

5.1.14

17a (קשיא) → 18a (רב אדא בריה דרב יצחק)

(1) והיתה לאהרן ולבניו ואכלהו במקום קדש כי קדש קדשים הוא לו מאשי ה' חק עולם: יקרא כז, ט

- I. Alternate solution to discrepancy between מדות and תמיד (רב יצחק)
- a. *No contradiction*: presented from different perspectives
 - i. *מדות*: coming from north, it appears to be on the south side
 - ii. *תמיד*: if coming from south (closest approach), it appears to be on north side
 - iii. *Support*: for split-perspective approach – solution to contradiction re לחם הפנים
 1. *לשכת לחם הפנים*: is it on NE or SE
 - a. *Solution*: author of מדות counts via סובב (S-E-N-W)
 2. *Reasonable*: that לשכת הטלאים was on SW side (following order of מדות)
- II. Analysis of final clause of משנה – משה בראש ונוטל חלק בראש – מנהג or עולה or מנהג – may “seize” offering of any לחם הפנים (of 12)
- a. *מנהג* – may “seize” offering of any לחם הפנים (of 12)
 - i. *נוטל חלק*: may take 1 of the לחם הפנים, 4 or 5 of the לחם הפנים (of 12)
 - ii. *דבי*: always takes 5, as per v. 1 (אהרון ובניו) – split equally between כה"ג and others)
 - b. *Analysis*: internal contradiction
 - i. $\frac{1}{2}$ of: לחם הפנים (like רבי – 50%), then 4 or 5 of 12 (like רבנן < 50%), then רבי!
 - ii. *אבי*: order is רבנן then רבי
 1. *רבנן*: agree that re: לחם הפנים, must get 1, since less is a “slice” – undignified
 2. *4/5*: represents dispute between רבנן/ר' יהודה
 - a. *re*: amount divided between משמורת (6/6 or 7/5):
 - i. *רבנן* (6/6), less than 50% is 5
 - ii. *ר' יהודה* (7/5), less than 50% is 4
 - iii. *רבי*: entire ברייתא is רבי:
 1. *Holds like*: ר' יהודה (7/5)
 2. *Challenge*: should get 5 (not 4/5)
 - a. *Answer*: “4” is used when there is a third משמר delayed due to an upcoming (or just completed) רגל
 - b. *Challenge*: if so, why does last clause state “רבי says always 5”?