4a.5.214b (משנה ג) → 15b (סיום הפרק)

ישראל הצעיר ד'סנצ'ורי סיטי

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ִיִיחִיאֵל וַעַזַזְיָהוּ וְנַחָת וַעֲשָׂהאֵל וִירִימוֹת וְיוֹזָבֶד וַאֱלִיאֵל וְיִסְמַכְיָהוּ וּמַתַת וּבְנַיָהוּ פְּקִידִים מִיַּד בְּנַנְיָהוּ וְשִׁמְעִי אָחִיו בְּמִפְּדְיְחַזְקְיָהוּ הַמֶּלֶדְ וַעֲזַרְהוּ נְגָיד בֵּית הָאֱלֹהִים:־דּמיּ־בֹּא,יג
                                                                              והם יקחו את הזהב ואת התכלת ואת הארגמן ואת תולעת השני ואת השש: שמות כח, ה
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (2
           וַיֹּאמֵר ה׳ אָל משֶׁה פְּסַל לָד שִׁנִי לָחֹת אָבָנִים כַּרְאשׁנִים וְכַתַבְתִּי עַל הַלְחֹת אָת הַדְּבַרִים אַשֶּׁר הָיוֹ עַל הַלְּחֹת הָרְאשׁנִים אֲשֶׁר שְׁבַּרְתַּ: שמוח לד, א
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (3
                                              וְהָנָה בָּצָאת משָה אֵל הָאהֶל יָקוּמוּ כַּל הָעָם וְנָצְבוּ אִישׁ בַּתַח אָהָלוֹ וְהָבִּיטוּ אַחֲרֵי משֶה עַד בֹּאוֹ הָאהַלה: שמות לג, ח
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (4
                                                                                        בַּכָה יָעשָה לָשוֹר הַאָּחֶד אוֹ לָאַיָל הָאָחֶד אוֹ לְשֵה בַּכְבַשִּים אוֹ בַעְזִים: במדבר טו, יא
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (5
                                                   לא תַסִיג נְבוּל רַעַך אַשֶּׁר נָבָלוּ רָאשׁנִים בְּנַחֶלֶתְךְּ אֲשֶׁר תִּנְחַל בְּאָרֵץ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹהֶיךּ נֹתַן לְדְּ לְרְשִׁתָּה: דברים יט, יד
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (6
                                                                                                                          מַתַּן בַּסְתֵר יָכָפָה אַף וְשֹׁחַד בַּחֶק חֶמָה עָזָה: משלי כא, יד
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (7
                                                                                                                         אַשָּׁרֵי מַשְּׁכִּיל אֵל דַּל בִּיוֹם רָעָה יִמַלְּטֵהוּ ה': תהלים מא, ב
                                                                                                                                                                                                     (8
                                              וָשָּׁבָּח יִשְּׁרָאֵל אָת עשָהוּ וַיְּבֶּן הַיכַלוֹת וִיהוּדָה הָרְבָּה עַרִים בָּצְרוֹת וְשְׁלֶּחְתִּי אָשׁ בְּעַרִיו וְאַכְלָה אַרְמִנֹתֵיהַ: הּוּשִע ח, יד
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- I. משנה (in בבלי marked as בית המקדש): guidelines for leadership positions in the בית
  - a. Overall minimum: 7 מרכולים and 3 גזברים
    - also a minimum of catholics (overseeing the treasury) –alluded to in v. 1
      - 1. Procedure: when putting seal on bunches of coins, גזבר seals and gives to אמרכל,
        - a. אמרכל adds seal and gives to מלן adds seal and gives to מלן, who adds seal and gives to מלן אחריקום, who adds seal and gives to מלן
      - 2. When unsealing: goes in reverse order, each officer undoing his own seal, until ספר opens up
  - b. *Position minimum*: never fewer than 2 (in anything involving funds)
    - Allusion: v. 2
      - 1. Tangent: אגדות about wealth and power, vv. 3-4
- c. Exceptions: בן אחייה (healing stomach illnesses) and אלעזר (overseeing curtains) the public accepted them II. משנה א marked as משנה בבלי, marked as משנה בבלי, marked as משנה ה first officer mentioned was in charge of חותמות)
- a. 4 seals: written in Hebrew: זכר (calf), אנד (kid), מצורע (special for מצורע who is not impoverished)
