

At the end of yesterday's דף we learned that דף - where the open space is equal to the fencing, there is a מחלוקת:

רב פפא אמר מותר – It is permitted to carry there because it IS a valid מחיצה.

אסור אסור - Tt is forbidden to carry there because it is NOT a valid מחיצה.

The אכזרא cites a Braisa regarding כלאים, where one may only plant grain near a vineyard if there is a valid מחיצה between them. The Halachos of what constitutes a valid מחיצה are the same for כלאים and for שבת.

תא שמע נמצאת אתה אומר שלש מדות במחיצות – There are three categories of מחיצות.

- פחות משלשה -1-

Each section of the partition is less than 3 טפחים wide.

The maximum allowable space between the sections is up to a bit less than 3 טפחים. This way, we can utilize לבוד, which will Halachically close all the gaps, resulting in a complete מחיצה.

-2- שלשה ומשלשה עד ארבעה

Each section is from 3 to a bit less than 4 טפחים wide.

The maximum allowable space between the sections is up to a bit less than equal to the width of each section.

- כדי שלא יהא פרוץ כעומד

So that the open and closed spaced not be the same, which would invalidate the מחיצה.

This part of the Braisa clearly supports רב הונא בריה דרב יהושע, and contradicts רב פפא .

The Braisa continues;

פרוץ מרובה על העומד - If the open spaces are greater than the sections, we have no valid מחיצה at all, and one may not plant grain on the other side, even directly behind the standing sections. By invalidating sections are פרוץ מרובה על העומד only, the Braisa implies that מחיצה is a valid מחיצה. This supports בפא , and contradicts רב הונא בריה דרב הונא בריה.

The Braisa continues with the third type of partition.

-3- ארבעה ומארבעה עד עשר אמות

Each section is from 4 טפחים to 10 wide.

The maximum allowable space between the sections is up to a bit less than equal to the width of each section.

כדי שלא יהא פרוץ כעומד - So that the open and closed spaced not be the same, which would invalidate the מחיצה.

- עומד מרובה על הפרוץ

If the width of the sections is greater than the open spaces, we have a completely valid מחיצה, and one may plant grain on the other side, even directly opposite the open spaces. By validating only עומד עומד is not a valid פרוץ כעומד the Braisa implies that כחיצה is not a valid מרובה על הפרוץ. This part of the Braisa too, supports רב הונא בריה דרב יהושע, and contradicts.

Therefore, the אכורייתא concludes that this ברייתא cannot be used as proof either way, since there are conflicting implications in this אברייתא. Rather both רב הונא בריה דר' יהושע would say that the section of the ברייתא that seems to disagree with them, is not being precise, and just using terminology consistent with the rest of the ברייתא.











Parenthetically, the גמרא teaches as follows:
"ברייתא says that the רבנן follows the רבנן in that לבוד in that כרייתא says that the רבנן in that אביי in that ברייתא works for open spaces of less than 3 טפחים, but even the רבנן agree that a partition is only considered significant if it is 4 טפחים or larger.

רבא says that the רשב"ג follows רשב"ג that we say עלבוד up to 4 טפחים, and therefore a partition is only considered significant if it is 4 טפחים or larger.

However, the טפחים speaks about gaps of three טפחים very close to the ground where even רשב"ג would agree the gap invalidates the wall, and we cannot say לבוד, because it is a מחיצה שהגדיים בוקעין בה a wall that a goat can walk right through.

עא שמע – the Gemara brings a final proof in the מחלוקת ר' פפא מחלוקת בייה דר' יהושע:

We have an explicit ברייתא regarding ריבה וחלונות - ריבה בהן פתחים וחלונות -

walls that have many doorways and windows. It's a valid מחיצה only if

עומד מרובה על הפרוץ - if there is more wall than open space, but י is not a valid מחיצה - which clearly refutes רב פפא .

אביי רבא

We say רבגן

עפ הים א only works

for open spaces of

less than 3 פחים אפחים אפחים אפחים אפחים אפחים אפחים אפחים אפרים אפ



However, our Mishnah states: לא יהיו פירצות יתירות על הבנין

The open spaces may not be greater than the solid walls - Which indicates

מותר - If they are equal, it is מותר to carry there. Since a משנה carries more weight than a גמרא, the גמרא concludes:

- הלכתא כוותיה דרב פפא

We Pasken like רב פפא that כעומד is a valid מחיצה.







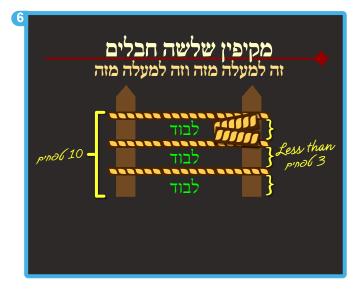


ה משנה the זאגט:

- מקיפין שלשה חבלים זה למעלה מזה וזה למעלה מזה

We can enclose an area by horizontally surrounding it with 3 ropes that are less than three טפחים apart, with the bottom rope less than 3 טפחים from the ground. Based on לבוד the 3 gaps are considered closed, for a total of somewhat less than 9 טפחים. The total thickness of the 3 ropes must be a bit more than 1 טפחים, making for a מחיצה of at least ten טפחים high.

