



בס"ד Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn אך סך מסכת ביצה מסכת. Some of the topics we will learn about today include:

More discussion about the laws of Yom Tov regarding using wood on Yom Tov for firewood - When is it permitted, and when is it prohibited and considered מוקצה?

and סתירה related to structures, and in which cases one may dismantle a structure for the sake of Simchas Yom Tov.

Using wood
on Yom Tov
for firewood

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for firewood

In which cases
one may dismantle a structure
for the sake of Simchas Yom Tov

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Some of the key topics and concepts that we will learn about include:

חסורי מיחסרא

This refers to a mishna, or another source quoted by Tanaim, which has been quoted in error and/or is missing part of the proper text. In a case of חסורי מיחסרא, the gemara will usually provide the full amended and corrected text, as to how the mishna should properly read.

בנין וסתירה בשבת ויום טוב

בנין, building, and סתירה, dismantling, are two of the thirty-nine אבות מלאכות that are prohibited on Shabbos and Yom Tov.

While there is a Machlokes between Bais Shamai and Bais

Hillel, whether סתירה apply also to movable utensils, all agree that it applies to structures that are attached to the ground.









1 So let's review.....

Our daf continues our discussion from the previous Daf and cites another Mishna about using wood on Yom Tov for firewood.

Zugt the Mishna:

מביאין עצים מן השדה מן המכונס ומן הקרפף אפילו מן המפוזר

One may use piled wood that was prepared in the fields for use as firewood on Yom Tov, and one may use the scattered wood in a קרפף, a gated area used for storage.

The Gemara explains that this Mishna is a דעת יחידאה – a singular opinion, and the Halacha does not follow our Mishna, but rather the majority opinion that one may not bring wood from the fields at all, since they are not guarded, one does not rely on them and does not prepare them in his mind to use them. And from a קרפף one may only use המכונסין – wood that was gathered and prepared, but not המפוזרין –scattered wood which is certainly Muktzah.

Using wood on Yom Tov

for firewood

ביאין עצים...

מביאין עצים...

מן השדה ומן הקרפף

אן פאכוני אפינו אפינוני



The Mishnah continues: איזהו קרפף כל שסמוך לעיר דברי ר' יהודה Rebbe Yehuda holds that a קרפף is a storage area located directly close to the city, as Rashi says; סמוך לעיר ממש ר' יוסי אומר כל שנכנסין לו בפותחת ואפילו בתוך תחום שבת: Rebbe Yosse holds that as long as it is secured with a door and a lock the קרפף may even be far from the city, up to 2000.

The Gemara explains that Rebbe Yosse allows either one of these two קולות, if it is close to the city the wood is considered prepared even if the קרפף is not secured with a door and lock. And if it is far from the city, the wood stored there may still be used, if it is secured with a proper door and lock.

אמר רב סלא אמר רבי ירמיה הלכה כרבי יוסי להקל









The gemara adds a teaching in the name of רבא:
עלי קנים ועלי גפנים

Leaves of reeds and vines, both of which are very light, אף על גב דמכנפי להו ומותבי

כיון דאי מדלי זיקא מבדר להו

כמפוזרים דמו ואסורין

even if gathered on Erev Yom Tov in a קרפף, since the wind will most likely blow them around, are considered as scattered, and may therefore not be used on Yom Tov ואי אתנח מנא מאתמול עלייהו שפיר דמי:

However if they were weighed down with heavy items, they are considered secured, and may be used on Yom Tov.

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The gemara adds a teaching in the name of בכל עלי קנים ועלי גפנים שלי קנים ועלי גפנים שלי קנים ועלי גפנים שפרע מבדר להו ומותבי מדלי זיקא מבדר להו כמפוזרים דמו ואסורין ואסורין שפיר דמי

Zugt the Mishnah: אין מבקעין עצים

אין מבקעין עצים לא מן הקורות ולא מן הקורה שנשברה ביו"ט

We are not permitted to chop wood from a beam of the house, nor from a broken beam which came free on Yom Tov, as these are both considered מוקצה, as people don't usually have intentions to chop wood from the beams of their houses.

אין מבקעין עצים אין מבקעין עצים לא מן הקורות ולא מן הקורה שנשברה ביו"ם These are אוק\$ה as people don't usually chop wood from the beams of their houses

אין מבקעין לא בקרדום ולא במגרה ולא במגל אלא בקופיץ אלא בקופיץ

No chopping should be done on Yom Tov using an axe, saw, or sickle, as these are more professional tools and handling them will give the impression that he is going to do forbidden work on Yom Tov. He may only use a cleaver, which is unusual for wood.









