



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Yuma Daf Yud Zayin

- **R' Ada the son of R' Yitzchak** answers the contradiction between the Mishna in Tamid and the Mishna in Middos (whether the Lishkas Hatla'im was in the northwest or southwest corner of the Beis Hamokad) by saying that the chamber was not actually in either corner, but was somewhere in between (more to the south as will be explained). Therefore, when approaching it from the north (which is what the Mishna in Middos is discussing) it appeared to be in the south. When approaching it from the south, it appeared to be in the north.
 - **R' Ada** said, presumably the Lishkas Hatla'im was in the southern part of the west side, because we asked a contradiction regarding the location of the chamber where the Lechem Hapanim was made (one of the other 3 chambers in the Beis Hamokad, which the Mishna in Middos said was in the southeast corner, and although the Mishna in Tamid does not give an exact location for it, since it says the Tela'im Chamber was in the northwest and lists the other chambers, presumably in the order that one would reach them when walking to his right, it turns out that the Lechem Hapanim Chamber would have to be in the northeast). **R' Huna the son of R' Yehoshua** said that the Mishna in Tamid refers to the Tela'im Chamber as being in the north, because one sees it as such when he approaches it from the south, and is discussing one who walked to his left, and therefore there is no contradiction. Now, this answer can make sense if the Tela'im Chamber was really in the south. Therefore, by walking to the left one will reach the Lechem Hapanim Chamber in the southeast corner (as the Mishna in Middos said). However, if the Chamber was truly in the north, then even when walking to the left there will be a contradiction, because one would not reach the Lechem Hapanim Chamber until he reaches the southwest corner.

- **Q:** We have learned that all turns in the Mikdash must be made to the right!? **A:** That is when doing the Avodah. Here we are simply making calculations.

SHEKOHEN GADOL MAKRIV CHEILEK BAROSH V'NOTEL CHEILEK BAROSH

- A Braisa says, the Kohen Gadol has first choice at offering a Korbon, because he can simply say that he wants to do the Avodah for a particular Olah or Mincha and is awarded that Avodah. A Kohen Gadol has first choice to eat a Korbon, because he can say that he wants to eat a particular Chatas or Asham, and it is given to him. He also gets one of the two challos of the Shte Halechem that are brought on Shavuot, and gets 4 or 5 of the Lechem Hapanim breads. **Rebbi** says, he always gets 5, because the pasuk teaches that the Kohen Gadol gets half.
 - **Q:** The Braisa first says he gets one of the 2 challos (exactly half), which presumably follows **Rebbi**. It then says he gets 4 or 5 of the Lechem Hapanim, which follows the **Rabanan** who say that he gets slightly less than half. The Braisa then ends off with the view of **Rebbi** again, by quoting that he says the Kohen Gadol gets 5 of the Lechem Hapanim. Can it be that the reisha and seifa follow **Rebbi**, but the middle follows the **Rabanan**!? **A:** **Abaye** said, the reisha and the middle follow the **Rabanan**. The **Rabanan** agree that we never give the Kohen Gadol a broken piece, which is why we must give him one of the 2 breads, not less than one. The reason the **Rabanan** say he gets "4 or 5" of the Lechem Hapanim is, because it is dependent on a machlokes regarding the method of splitting the Lechem Hapanim. According to the **Rabanan**, the incoming and outgoing mishmar of Kohanim split the Lechem Hapanim evenly (6 per group). Therefore, the Kohen Gadol gets less than half (which is 5). According to **R' Yehuda**, the incoming group gets 7 (they take 2 off the top for

closing the doors on Shabbos that had been opened by the outgoing group) and the outgoing gets 5. Therefore, they are only splitting 10. The Kohen Gadol gets slightly less than half of that (which is 4).

- **A: Rava** says, the entire Braisa follows **Rebbi**. The reason why he says (in the middle part) that the Kohen Gadol gets 4 or 5 of the Lechem Hapanim is because he holds like **R' Yehuda** (half is 5).
 - **Q:** Why would he say that he sometimes gets 4? **A:** On Yom Tov, when there is an additional group of Kohanim, they would get 2 challos off the top, leaving 8 to be split (resulting in the Kohen Gadol getting exactly half, or 4).
 - **Q:** If so, why does the Braisa end off that **Rebbi** says he always gets 5!? **A:** That remains a question.