

The גמרא tries to identify three תנאים who may disagree with our משנה:

- לימא מתניתין דלא כחנניא

The Braisa states;

עושין פסין לבור וחבלין לשיירא - The תנא קמא says

- --- we may use פסין to enclose the area around a well as our Mishnah taught -
- --- and ropes to enclose an area for a caravan, as taught in the Mishnah on דף ט"ז ע"ב.



חוניה holds חוניה holds – חבלין לבור אבל לא פסין – We may only use ropes around a פסין but not פסין, seemingly contrary to our משנה?



מניה agrees that one may use הבאר for a הבאר, but a הבאר - a water cistern requires ropes.

Rashi explains; in a well, since the water is constantly being replenished, we need not be concerned that the well will dry up, and the leniency of יסיי will continue indefinitely.

However, the water in a cistern might be used up and not replenished, and people will continue to carry in the enclosed area, which is now forbidden because the leniency of יסיי was allowed only for the purpose of access to the water.

Therefore, חנניה requires a better partition of ropes.

The גמרא answers that the משנה speaks about a באר - a well.









4 לימא מתניתין דלא כרבי עקיבא – From our משנה it seems that one can make פסין only for a באר, but בי holds that פסין may be made even for a public משנה, seemingly contrary to our משנה?

The גמרא answers that the משנה mentions באר because פסין would work regardless of whether it were public or private, but may agree that a public רבו may also use בסין. Rashi explains, as just mentioned, the difference between a well and a cistern. However, in a בור דרבים some will remember that it is no longer permitted to carry there. In a בור דיחיד we must be concerned that he will continue to carry even after there is no more water. Therefore, רבי עקיבא requires a real מחיצה עשרה טפחים.

לימא מתניתין דלא כר' יהודה בן בבא – לימא מתניתין דלא כר' יהודה בן בבא – a public well, only allows פסין for a באר דרבים - a public well, but not a באר דיחיד - a private well, while our משנה allows it for באר, implying that every type of באר would be eligible for פסין?

The גמרא answers that perhaps our Mishnah also only permits a public well, and public well, and – מאי ביראות? ביראות - when it says ביראות, it means all public ביראות, not different types of ביראות.

אדט איז איז איז איז א says the posts are מאי דיומדין, it means א דיומדין - a double post, just like דיופרא refers to a fig tree that grows a two crops a year and דיו פרצוף refers to the two faces Hashem initially created א אדם הראשון with.

The word דיו - means two or dual.













7 The גמרא חוה was created מחלוקת אמוראים whether הוה was created from a second facial form on אדם like רבי ירמיה בן אלעזר holds, which would explain the פסוק that says
- אחור וקדם צרתני

OR from a tail, and the פסוק means that אדם was אדם was - the last thing created in the world, late Friday afternoon, and - מבול - the first to suffer in the מבול.



- The אכורא quotes four פסוקים that seem to indicate whether חוה was taken from a second facial form or a tail, and addresses how the other opinion deals with each one:
  - -1- וייצר Hashem's creation of man is spelled with two letters Yud, implying it was a double face. However, it may also refer to אוי לי מיצרי אוי לי מיצרי אוי לי מיצרי אוי ל- man's struggle to satisfy both his evil inclination and Hashem.
  - -2- זכר ונקבה מרטם זכר implies a double face, or may refer to Hashem's initial plan to create 2 humans a male and a female, indicated in the plural בראם. Hashem then decided to create just one person, as it says בצלם אלקים ברא אותו בצלם אלקים ברא אותו בצלם אלקים.
  - -3- יסגור בשר תחתנה implies Hashem removing a full person from אדם, or may refer to closing up the cut from where the tail came.
  - -4- חוה, sounds like she was constructed from a tail, or may be referring to her braided hair or feminine shape that enables childbirth.









9 The Gemara continues;

- ולמאן דאמר פרצוף הי מינייהו סגי ברישא

If אדם was created as a double form the gemara explains that שאם was in front since it is אסור to walk behind a woman on the road, and especially to walk behind a woman through a river where he will likely gaze at her.

ארכון דאמר פרצוף

הי מינייהו סגי ברישא

הי מינייהו סגי ברישא

די מינייהו סגי ברישא

אדם

It's אסא to

front walk

behind a woman

on the road

Especially through a RIVER

where he will likely gaze at her

It is אסור to

slowly hand money

to a woman

so as to gaze at her

It is similarly אסור to slowly hand money to a woman so as to gaze at her.

עם הארץ suggests that מנוח sthe father of עם רב נחמן was an עם הארץ since the אחרי says he went אחרי אשתו. But בר יצחק בר יצחק בר נחמן בר יצחק tholds it is just an expression that means he followed her advice, as it is used in the context of אלישע אלישע.

רב נחמן suggests
עם הארץ suggests
עם הארץ was an איירי אשיתו

holds

It's just an expression

he followed her advice

רבי יוחנן says it is better to walk behind a lion than a woman - which is better than behind an idolater - which is better than behind a Shul when they are davening.









- The גמרא goes on to list eight other things ר' ירמיה בן אלעזר taught, six of which are in this דף:
  - -1- First כל אותן השנים שהיה אדם הראשון בנידוי the entire time אדם was banned because of eating from the עץ הדעת he created demons from involuntary emissions.
  - -2- Second מקצת שבחו של אדם בפניו we should only say part of a person's praise in front of him, like Hashem did with ז, only describing his as a צדיק to his face, when He said כי אותך ראיתי צדיק לפני בדור הזה.

Hashem added תמים not in front of him when He said נח איש צדיק תמים היה בדורותיו.

-3- Third - The dove that תיבה sent out of the תיבה took an olive branch, as it says:

בפיה טרף בלי זית טרף - as if to say רבונו של עולם יהיו מזונותי מרורין כזית ומסורין בידך ואל יהיו מתוקין כדבש ותלוין ביד בשר ודם -

Bitter olives from Hashem, are preferable to sweet honey from people.

-4- Fourth - כל בית שנשמעין דברי תורה בלילה שוב אינו נחרב A house in which Torah is heard at night will not be destroyed. 1 בל אותן השנים כל אותן השנים כל אותן השנים שהיה אדם הראשון בנידוי

He created demons from involuntary emissions

2 מקצת שבחו של אדם בפניו

Hashem praised of the front of him to his face he said to her said to he will said to he s

והנה עלי זית טרף בפיה

יפון לא אלא
יפו אצונותי אירורין כצית
ואסורין בידק ואל יפו אתטקין כהבל
ואלוין ביד בלר ודק

בל בית

שנשמעין רברי תורה בלילה
שוב אינו נחרב

- - -6- Sixth when בבל was cursed, so were its neighbors, but when שומרון was cursed its neighbors were blessed.





