## Introduction to שתי הלחם שרך אחד עשר – שתי

This chapter compares and contrasts the preparation and processing of חביתי ש with the חביתי כ"ג and משנה ש with the חביתי כ"ג with the אין זבין ומצורעין משתח → 95b (אין זבין ומצורעין משתחה)

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1. וְלַקַחְתָּ סֹלֶת וְאָפִיתָ אֹתָהּ שְׁתִּים עֶשְׂרַה חַלּוֹת שְׁנֵי עֶשְׂרנִים יִּחְיֶה הַחַּלֶּה הָאֶחָת: ייקרא כד, ה
2. וְשְׂמְתָּ אוֹתָם שְׁתַּיִם מַעֲרָכוֹת שֵׁשׁ הַמַּעֲרָכֶת עַל הַשֵּׁלְחָו הַשְּׁרֹה לְפְנֵי ה': ייקרא כד, ו
3. וְנָסֵע אֹחֶל מוֹעֵד מַחְנֵה הַלְּוִים בְּתוֹךְ הַפַּחְנֹת כַּאֲשֶׁר יַחְנוּ כֵּן יְּפָעוּ אִישׁ עַל יְדוֹ לְדְּגְלֵיהָם: במדבר ב, יז
4. וְעַל שֵׁלְחוֹ הַפְּנִים יִפְרְשׁוֹ בָּנֶד הְכָלֶת וְנְתָנוּ עָלֶיוֹ אֶת הַקְּעָרֹת וְאֶת הַכְּפֹת וְאֶת הַפְּפֹתְ וֹאֶת הַפְּבֹת יוֹמָם הַבְּעָמוּד עֻלָּיוֹ יִהְיָהְהֹ בְּעַמוּד אֵשׁ לְהָשׁ לְבָּבְּי יִשְׂרָאָה יִמְם הְּעָמוּד אֵשׁ לְכָל זְב וְכֹל טָמֵא לְנָפֶשׁ: במדבר ה, ב
5. צֵו אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְישַׁלְחוּ מִן הַמַּחָנָה כָּל צָרוּעַ וְכָל זָב וְכֹל טָמֵא לְנָפֶשׁ: במדבר ה, ב
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- I משנה א preparation and baking of שתי הלחם and לחם הפנים
  - a שתי הלחם: are kneaded, laid out and baked separately (each loaf)
  - are kneaded and laid out separately, but baked two at a time לחם הפנים.
    - i Sources: v. 1 (לחם הפנים) instructs חלה האחת preparation done each at a time יהיה extends to שתי הלחם
      - But: v. 2 teaches that שתי הלחם are baked two at a time (אותם); that same word excludes שתי הלחם
  - c לחם הפנים. are prepared in a mold and when taken out of the oven, put in a(nother) mold so as to keep them fresh
    - i Source: ושמת אותם means placing them in a דפוס (τυποσ)
      - 1 Molds: there were three one for preparing, one in the oven and one for cooling
        - (a) Question: why not put it back in 1st mold after it's baked?
        - (b) Answer: when it is baked, it puffs up and is too large for the first דפוס
- II מימרא: shape of די יוחנן. לחם הפנים: shape of מימרא: open box (i.e. flat and square, with sides raised at 90°): ווke a V-hull ship
  - a *Arguments for "open box"*:
    - i בזיכין. would sit on top bread; but if V-shaped, where would they sit?
      - Defense: they would hull out a space in the uppermost bread for them
    - ii קנים. the boards would sit atop the raised sides; if V-shaped, where would they rest?
      - 1 Defense: they would raise the sides of the bread (in the same way)
    - iii סייפין. the side planks would lean against the bread; if V-shaped, how would they lean?
      - 1 Defense: they would shape the סניפין so that the V-bottom would fit
  - b Arguments for "V-hull":
    - i מניפין. understood why they are needed; but why are they needed if the breads are "open box"?
      - 1 Defense: raised sections aren't strong enough (alone) to hold up boards, would break without סניפין
    - understood why סניפין rest on שלחן, but if bread is "straight", where do they rest?
      - 1 Defense: they rest on the ground
      - 2 Support: per description options of ר' אבא בר ממל
    - iii סניפין reported that the סניפין and bread support each other (follows ר' יהודה מניפין)
  - c Challenge to "V-hull": report that the mold was rectangular
    - *Defense*: the top of it was rectangular (but tapered off below)
  - d Support for "V-hull": ברייתא reporting 4 golden סניפין with branched tops and support the bread which is V-shaped
- III Status of לחם הפנים when the camp would travel: dispute ר' יוחנן/ריב"ל whether it is נפסל ביוצא
  - a נפסל. per v. 3 compares יוצא to travel יוצא invalidates
    - "מחנה Counter: v. 3 supports opposite position traveling is like a "moving מחנה"
  - b א נפסל. per v. 4 the bread is always considered "on it" (no response)
  - as per v. 3 still אהל מועד as per v. 3 לא פסול as per v. 3 still אהל מועד as per v. 3 still ה" דימי
    - i Counter: ונסע א"מ identifies location of דגלים among דגלים when traveling
      - 1 Response: that is inferred from v. 3 מחנה הלויים בתוך המחנות
    - ii Challenge: when משכן was taken down, all קדשים became פסולים ביוצא but זבים ומצורעים were still sent out
      - 1 Answer: all except for לחם הפנים (?!)
  - d שלחן no dispute if on מלח" , all agree that its not נפסל; if off all agree that it is נפסל ביוצא (and מלה"ם is no exception)
  - e Observation (אביי): they took the מחנה down at night; else קדשים would be
    - Challenge: this is obvious, per v. 5 (a: סד"א travel at night if uprooted during day קמ"ל could be uprooted at night)
  - f Challenge: when פרוכת was rolled up, even זבים ומצורעים could come in
    - i Answer: that follows א"ח who exempts בטומאה who enter עזרה when פסח is brought בטומאה is brought בטומאה
      - 1 Source: v. 6 שילוח טמאים only applies fully when all 3 are sent out since מ"מ aren't out, others aren't חייב