The Gemara explains that our משנה is a אחסורי מיחסרא, it is missing clauses, as the יישיח implies that no chopping is allowed, and the סיפה is teaching us with which tools to chop the wood. And so the Mishna should read as follows:

אין מבקעין מן הסואר של קורות

One may not use rows of beams, as these have been prepared for building, not for firewood,

ולא מן הקורה שנשברה ביו"ט

Nor may one use beams that came loose on Yom Tov itself. אבל מבקעין מן הקורה שנשברה מערב יו"ט

One may, however, chop wood from a beam which came loose before Yom Tov, and in that case, he may only use the tools specified.

The gemara further clarifies that the קרדום, the axe which was prohibited from use in the Mishna, only referred to the large side, however the smaller sharp side of the axe would be permissible on for use on Yom Tov, because that's a שינוי.





The next Mishna teaches; בית שהוא מלא פירות ונפחת נוטל ממקום הפחת

A house full of fruit that is not accessible, as it is completely sealed with bricks, and then the bricks became loose, one may take the fruit through the area that became loose of bricks. ר' מאיר אומר אף פוחת לכתחלה ונוטל

Whereas Rav Meir holds that one may לכתחילה disassemble the bricks in order to get to the fruit.

The gemara explains Rav Meir's opinion:

There is no סתירת אוהל דאוריית, because we are speaking of סתירת אוהל דאוריית. באוירא דליבני - bricks that are not cemented together, but rather lying one on top of another. Although regarding Shabbos, even in such a case the bricks would be considered מוקצה, as they were placed in this position with the intent of leaving them one on top of another, however for the sake of Simchas Yom Tov, the Chachamim were מתירה דרבנן and the איסור מוקצה because of אסור אסור. שהוא הדבנן סתירה דרבנן.









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The Gemara next discusses חותמות שבקרקע, which are seals and covers to wells and caves tied down with a rope.

אמר שמואל

חותמות שבקרקע מתיר

אבל לא מפקיע ולא חותך

Shmuel teaches that one may untie חותמות שבקרקע on Yom Tov, as these ropes are meant to be untied, and as Rashi explains are not a קשר של קיימא

However they may not be unraveled or cut, as the ropes are considered part of the בנין שבקרקע and that would be סתירה.



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שבכלים מתיר ומפקיע וחותך אחד שבת ואחד יו"ט

If there are כלים חותמות, כלים, such as a cabinet closed with these ropes, one may even cut them on Shabbos or Yom Tov, because אין בנין וסתירה בכלים

סתירה does not apply to כלים, but only to structures.



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The gemara challenges this: מיתיבי חותמות שבקרקע בשבת מתיר מיתיבי חותמות שבקרקע בשבת מחיר אבל לא מפקיע ולא חותך ביום טוב מתיר ומפקיע וחותך Which says clearly that one may even cut the יחתמות שבקרקע on Yom Tov?









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Shmuel answers; הא מני ר' מאיר היא דאמר אף פוחת לכתחלה ונוטל ופליגי רבנן עליה ואנא דאמרי כרבנן This braisa follows Rav Meir who disagrees with this opinion, and I hold like the Chachamim, who argue on Rav Meir.



The gemara asks
תרצת לך רישא אלא סיפא קשיא
תרצת לך רישא אלא סיפא קשיא
The second statement of שמואל, where he stated that
חותמות שבכלים מתיר ומפקיע וחותך אחד שבת ואחד יו"ט
The ropes of כלים may be cut even on Shabbos This seems to contradict the Braisa which stated that
ושבכלי בשבת מתיר אבל לא מפקיע ולא חותך
דיום טוב מתיר ומפקיע וחותך
That on Shabbos it may not be cut?











The gemara answers that the Braisa follows the opinion of Rebbe Nechemya, who holds כל הכלים אין ניטלין אלא דרך תשמישן

And the problem with a state of the cutting is that the knife used to cut the state of the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is the cutting is that the knife used to cut the cutting is the c

And the problem with cutting is that the knife used to cut the ropes will be used for a שימוש that is not its regular usage, which according to Rebbe Nechemya is forbidden on Shabbos, however permitted on Yom Tov as he differentiates between a שבות of Yom Tov and שבות of Shabbos.