- b. מצורע there were five, written in Aramaic: מנגל, דכר, גדי, there were five, written in Aramaic: מצורע (for impoverished חוטא עשיר) and חוטא עשיר
  - i. used with all cattle – male/female, older/younger (3/10 איפה of flour; ½) מיפ of wine and oil)
  - ii. used with all flock – male/female, older/younger – except for ram (1/10 איפה of flour; 1/4 wine & oil)
  - iii. used for rams (2/10 איפה of flour; 1/3 הין wine and oil)
  - מצורע used only for 3 animals brought by מצורע
    - 1. Note: בן עזאי required לוג שמן to be brought from בסכים →need 5th (חוטא דל) − bring from home
    - 2. Question posed: what are the נסכים of a רחל (she-lamb in its 2<sup>nd</sup> year?)
      - a. Answer: from גדי משנה is valid for male, female, old and young →like גדי (yearling)
- c. מדרש הלכה: on v. 5
  - teaches that we don't distinguish between older (פר) and younger (עגל)
    - 1. *In spite of*: the consideration that just as we distinguish between lamb and ram...
  - איל האחד. we don't distinguish between 2-year old and 3-year old
    - 1. *In spite of:* consideration that just as we distinguish between yearling and 2-year old...
  - או לשה בכבשים. we don't distinguish between female yearling and female 2-year old iii.
    - 1. In spite of: consideration that just as we distinguish between male yearling and ram...
  - iv. או בעזים: we don't distinguish between kid and 2-year old goat
    - 1. In spite of: consideration that just as we distinguish between yearling (lamb) and ram...both get 1/4 הין
- נסכים process of buying): הלכה ג process of buying, הלכה ד-ה (in משנה ה): process of buying משנה ה
  - a. If someone required ינחכים. he would go to "יוחנן", and buy a חותמת (for proper amounts)
  - b. Then: the מקריב would go to "אחייה" and get the נסכים, giving him the חותמת
- At end of day: "אחייה" would meet; "אחייה" would hand over חתמות and "אחייה" would give him money
  - If: the funds were short, "יוחנן" would pay from his own pocket
  - If, however: there was an overage it would go to יד הקדש, as יד הקדש על העליונה
- d. If: the donor lost his חותמת (between buying it and trading for נסכים), they would wait until evening
  - Only if: "יוחנף" found that overage in funds, they would give it back to the donor
  - They would write: the day of the week on the חותמת, to prevent deceitful people from taking advantage
    - 1. And: to prevent any deceit, they'd write the משמר, the week and the month (impossible to match)

IV. משנה ו (in בבלי marked as "לשכת הכלים"): the two offices in the "לשכת חשאין" – עזרה מיד משנה ו "לשכת הכלים"): "לשכת הכלים"

- a. לשכת חשאין. pious people would put money in there discreetly
  - i. And: עניים from important families (extra shame in taking עניים) would take from there
    - 1. Aggadic excurses: stories of חכמי ארץ ישאל and מדקה and צדקה (vv. 6-9)
- b. לשכת הכלים anyone who wanted to donate a לשכת הכלים.
  - i. Every month: the גזברים would open it up
    - 1. If: they found a כלי that was useful for בדק הבית, they'd keep it for that purpose
    - 2. But if: it had no appropriate use, they would sell it and funds would go to בדק הבית
  - ii. ברייתא (after "fixing" text): קדשי המזבח may "take" what is fit for them from קדשי בדק הבית
    - 1. But: קדשי בדה"ב may not take what is fit for them from קדשי מזבח
    - 2. Challenge: from our משנה, which allows הקדש to be sold and used for בדה"ב
      - a. Answer (משנה ישנה): our משנה refers to use for the  $\it{office}$  of בדה"ב not for the general fund