6.5.6

55b (משנה זו) → 56b (סיום המסכת)

- I. משנה זו: Three times a year, all משמרות כהונה are on a par (at the רגלים), affecting:
  - a. אימורי הרגלים: meaning that which is stated about the רגלים
    - i. Source: v. 1 only applies אחד שעריך → when all of עם ישראל comes into same gate (רגלים)
  - b. Dividing קרבנות (שבת המועד) לחם הפנים (already covered in v. 3) לחם הפנים (already covered in v. 3) לחם הפנים כו
    - i. Does not extend: to non-דגל obligations brought during רגל
      - 1. Per: v2 only that which the אבות "sold" to each other each one's respective week
  - c. On שבועות, w לחם הפנים לחם  $\mathcal{S}$  לחם הפנים): they give everyone some שנים) and some שתי הלחם) מצה
  - d. However: the משמר whose week has come out during the חג offers up the חמידין and all voluntary offerings
    - i. And: קרבנות צבור and they offer everything
      - 1. Alluding to: שעירי ע"ז ,פר העלם דבר של צבור all brought by that משמר all brought by that
- II. "Side-door" discussion application of תדיר ושאינו תדיר and ברכת זמן and ברכת זמן
  - a. זמן and then זמן the day's obligation is favored
  - b. מן: רבב"ח based on תדיר
    - i. *Proposal*: they are following ה"ב"ש ב"ש ב"ש if so, בר is following ב"ש ב"ש ב"ש (??)
    - ii. Defense (for ב"ה: סחוץ apply הדירות for their primary reason the wine allows קידוש to be said
      - 1. But: we would say ברכת הסוכה without זמן
    - iii. And (for בב"ח stated reason is that the "day" is the reason the wine is there
      - 1. But: we would recite זמן without a סוכה as well
    - iv. Challenge (to משנה they offered the מצה (זיב) first; must be due to תדירות of תדירות offered the מאבה
      - 1. Defense (for מחלוקת תנאים: it is a מחלוקת
        - a. אבא שאול מצה then אבא שאול reverses the order
  - c. Practicum: סוכה and then זמו ר' נחמו בר רב
    - i. Dissent: סוכה רב ששת בריה דרב אידי and then הלכה
- III. משנה זע: When יו"ט falls out next to שבת (before or after), all משמרות were equal in dividing
  - a. Meaning: if יום יום יוס or begins on יום ו (else, it would be שבת המועד)
    - i. Reason: since they had to come early or stay around, they were given equal portion
- IV. משנה מוועל around דגל and the rest of the year משנה ח מוועל around דגל and the rest of the year
  - a. If: there is a day between שבת and שבת, the "correct" משמר would take 10 loaves, the "lagger" 2
  - b. And: the rest of the year the entering group and leaving group would each get 6 loaves
    - i. הייהודה the entering group would get 7 and the departing get 5
      - 1. Reason: "pay" for sealing doors that entering משמר has as a task
      - 2. Question: why doesn't the exiting group request even division
        - a. Answer: nobody wants to give up their immediate (entering) advantage
      - 3. *רב יהודה* equally מוספין of the עורות equally
        - a. Challenge: ברייתא detailing each משמר s tasks on חולקים omits חולקים
        - b. Defense: ברייתא is only focused on tasks, not חלוקה
          - i. Challenge (דבא): other version, focused on חלקוה, omits it as well
          - ii. Refutation: of רב יהודה
  - c. Location: the new משמר would divide and eat on the north side of the מידה ; the old משמר in the south
    - i. בילגה always divides in the south, their ring is fixed and their window is sealed
      - 1. Background story: of מרים בת בילגה leading to censure of משמר (v. 4)