



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

Shekalim Daf Yud Ches

- A Braisa says, **Rebbi** says that the Shulchanos (the one of Moshe and the 10 of Shlomo) were placed with their lengths going east-west (in the direction of the length of the Beis Hamikdash). **R' Elazar the son of R' Shimon** says, the lengths of the Shulchanos went north-south.
 - **Q:** According to **Rebbi**, all the Shulchanos (Shlomo's Shulchanos were placed end-to-end) were on the north side of the Beis Hamikdash and reached from the western wall of the Heichal until the midpoint (each shulchan was 2 amos long, for a total of 20 amos, and the Heichal was 40 amos long and 20 amos wide). However, according to **R' Elazar**, half the Shulchanos ended up on the south side, which would make those Shulchanos passul!?
 - A Braisa says, the Shulchan was placed on the inner half of the Heichal, 2 and ½ amos away from the northern wall. The Menorah was directly opposite it on the south side. The Golden Mizbe'ach was at the midway point between them, but pulled eastward so that there was an unobstructed path between the Shulchan and the Menorah.
 - A pasuk says that Shlomo made 10 Menorahs and put them in the Beis Hamikdash: 5 on the right and 5 on the left. Now, it can't mean that he put 5 on the right of the entranceway (which would be on the north side of the Beis Hamikdash), because the Menorah must be placed in the south. It means that he put 5 on the right side of Moshe's Menorah, and 5 on its left side. Still, only Moshe's Menorah was lit. **R' Yose the son of R' Yehuda** says that Shlomo had all the Menorahs lit.
 - A pasuk says that the making of these Menorahs used up all of Shlomo's finest gold. He would make this gold by taking 1,000 kikars and refining it (by putting it in fire) until it was only 1 kikar.
 - **Q: R' Yose the son of R' Yehuda** says in a Braisa, it once happened that one of Shlomo's Menorahs was found to weigh one dinar more than that of Moshe, so they returned it to the fire 80 times, but could not decrease its weight. We see that fire does not have the ability to decrease its weight!?

MISHNA – HALACHA DALED

- There were 13 collection boxes in the Mikdash complex, labeled as follows: new shekalim (for each year's machtzis hashekel collection), old shekalim (for the people who missed the shekel collection of previous years), pairs of birds, young birds for an Olah, wood, levonah, gold for keilim, and six of them were labeled for voluntary korbanos.
 - **R' Yehuda** says, the "pairs of birds" collection was for older birds, and the "young birds" was for younger birds, but both collections were to be used for Olos. The **Chachomim** say, the "older birds" collection was used by people who had to bring one bird for a Chatas and one for an Olah, and the "young birds" collection was used strictly for Olos.
 - If one promises to donate wood for the Mizbe'ach, he must donate a minimum of 2 pieces of wood. If one promises to give levonah, he must give at least a "kometz". If one promises to give gold, he must give at least a golden dinar worth of gold.
 - The six collection boxes for voluntary korbanos were used to bring Olos. The meat was brought on the Mizbe'ach and the skin was given to the Kohanim.
 - Yehoyada the Kohen Gadol darshened, the leftover of any Chatas or Asham is brought as an Olah.

GEMARA

- **R' Yehuda** explained why he held that there could not have been a collection box for split pairs (one to be brought as a Chatas and one as an Olah). He said, if we would allow a collection for that, we would have to be concerned that one of the women who gave money may die, thereby making her Chatas, a Chatas whose owner has died. Being mixed with all the others, all the birds of that collection would become passul. Therefore, it must be that the collection was made only for Olos (which are valid to be brought even after the owner dies).
 - **Q:** A Braisa says that there is such a collection box, and we do not have to be concerned that a woman contributor will die!? **A: R' Yehuda** means to say that in a case where we knew for certain that one of the women contributors died, we would have an issue with the entire box. He would agree that one need not be concerned that she may die.
 - **Q:** Even in a case where we know that a woman died, why can't we just separate money, designate it as her Chatas, and use the rest of the money for all the other contributors!? **A: R' Yehuda** does not hold of the concept of breirah.
- **R' Ba bar Mamal** held that one who promises to donate wood to the Mizbe'ach may fulfill his obligation with just one piece of wood.
 - **R' Lazar** says, we learn from a Mishna that two pieces of wood were added to the Mizbe'ach in the morning and two in the afternoon. The two pieces in the afternoon were each carried by a separate Kohen and placed on the Mizbe'ach separately. We see that even one piece is considered to be a korban by itself.
 - **R' Yehoshua ben Levi** said, the piece of wood donated must be an amah thick, using the loosely measured amos, and the length must be an amah, using a more tightly measured amah. **R' Choni in the name of R' Ami** said, the thickness could even be of the size used for the stick of a scale.
 - **R' Shmuel bar R' Yitzchak** explained, the length had to be a tightly measured amah, because the entire area of the fire on the Mizbe'ach was 1x1 amah. A piece of wood any larger would stick out into the walkway of the Kohanim.

LEVONAH LO YIFCHOS M'KOMETZ

- We learn from a gezeirah shava from a Korbon Mincha to the Lechem Hapanim, that levonah must be brought at a minimum in the size of a kometz.
 - **Q:** Maybe we should say that just as by the Lechem Hapanim there were 2 kumtzin, every donation of levonah should also be 2 kumtzin!? **A: R' Eila** explained, we learn the levonah by Lechem Hapanim from a Korbon Mincha, that each portion of levonah is a separate korbon.
 - **R' Yosa** said, according to **R' Eila**, presumably, one who donates a kometz of levonah must donate according to the kometz of the largest Kohen doing the Avodah on that day (as is the case by the Lechem Hapanim). However, **R' Chizkiya in the name of R' Yirmiya** said, the kometz of levonah need only be the size of the kometz of the donator.

ZAHAV LO YIFCHOS...

- **R' Elazar** said, one must only give a coin if he promised to give a coin. If he only promised "gold", he may even donate enough gold to make a tiny keili.

SHISHA L'NEDEVA

- **Chizkiya** said, there were 6 boxes, corresponding to the 6 "beis av" of Kohanim for the week – each beis av having their own donation box (this ensured that the skins from a particular voluntary Olah would be given to the Kohanim on duty during the day of the donation). **Bar Pedaya** said, the 6 boxes corresponded to the six types of animals valid to be brought as an Olah (ox, calf, goat, ram, little goat, and sheep). **Shmuel** said, they corresponded to the 6 korbanos whose leftovers would be used for an Olah (birds of a zav and zavah, birds of a woman who gave birth, Chatas, Asham, Mincha (of a chatas), and the Kohen Gadol's Mincha). **R' Yochanan** said, there were many boxes simply because there were large amounts of donations.

HADRAN ALACH PEREK SHLOSHA ASSAR SHOFAROS!!!