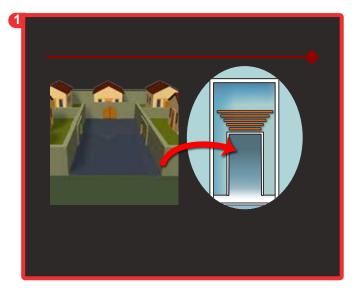


In the previous דף we learned that according to דר the רבנן derive the dimensions of the entranceway to a מבוי from the dimensions of the doorway of the היכל.



Our Shiur began with a discussion of אמלתרא, which the Gemara further down this Amud describes as follows: אמלתרא – What is this אמלתרא?
Above the doorway of the היכל there were 5 protruding crossbeams in the wall.



The Gemara is asking what unique features it had that would draw attention to it. In the case of a קורה, in order for it to be valid even above 20 Amos, it would need to have similar features to be noticeable.

רב חמא - קיני says רב הפאר - the protrusions should be shaped like bird's nests. רב דימי - poles of cedar wood were behind the wall, and they draw attention - not because of their length but because they are חשוב, and people notice them.









4 Now, after some discussion the Gemara cites two Braisos which seem to contradict each other.

One ברייתא states;

- ואם יש לה אמלתרא אפילו גבוהה יותר מעשרים אמה אינו צריך למעט

A - קורה - a crossbeam over the entranceway of a מבוי - is valid even if it's higher than אמות if it has an אמלתרא.

The explanation is as follows:

The קורה serves as a reminder, for people to notice the line between the כמבוי - where one may carry - and the רשות הרבים - where one may NOT carry. Therefore, a קורה is valid only up to 20 - not higher - because people generally do not notice things that high.

However, if the קורה has some unique feature which draws attention to it, it would be valid even at heights above 20 אמות, because people WILL notice it.

Another ב'ע"ב on ברייתא די states the following; ב' מבוי שהוא גבוה מעשרים אמה יותר מפתחו של היכל ימעט -

A אמות of a מבוי which is higher than 20 אמות - which is greater than the height of the doorway of the היכל, must be lowered.

Now, the doorway of the היכל had an אמלתרא, and was limited to the height of 20 אמות. If we derive the allowable height of the קורה from the אמות, it may NOT exceed אמות EVEN if it has an אמלתרא.

5 קב יוסף says that indeed these 2 Braisos disagree, and the first ברייתא does not derive the אמות of 20 אמות from the היכל, and, as explained earlier, logically makes the distinction of whether the קורה has - or does not have an אמלתרא.

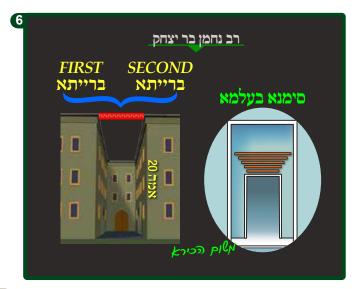
Rav's opinion is in accord with the second Braisa that we DO derive it from the היכל ...





says that there is no מחלוקת between the ברייתות, and both agree a הורה may be higher than 20 אמלתרא when it has an אמלתרא when it has an ברייתה when it has an ברייתה as we do NOT learn it from the ברייתה mentioned ביים only as היכל a simple mnemonic - a point of comparison.

And as explained earlier, the entire function of the beam is משום, so that one will recognize it is there, before going from the into the הכירא will serve as a אמות even when it's above 20.









According to רב נחמן בר יצחק, we have the same מחלוקת תנאים, regarding סחלוקת.

As the Mishnah in מסכת סוכה דף ב' ע"א states; - סוכה שהיא גבוהה למעלה מעשרים אמה פסולה ורבי יהודה מכשיר

As רבה there explains, since the Torah says

- למען ידעו דורותיכם כי בסוכות הושבתי את בני ישראל

The purpose of sitting in the סוכה is so that we remember how Hashem sheltered the Jewish people in the desert. Therefore one must be able to notice the סכך - the main part of the .

The Gemara continues with the following Shailah.
מקצת קורה בתוך עשרים ומקצת קורה למעלה מעשרים,
מקצת סכך בתוך עשרים ומקצת סכך למעלה מעשרים –
If part of the beam is within 20 אמות and part of it is higher than 20 אמות, or if part of the סכך is within 20 אמות and part of it is above 20 אמות, is it אמות

9 The אמרא has two versions for what רבה answered: First, במבוי כשר בסוכה פסול – במבוי כשר בסוכה פסול it's Posul.

There are two ways to explain this difference:

- -1- A מכוי is used by many people, and somebody will notice if the lower part of the beam is removed, but a סוכה is used by an individual, and removal of the lower part of the סכך may go unnoticed.
- -2- The need for a beam over a מבוי is only מדרבנן we may be more lenient, but the need for ככך דאורייתא we must be more stringent.

The second version of במבוי is, משרה כשרה בסוכה בסוכה – במבוי a יום it is מבוי a מבוי it is מבוי a, and by a. כשר כשר מבוי וt is כשר.

There are two ways to explain this difference.

-1- Since a מכוי is used by lots of people, nobody will take responsibility for it.

As the expression goes - קדרה דבי שותפי לא חמימא ולא קרירא

A pot guarded by two people is neither hot nor cold. Each person relies on the other.

is one person's responsibility and he will look out for it.

-2- Since the need for a beam is only דרבנן we have to be extra strict, so that people take it seriously. סוכה, which is דאורייתא - לא בעי חיזוק – does not need reinforcement, and we can be lenient.









Review



- מאי הוי עלה How do we pasken in these cases? רבה בר עולא אמר זה וזה פסול - Rabbah bar Ulla says that it is both by סוכה and by סוכה.

סוכה and בוי בשר – Rava says it is כשר both by מוכה and הסוכה. סוכה brings a היכל that the entrance to the היכל had twenty full היכל of airspace under the lintel, implying that the top of the crossbeam can be more than 20 אמות off the ground – a clear proof to הבא.

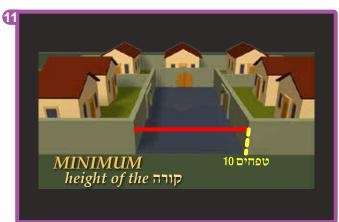
Parenthetically, the Gemara teaches the minimum height of the קורה.

There must be a clear ספחים below the beam.



אמר אביי משמיה דרב נחמן אמת סוכה ואמת מבוי באמה בת חמשה, אמת כלאים אמר אביי משמיה דרב נחמן Abayei says in the name of באמה בת ששה that we always use the stricter אמה measurement.

We use the smaller אמה measurement of five טפחים regarding the maximum height of סוכה and סוכה, but the larger measurement of six with regard to the necessary distance between fields to avoid כלאים



When רב נחמן spoke about using larger אמות in measuring a vineyard, he was referring to הרחת הכרם – the empty space needed to plant other produce in between two sides of a vineyard, so that it's considered a separate – שדה

and כוחול הכרם – the work area around the vineyard, which must be left empty, and is considered part of the vineyard.

Although using larger אמות can be a leniency when measuring the distance between the rows of a vineyard, we can assume that רב נחכון only meant that most אפרוים מוא measurements in a vineyard are six טפרוים.





Review