2.15.3

114a (ר' ישמעאל אומר) → 115a (סיום הפרק)

- **עלת שבת בשבתו** על עלת התמיד ונסכה: *במדבר כח*, י
- ַניאמֶר אֲלֵהֶם הוּא אֲשֶׁר דְבֶּר ה' שַׁ**בְּתוֹן** שַׁבַּת לְדֶשׁ לַה' מָחָר אֵת אֲשֶׁר תֹאפוּ אֵפוּ וְאֵת אֲשֶׁר תְּבשְׁלוּ בַּשֵּׁלוּ וְאֵת כָּל הָעֹדֶף הַנִּיחוּ לָכֶם לְמִשְׁמֶּרֶת עַד הַבּּקֶר: שמו*ת טו, כג*
 - ַווֹם השְׁבִּיעִ שַבָּת לַה' אֱלֹהֶיף לֹא **תַעְשָׁה כָל מְלָאכָה** אַתָּה וּבְנָךְ וּבְתֶּדְּ עַבְדְּךְ וַאֲמָתְדְּ וּבְהֶמְתֶּדְּ וְגַרְדְּ אֲשֶׁר בִּשְׁעָרִיךְּ: שמו*ח כ, ט*
 - I. Analysis of ישמעאל's ruling about folding clothes
 - a. ברייתא ישמעאל ישבתו) but not vice-versa (בשבתו) ברייתא but not vice-versa (בשבתו) per
 - i. ד' *עקיבא* interprets it to mean that חלבי שבת may be burned up on יוה"כ, but not on מלבי, 'נוה"כ בשבתו)
 - ii. *Proposal*:their disagreement is anchored in their positions about bringing יו"ט חס נדרים ונדבות
 - 1. ישבת ביוה"כ they may be brought, no need for פסוק to permit פיו"ט used to permit פסוק → חלבי שבת ביוה"כ used to permit פסוק חלבי
 - 2. הלבי שבת ביו"ט needed to permit פסוק needed to permit חלבי שבת ביו"ט.
 - b. א"ש 's report: יה"ב, he assumed that the ruling that if יוה"כ falls on ע"ש, there would be no תקיעות (blown to announce the imminent arrival of שבת see אברי הכל there would be no מוצ"ש there would be no מוצ"ש הכל היג
 - i. However: when he arrived in א"י, he was taught that that ruling was only per ר"ע, he was taught that that ruling was only per
 - 1. Argument: יוה"כ holds that חלבי שבת are offered on הלבי ל they'd blast הקיעה, to teach them (that כ"ו שבת>יוה"כ
 - 2. מרי זירא response: since בהנים are diligent, they know that
 - a. Challenge (כהנים זריזים הם איי): if מקדש, why the need for מקיעות on ע"ש (in the מקדש)
 - i. Answer (per אב": it is for the benefit of the rest of the populace of ירושלים
 - b. Challenge: why don't they blast, in order to inform people that (unlike שבת) it is permitted to cut up vegetables from מנחה and on (in preparation for the break-fast)
 - i. Answer (שבת/יוה"כ no תקיעה tolasting שבות on שבת (blasting שבת/יוה"כ of purposes of היתר)
 - ii. *Answer (י"שישא בריה דר' אידי)*: we *would* blast for informing about היתר but only an immediate one, not for information about later (in this case, another year when יוה"ב did *not* fall on (ע"ש)
 - 1. Challenge: יו"ט חוכה ד:ח if o"י falls on ע"ש, they would blast but no הבדלה, if on מוצ"ש –opposite
 - a. But if: we blast for immediate שחיטה, why not blast on מוצ"ש to permit מוצ"ש?
 - 2. Rather: רב יוסף's answer is rejected in favor of רב יוסף's
 - c. Dispute יוה"כ about permission to cut vegetables on יוה"כ which falls on שבת which falls on שבת
 - i. דב הונא falls on שבת, there is no קניבת ירק (cutting vegetables for breakfast)
 - 1. support (ברייתא): v. 2 unneeded to prohibit מלאכה (v. 3 already covers that) prohibits קניבת ירק
 - ii. *דבי יוחנן*: even on שבת, there is a יוה"כ of קניבת ירק on יוה"כ
 - 1. Challenge: ברייתא (above)
 - a. Defense: read v. 2 as an added prohibition of full מלאכת שבת as well as עשה as well as מלאכת שבת for מלאכת
 - 2. Support: ברייתא explicitly permits יוה"כ on קניבת ירק
 - iii. מותר (related ruling): מותר after מוחה due to מותר (related ruling) לי יוחנן
 - 1. Note: עגמת נפש read two opposite ways
 - a. Anguish: it generates more pain to see food ready and not be able to eat it (רש"י)
 - b. Comfort: it will alleviate some of the anguish, knowing that some food is ready for after the fast
 - iv. *Practicum*: in בבל, they would prepare on יוה"כ in the afternoon (רבה 's household would cut vegetables, רבה's household would cut gourds); when they saw that people were doing this earlier in the day, they banned it
 - 1. Source: "a letter came from א"י, in the name of ר' יוחנן, prohibiting the practice"