Similarly, we can surround the area with vertical reeds or poles, less than שפחים apart, which by dint of would be considered closed.



- The משנה has four opinions about when we can rely on walls that are mostly open and are made up of only vertical or only horizontal poles:
 - -1- בשיירא דברו דברי רבי יהודה
 - R' Yehuda holds that this is a special leniency only for a caravan.
 - -2- וחכמים אומרים לא דברו בשיירא אלא בהווה

The first group of הכמים says, this applies to tall cases. The Mishnah spoke of caravans where this arrangement would most commonly be used.

-3- כל מחיצה שאינה של שתי ושל ערב אינה מחיצה דברי רבי יוסי ברבי היהדה –

רבי יוסי ברבי יוסי holds that all walls must have vertical AND horizontal components.

-4- וחכמים אומרים אחד משני דברים

The second group of חכמים says it may be either vertical or horizontal.









The Gemara, in conclusion, explains the Machlokes as follows:

All agree that a limited area may be enclosed by utilizing these inferior walls of horizontal ropes or vertical poles mentioned in the Mishnah.

The Machlokes is whether we allow כל צרכן - an area large enough for all their needs, regardless of size.

רבי יהודה holds:

יחיד, בית סאתים - An individual may enclose up to an area equal to the חצר המשכן, which was 50 by 100 5000 - אמות square אמות - 100 סאה בית סאתים because it takes 2 סאה of seeds to plant an area of this size.

ש"רא, כל צרכן - A caravan or group - which consists of 3 or more people - may make an enclosure as large as necessary for all their needs.

The first חכמים hold:

Even an individual may enclose כל צרכן - For all his needs. However, they make one exception. This leniency can be utilized only while travelling, or in an uninhabited area - but a יחיד ביישוב - an individual in an inhabited area may not use these inferior partitions.

רבי יוסי ברבי יהודה holds;

- יחיד, בית סאתים - שיירא, בית שש סאה

An individual gets an area of 2 סאה - a group gets an area of up to 6 סאה.

The second חכמים hold;

There are absolutely no restrictions. Anybody, anywhere - even a כל צרכן - may enclose כל צרכן - whatever the needs are, regardless of size.

The Braisa also rules

- ובלבד שלא יהא בית סאתים פנוי

They may NOT enclose an area larger than their needs by a בית סאתים.

The Gemara cites the following Shailah.

- אמר רב המנונא אמר רב

Regarding the principle of עומד מרובה על הפרוץ - if the solid sections are greater than the gaps, it is a valid מחיצה - We've learned this Halachah in a vertical scenario.

Does this concept apply horizontally as well?

The גמרא suggestions 3 possible scenarios of this Shailah's relevance:

אב"י suggests he was asking about a scenario similar to that of our Mishnah - placing 3 thin ropes horizontally, up to the height of 10 טפחים - creating 3 spaces. 2 spaces are a bit less than 3 לבוד - which are considered closed by dint of לבוד, and therefore עומד - and 1 space of a bit less than 4 טפחים, which is considered פרוץ . Hence, the question whether מרובה על הפרוץ.











The Gemara rejects this scenario, because it cannot be valid for the following reasons:

If the 4 טפחים space is on the bottom, we have a problem of גדיים בוקעין בו - small animals can run underneath.

If the 4 טפחים space is on the top, the top rope is considered non-existent because of-

- אתי אוירא דהאי גיסא ודהאי גיסא ומבטל ליה

The airspace above the rope, and the gap of the 4 טפחים space, which are both obviously wider than the rope, nullify the rope.

If the 4 טפחים space is in the middle, since it is wider than both אומד sections on either side of it, it can only work if we say

- עומד מרובה על הפרוץ משתי רוחות

The solid is greater than the gap only by combining the 2 sides of the gap - which is problematic as well.

Instead he may have been asking about a mat that is more than 7 טפחים and was cut in such a way that there are four solid טפחים of mat on top, connected to three טפחים of space, and a tiny segment of mat under the space. The bottom of this mat is a bit less than three טפחים off the ground. The שאלה is, can the top section of 4 טפחים solid mat, plus the bottom section of less than 3 טפחים which is also considered solid by dint of עומד מרובה by the principle of עומד מרובה עומד מרובה by the principle of טפחים.

11 כחיצה תלוי suggests that the question was about using a מחיצה תלוי - a ten טפחים tall partition suspended within 3 טפחים of the ground. The שאלה is whether עומד מרובה על הפרוץ.

