

In the previous Daf the ברייתא said; נטע רובו הרי הוא כחצר ומותר –

If the majority of the קרפף was planted with trees it is like a חצר, and it is מותר to carry there because it remains a usable area.

Our Shiur began with a מחלוקת אמוראים - - מחלוקת אמר אבימי והוא שעשויין אצטבלאות - - אמר רב יהודה אמר אבימי והוא

It is a usable area only if the trees are arranged in rows. ורב נחכון אמר אע"פ שאין עשויין אצטבלאות -

It's considered usable even if the trees are not in rows, but randomly arranged.

In practice רב יהודה רב הונא בר ruled like דב נחמן that the קרפף is permitted even if the trees are randomly arranged.

The Gemara continues;
אמר רב נחמן אמר שמואל קרפף יותר מבית סאתים שלא הוקף לדירה –

The הלכה is - as רב נחכון himself teaches a bit further down this Amud - that a

בתים – a lot behind the house is considered a – הכתים.

If it is bigger than a בית סאתים it would depend on the following:

- פתח ולבסוף הוקף - If he first opened a door from the house to the קרפף, and then fenced in the קרפף, he may carry there because - הוקף לדירה - it was enclosed for residential use. - הוקף ולבסוף פתח - If it was first fenced it, and he then opened a door from the house to the קרפף, he may not carry in the קרפף more than ד' because

לדירה - it was NOT enclosed for residential use.

- כיצד הוא עושה

What can he do to make the קרפף permissible? - פורץ בו פירצה יותר מעשר וגודרו ומעמידו על עשר ומותר

He makes an opening in the wall larger than ten פירצה a - א אמות - a breach which invalidates the wall. He then rebuilds it to an opening of maximum ten אמות - a doorway. This would now be considered

- פתח ולבסוף הוקף a new wall which was made AFTER the door of the house.

However, the Gemara asks the following Shaila; איבעיא להו פרץ אמה וגדר אמה ופרץ אמה וגדרה עד שהשלימו ליותר – מעשר מהו

What if instead of making a breach of more than ten אמות at one time, he broke down one אמה at a time, and rebuilt each אמה before breaking down the next אמה?









Dedicated By: _____

Review



4 The גמרא answers this question by comparing it to two other הלכות that require a specific שיעור, but can be done piece by piece: First, כל כלי בעלי בתים שיעורן כרימונים -

A utensil only loses its טומאה status if it develops a hole the size of a pomegranate.

If smaller holes were made and filled before others developed, and now the holes totaled the size of a pomegranate, we say; פנים חדשות באו לכאן - it is considered a new כלי and loses its טומאה status.

- סנדל שנפסקה אחת מאזניו ותיקנה ,

A sandal that had one strap break in a way that it is still usable, and was repaired before the other strap broke, it loses its טומאה status because -

לכאן באו באו פנים – it is considered a brand new כלי with two new straps.

When ר' יוחנן made the comparison between the case of the case of the sandal, חזקיה marveled and said; חזקיה this is a superhuman person! - OR - לית דין בר אינש - this person is the epitome of a human being! Similarly, in our case, we consider the series of smaller breaches in the wall to add up to a ten אמה breach, and the wall is considered newly built.

קרפף יותר מבית סאתים שהוקף לדירה ונתמלא מים – A large קרפף which was fenced in for residential purposes, and was then flooded with water -

there is a אחלוקת whether we view the water like plants, which would make the קרפף unusable, hence forbidden to carry in, or we view the water like trees, where the קרפף remains usable, and it would be מותר to carry there.

Even if we view it like trees, that is only if the water is usable for drinking, and - according to רב אשי whose opinion is rejected by the אפחים only if the part that is ten טפחים deep does not cover an area of בית סאחיים













– ההיא רחבה דהואי בפום נהרא

There was this back lot in פום נהרא - פום נהרא הוקף לדירה - a אלא הוקף לדירה that had one side opened into a מבוי and another side opened to a שביל של כרמים - path through a vineyard.

The מבוי had a צורת הפתח at the other end which opened to the רבים had.

The שביל של כרמים also lead to the bank of a river which itself counts as a מחיצה since it is ten טפחים high.

Once they started using the back lot for residential reasons, and it was too difficult to remake part of the wall since it was made of stone, אב" explored other options to render it סמותר to carry there:

1- Making a wall along the river bank which might be considered an additional enclosure for the אכחבה would not help because

- אין עושין מחיצה על גבי מחיצה

The river bank is itself a מחיצה - and building a מחיצה on top of another מחיצה does not add anything.

- -2- Making a שביל של between the חחבה and the שביל של של שביל של and we would say that since the כרמים בורת הפתח permits the path, it would be considered an added wall for the רחבה would not be feasable because camels that go to drink from the river would probably knock it down.
- 3- Therefore, אביי suggested making a לחי at the entrance from the lot to the path of the vineyard, because מיגו דמהניא יא יאי להחבה since the לחי works to permit carrying in the path it should also work for the lot to be considered as adding to the enclosure.

רבא rejected this solution because it may lead people to believe that a לחי works for a normal path to a vineyard, even when there is no riverbank serving as a wall on the other end.

-4- כבא suggests making a לחי between the רחבה and the מבוי and the דמנו and the דמיגו במיגו במיגו במיגו המיגו במיגו - since the אחי permits carrying in the מבוי it also permits for the back lot.

This will make it מותר to carry within the מבוי and מותר to carry within the מבוי,

However, regarding carrying from the מבוי to the רחבה, or vise versa, there is a אסר וחד שרי חד אסר מחלוקת אמוראים - מחלוקת אמוראים הד

One says we may carry from one to the other, because there are no residents in the החבה.

One says we may NOT carry, because we are concerned that people will come to live in the החבה, and mistakenly continue to carry, even though the presence of people living there makes it אסור to carry between the רחבה and the עירובי without עירובי חצירות.









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