amud Bais explains in detail the difficult עבודה of the second חפינה in the Kodesh HaKodoshim, and adds that this is one of the most difficult avodos performed in the Bais HaMikdash.



В

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

- חפינה

חפינה, is part of the avoda of the Ketores of the Kohen Gadol on Yom Kippur, and the gemara mentions that this is one the most difficult avodos performed in the Bais HaMikdash. When in the Kodesh Hakodoshim, Kohen Gadol needs to transfer the Ketores spice which he is holding in a כלי with a handle in his hand, back into both of his palms, without dropping a bit of the spice. There are several opinions in the Rishonim as to how this is done.



C

נמנים ומושכין ידיהן ממנו

In the times of the Beis ha'Mikdash, every adult Jew is required to bring a Korban Pesach on the fourteenth of Nisan in the afternoon. In order to eat from the Korban Pesach, one must be appointed or registrered on the Korban before it is slaughtered. This appointment is called מינוי. A person may join or withdraw from a Korban Pesach up until the shechita of the Korban.

There is a positive Mitzvah to redeem a firstborn male donkeyby giving a sheep to a Kohen in order to redeem the firstborn donkey. If it is not redeemed, the owner must decapitate it.









1 So let's review.....

Rav Papa continues to present various questions about different scenarios related to the avodos of הפינה and חפינה.

בעי רב פפא חפן חבירו ונתן לתוך חפניו מהו

What is the ידי if a different Kohen scooped out the Ketores spice in his palms, and then transferred it to the hands of the Kohen Gadol?

The gemara answers: תיקו.

בעי רבי יהושע בן לוי חפן ומת מהו שיכנס אחר בחפינתו Rebbe Yehoshua ben Levi asked about a case where the Kohen Gadol suddenly passes away after he did the חפינה. May the replacement Kohen Gadol use the חפינה of the deceased Kohen Gadol, or must he perform a new

Rav Papa explains that this question is dependent on the question of whether

- חופן חוזר וחופן או לא

Is the חפינה repeated inside the קדש הקדשה, which means that the Kohen Gadol must again hold the Ketores in his two hands and then pour it over the coals, or he can pour the Ketores directly from the spoon onto the coals.





If we say אחופן וחוזר וחופן, then the new Kohen Gadol may use the first Kohen's חפינה, since he will make a second הפינה inside the שדים inside the אין חופן וחוזר וחופן. If we say אין חופן וחוזר וחופן then we have a Shaila whether the second Kohan Gadol can do the Avoda of Ketores with the first Kohen Gadol.









ארב הונא בריה דרבי יהושע holds exactly the opposite. He says that if we hold

וחוזר וחופן, then the new Kohen may NOT use the previous Kohen's חפינה, as each Kohen has a different size fist, and אי יותיר - אי אפשר שלא יחסר ושלא יותיר

It's impossible that the amount of the Ketores spice would be the same from one Kohen to the next - It would be either a bit less or a bit more, and it must be exactly מלא חפניו.

If we hold

אין חופן וחוזר וחופן, the we have the Shaila.

The Gemara in fact concludes חופן וחוזר וחופן - The Kohen Gadol does make a second חפינה inside the קדש הקדשים, as we see in the following Braisa which describes in detail the Avoda of the Ketores in the קדש הקדשים.





The Braisa relates: כיצד הוא עושה

How does the Kohen Gadol transfer the Ketores from the ηz to his hands?

The problem here is that, as opposed to the first חפינה, which was done outside of the Heichal, where the Kohen Gadol took two hands full of Ketores from a large כלי into his unoccupied hands. This amount, which is the exact amount of Ketores for this Kohen Gadol, is deposited into a golden spoon and carried into the Kodesh Kodshim by the Kohen Gadol.

However, in the Kodesh Kodshim, the Kohen must somehow get the Ketores spice back into both of his hands from the spoon, without spilling a drop! Thus the gemara asks כיצד הוא עושה?

How is this accomplished?









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The Braisa explains:

אוחז את הבזך בראש אצבעותיו

The Kohen holds the spoon with his fingertips with the handle towards his body, and slowly draws the spoon closer to his body using his thumbs, until the spoon is in his palms and the handle slides up between his arms to the elbow with which he flips it over to pour the Ketores back into his hands.

ויש אומרים בשיניו

Some say, he holds the spoon in his teeth and pours it in his hands.

He then pours the Ketores spice over the coals in the מחתת which he had earlier placed on the floor of the קדש הקדשים. In any case, זו היא עבודה קשה שבמקדש

This is one of the most difficult עבודות that the Kohen performs in the Bais HaMikdash.

We do see from this Braisa, that חפינה is repeated inside the Kodesh Kodshim

And in fact the gemara says: שמע מינה חופן וחוזר וחופן שמע מינה

The gemara now brings a similar question, of a case where the Kohen Gadol suddenly passes away after shechting the פר כהן, but before doing the הדם, or must he bring a new מחל and start the whole process over again.

Do we learn from the pasuk:

בקר בפר בן בקר אל הקדש בפר בן בקר, that the Kohen must come into the Kodesh Kodashim with his own פר.

- בפר ואפילו בדמו של פר

That it is enough to have the blood of the פר - or do we learn פר ולא בדמו של פר - פר ולא בדמו של פר

And the new Kohen must bring his own פר.

Rebbe Chanina and Rebbe Ami both hold בפר ולא בדמו של פר

And therefore a replacement Kohen Gadol would need to bring his own 32 and shecht it anew.

Reish Lakish and Rebbe Yitzchak both hold

בפר ואפילו בדמו של פר

and if the Kohen Gadol passes away suddenly after the שחיטש of his א פר , the replacement Kohen may use the blood of the פר which was already Shechted by the previous Kohen.











Rebbe Ami challenged the opinion of Rebbe Yitzchak, of פר קרבן פסח from the case of קרבן פסח, where the Mishnah had taught

- ומושכין ידיהן עד שישחוט

One may change his association with a certain קרבן פסח up until the time that the קרבן is slaughtered. According to Rebbe Yitzchak, this mishna should have given time up until זריקת הדם, because it would be considered as if the שה still exists? The gemara however, states that we cannot compare our law of from the law of קרבן פסח has a special teaching of מחיותיה, from which the gemara learns מהיות משה - that one may remove himself from the שה only as long as it is alive, up until the שהישה שה היא היא מואר משה אונים.





