

בעא מיניה אביי מרבהבעא מיניה אביי מרבה

The Gemara continues with the last two questions that אביי asked ביראות about ביראות:

The fifth question is:

- חצר שראשה נכנס לבין הפסין

If a חצר extends into the area between the חצר extends into the area between the פסי ביראות, may one carry from the חצר to the enclosed area and vice versa? The question is whether the area in the פסי ביראות is considered its own חצר, and we now have two חצירות which would require עירובי חצירות.

רבה answered that it is מותר. The פסי ביראות is not considered a חצר, because its use is temporary.

But if two חצירות encroach on the area from the same side: Rabbah says it is אסור to carry from the חצירות to the פסי העיד, and אסור ביראות even if the two אסור אסור ביראות have access to each other in addition to the חצירות and are joined in an עירוב, because people will mistakenly think that their joint presence in the enclosed area is what allows carrying from one to the other, even when there is no direct access between the 2 חצירות.

רבא holds that we need not be concerned, and it is מותר if there is access between the חצירות, and they are joined by an  $\mbox{u}$ ירוב.

דר שראשה נכנס לבין הפסין

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The fifth question

carrying
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בעא מיניה אביי מרכה...

The final question...

רבה

מים אין כאן

מחיצה אין כאן

The final question אביי asked רבה is: -

May we continue to carry in the area enclosed by the פסי ים if the water in the well has dried up on Shabbos? רבה answers

- מים אין כאן מחיצה אין כאן

We may not rely on these inferior מחיצות when there is no water. However, if water returns on that שבת, the walls become valid again.







אמר רבי אלעזר הזורק לבין פסי הביראות חייב – R' Elazar says that if one throws something from a רשות הרבים into an area surrounded by four small L-shaped partitions, even if they are not surrounding a well, and even if there are people constantly walking through the area, he is חייב for throwing from a רשות הרבים to a רשות היחיד. Because, חייבא are a fully valid set of walls on a פסי ביראות level, and אחור ייתא בים ומבטלי מחיצתא

Foot traffic that passes through does not nullify the status of a valid מַנְיִנְיָבָּוּ



The Gemara returns to the Mishnah;

מותר להקריב לבאר ובלבד שתהא פרה ראשה ורובה בפנים ושותה

We may bring the posts - and thereby the enclosed area close to the well, as long as there is enough room for the head
and most of the body of the cow to be inside the area. The
Gemara determines that to be 2 אמות.

Rashi in the Mishnah explains - otherwise, we are concerned
that while watering the cow the person will inadvertently
bring the pail outside the enclosed area, which would be
carrying from רשות הרבים to רשות הרבים.



The Mishnah continues; ומותר להרחיק כל שהוא ובלבד שירבה בפסין -We may distance the posts, and enlarge the enclosed area to any size, as long as we add side posts to keep the openings to the maximum allowable width.



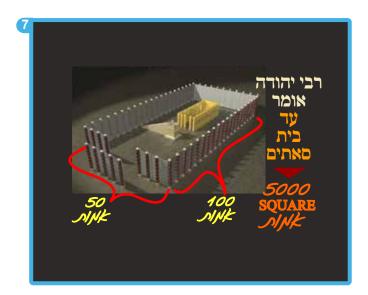






- רבי יהודה אומר עד בית סאתים

R' Yehuda holds we may only enlarge it to a maximum area equal to the חצר המשכן, which was 50 by 100 - 5000 אמות square אמות 5000. It is referred to as a בית סאתים because it takes 2 סאה of seeds to plant an area of this size.



The Gemara now cites a Mishnah;
תנן התם לא יעמוד אדם ברשות הרבים וישתה ברשות
– היחיד

One may not stand in one אין and lean his head over to drink in another רשות, unless - the majority of his body is in the same אין in which he is drinking.

The אמרא has two versions of the question that we ask about an animal drinking in an area enclosed by פסי ביראות based on this משנה:

First, גבי פרה מי בעינן לה ראשה ורובה או לא - when the person is holding the bucket of water with one hand and the animal's head with the other, does the animal have to be mostly in the רשות היחיד?

Our משנה which says;

- ובלבד שתהא הפרה ראשה ורובה מבפנים ושותה

may be speaking about a case where the person is not holding the animal at all.

The second version of the שאלה is:

- גבי פרה מי סגי לה בראשה ורובה או לא

The question is about a case where the person is holding the bucket but not the animal, and the question is not whether we REQUIRE the animal to have איז in the enclosed area, but whether it's SUFFICIENT to have איז in the area?

Our משנה, from which it seems that ראשה IS sufficient, may be speaking of a case where the person is also holding the animal.









The ητ concludes with two attempted proofs to answer the first version of the question – whether an animal that is held may be given to drink even when most of its body is NOT in the enclosed area.

First, the ברייתא only allows holding and stuffing food in a camel's mouth when

רובה מבפנים – its body is mostly inside the enclosure – a clear proof that we require ראשה רובה even when holding the animal!

The גמרא rejects this proof because

שאני גמל הואיל וצוארו ארוך – maybe we are extra strict by a camel since its neck is long and it can easily pull its head out to the רשות unless the majority of its body is in the רשות.

Second, another ברייתא says that we can only hold a החם and stuff food in its mouth when רובה מבפנים, strongly indicating that we require the majority of the animal to be inside the enclosure even when holding the animal! The אמרא rejects the proof by saying that in this context the word בהמה refers specifically to a camel where we are more מחמיר because it has a longer neck.

The דף concludes by telling us that פסי ביראות are only permitted for the sake of עולי רגלים who need to feed their animals.





