

Our Shiur began with the Gemara referring to the following Halachah mentioned in the previous Daf:

Although we allow כל צרכן - an area large enough for all their needs - However,

- ובלבד שלא יהא בית סאתים פנוי

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

- אמר רב גידל אמר רב שלשה בחמש אסורין בשבע מותרין

רב אשי explains this statement as follows:

Three people surrounded an area of seven בית סאה.

If their need was only five, the מחיצות are not valid at all, and they may not use even the five הבית סאה.

If their need was six, the מחיצות are valid, since they do not exceed their needs by two בית סאה, and they may use the entire seven בית סאה.

The Gemara continues;

- אתמר שלשה ומת אחד מהן, שנים ונתוספו עליהן

If the number of people using the inferior מדעות changes on אבת, either because somebody died or somebody new arrived, there is a מחלוקת whether the validity of the walls change in middle of שבת.

- שבת גורמת says רב הונא

The הלכה does not change in middle of שבת.

In the case of שלשה ומת they may continue carrying in the enclosed area.

In the case of שנים ונתוספו עליהן they may NOT carry, as before the increase.

Similar to a case of two תירוב that are joined in an עירוב based on a doorway between them, and the doorway gets closed on שבת, the עירוב is still valid, and they can transfer to one another over the wall or through holes in the wall. אור אורמין says דב יצחק - the הלכה will change in middle of שבת based on the number of people there.

In the case of שלשה ומת they may no longer carry as before. In the case of שנים ונתוספו עליהן they may now begin to carry.

We have a משנה in a משנה later in the מסכת if the status of a מסכת if the status of a מכר changes in middle of שבת when its walls came down on חצר, or a קורה or מלחי status changes when a קורה or משבת came down on שבת.

- מותרין לאותה שבת- holds רבי יהודה

They may continue to carry that שבת - the Halacha does not change in middle of Shabbos.

- אסורין לאותה שבת - holds רבי יוסי

They may NOT continue to carry that שבת - the Halacha does change in middle of Shabbos.

However, this מחלוקת תנאים is only in a case where the מחיצות - the physical walls, and not the people, change on שבת, and may not relate to our שהלוקת אמוראים where the - דיורין - the people, and not the walls, change on שבת.

ובלבד שלא יהא בית סאתים פנוי
They may not enclose an area that is arger than their needs

אמר רב גידל אמר רב
שלשה בחמש אסורין בשבע מותרין
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Are not valid

If they
Are valid

Are valid







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Review



14 ארבעה דברים פטרו במחנה in the פרק lists four Halachos in which we are lenient for travelling soldiers:
- מביאין עצים מכל מקום - -

They may bring wood from anywhere.

The יהושע explains that even though יהושע already made a חקנה that all people - not only soldiers - may take wood from other people's fields, this later חקנה for soldiers includes

- -- Even wood more valuable than the wood from low bushes.
- -- Even detached wood, and
- -- Even dry wood.
- -2- פטורין מרחיצת ידים

They do not have to wash before eating.

The גמרא qualifies that this exemption is only from washing before a meal, but

- מים אחרונים חובה

even soldiers have to wash their hands after the meal, due to the dangers of מלח את העינים שמסמא  $\,$  -

salt of Sedom which can blind one's eyes.

-3- ומדמאי – They don't have to take מעשר from – דמאי – produce gotten from an עם הארץ.

This conforms with the opinion of בית האל that בית האכילין את העניים דמאי ואת אכסניא דמאי –

both poor people and travelling soldiers are permitted to eat דכואי.

- -4- ומלערב They do not have to make an עירוב, which the גמרא clarifies must be referring to עירובי חצירות which is only which is only , but even soldiers are obligated in עירוב תחומין since it is דאורייתא.
- The Gemara cites a Braisa which lists 3 Halachos regarding soldiers.
  - מותרין בגזל עצים -1-

They may take wood as taught in the Mishnah.

- אף חונין בכל מקום -2-

They may camp anywhere, even on private property.

- ובמקום שנהרגים שם נקברים -3-

A soldier is buried wherever his body is found.

The גמרא points out that any מת מצוה is

קונה מקומו – literally, acquires his place, - which means he's buried where his body is found.

The unique דין of a soldier is that even if he has relatives who will bury him, and is therefore not classified as a את מד מצוה, he is still buried on the spot that his body is found. The Gemara points out, although a מת מצוה is generally buried where his body is found - in a case where a מת מצוה was found on a public road and must be moved anyway so that בהנים will not become ממא when passing by - the ממא בברייתא teaches guidelines in that he may be moved to the less obstructive side of the road

הדרן עלך מבוי - We have B"H completed the First Perek, מבוי of מכי , and begin the Second Perek עושין פסין - B'ezras hashem.









Dedicated By:

Review

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6 Zugt di Mishnah;

- עושין פסין לביראות

Rashi explains;

In order to enable people to draw water from a well - which is usually a רשות היחיד מדאורייתא - and give to their animals which are standing around the well - often in a רשות הרבים to מחיצות - the בנן permitted making a set of sub-par אורייתא - the משנה records three drawn משנה records three basic opinions:



7 ה' יהודה ' holds ה' יהודה holds ארבעה דיומדין נראין כשמונה We only need four L-shaped posts, which appear like 8 posts, on each corner.



8 ר' מאיר holds שמונה נראין כשנים עשר -

An additional four straight posts are needed, one in the center of each side.

Rashi cites the Gemara later in the perek, that these center posts are needed only where the opening between the corners are greater than the allowable width, which the Mishnah will now teach.









פ אובהן עשרה טפחים ורוחבן ששה ועוביים כל שהוא -Each pole must be אמה ו יטפחים high, six טפחים - or ו אמה ו by אמה ו wide, and may be any thickness.



10 ביניהן כמלא שתי רבקות של שלש שלש בקר דברי ר' מאיר -The space between the posts may be as wide as 2 teams of 3 oxen each, for one to enter while the other exits. The Gemara will explain that this is a maximum of 10 אמות wide.



11 ר' יהודה אומר של ארבע ארבע - -2 teams, of 4 oxen each - which the Gemara will explain is a maximum of 13 1/3 אמות 4 wide.

- קשורות ולא מותרות, אחת נכנסת ואחת יוצאת

We measure each team when tied together, which is tighter than when loose.

We also measure the width of the 2 teams together a bit loosely, as when one enters while the other exits.

The rest of the Mishnah will be explained with the **G**emara later.





