

2ugt di Mishnah; רבי אליעזר אומר יום טוב הסמוך לשבת בין מלפניה ובין מלאחריה מערב – אדם שני עירוביו

When יום טוב falls on either Friday or Sunday, there is a מחלוקת whether he can have separate עירובין for the two days:

רכי אליעזר אומר...

יום מוב הסמוך לשבת
בין מלפניה ובין מלאחריה
מערב ארם שני עירובין
מערב ארם שני עירובין
falls on...

FRIDAY יום טוב SUNDAY
קודש יום טוב Gr קודש יום טוב Can one have separate
for the two days?

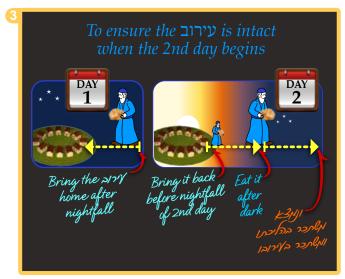
2 עירוב holds an טירוב can be made for one day without the other or for both days in different locations.

The עירוב hold that the עירוב must be a single עירוב that remains in effect for both days or not make any at all.



In order to ensure that the עירוב is still intact when the second day begins, he can bring the עירוב home after nightfall of the first day (if the first day is יום טוב ) and bring it back to the spot of the עירוב before nightfall of the second day, and stay with it until after nightfall at which point he can eat it.

ונמצא משתכר בהליכתו ומשתכר בעירובו – in this way he ensures that the אמות allows him to walk the additional 2000 אירוב on the second day, and he also gets to eat the עירוב.









The Mishnah continues;

ו נאכל בראשון - if the עירוב was eaten on the first day, the חכמים agree that the אירוב will not be effective for the second day.

asks that this seems to prove that the two days are viewed independently. Therefore, he should be able to have a different עירוב for each day.



The משנה in the מחלוקת. The מחלוקת in the משנה in the מחלוקת in try to prove that separate עירובין for the two days cannot work from the fact that one cannot make two שירובין in two different places for a single day. ר' אליעזר responds that a single day is

החת - one period of קדושה, and therefore can have only one יירוב.

Two consecutive days are 2 - שתי קדושות periods of קדושה, and therefore, can have two separate עירובין in different locations. Apparently the חכמים hold that the two days consist of a single קדושה. Each side tries to prove its position.

חכמים

DAY

TO DAY

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אמר להן רבי אליעזר אי אתם מודים שאם עירב ברגליו ביום ראשון מערב אמר להן - ברגליו ביום שני

R' Eliezer points out that everybody agrees that the עירוב made on the first day must be renewed on the eve of the second day to be effective for the second day. Similarly, נאכל עירובו ביום ראשון אין יוצא עליו ביום שני

The עירוב also agree that if the עירוב was eaten on the first day, it will not be effective for the second day. These two Halachos imply that the 2 days are שתי קדושות.









7 The גמרא answers;1 רבנן ספוקי מספקא להו

The רבנן themselves were not sure if the two days consist of one or two קדושות.

Therefore, they are מחמיר both ways.

He must renew the עירוב the second night - perhaps it is שתי the second night - perhaps it is שתי

He cannot have a different עירוב for the second day - perhaps it is אחת קדושה אחת.

The אמרא quotes a ברייתא where ברי holds like בריי אליעזר that it is שתי קדושות - - שתי קדושות that it is a ספק - a case of doubt, where we have to be strict in both directions. He is like a חמר גמל - limited to an area in the middle which is common to both ...





At first the Gemara understood
--- א משמעאל בנו של ר' יוחנן בן ברוקה and רשב"ג to hold that they are עירוב and קדושה אחת, and the original עירוב remains in effect for two days even if it's not renewed. However, the גמרא concludes that they treat it as two קדושות, and it must be renewed.









אמרו לו לרבי אליעזר אי אתה מודה שאין מערבין בתחילה מיום טוב לשבת 🔟

The שנירוב point out that everybody agrees that an עירוב cannot be made on שבת for שבת, apparently because the two days are considered a single קדושה! ר' אליעזר responds that the only reason it may not be made on יום טוב for שבת is the

שבת for יום טוב - it is forbidden to prepare on שבת for שבת.



אמר רב הלכה כארבעה זקנים הללו ואליבא דרבי אליעזר דאמר שתי קדושות הן –

Rav says that we pasken like four great תנאים who all hold like אריים that the two days are considered שתי קדושות - separate days of holiness.

The גמרא asks that elsewhere Rav says; המרא an egg laid on one day remains אסור בזה – an egg laid on one day remains אסורה בזה קדושה, since generally, eggs laid on Shabbos or Yom Tov are מותר once that קדושה is over?





Review
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- אמר רבה התם משום הכנה

Actually Rav holds that the two days are שתי קדושות, and the reason he forbids the egg from one day to the next is due to הכנה – the איסור to prepare from שבת or vice versa. Although our allows placing the עירוב on the first day for the second day, we do not consider that הכנה הכנה יהיום קונה עירוב really takes effect at the beginning of the second day and not the end of the first day. We do however require that the beginning of the second ay and not the end of the first day. We do however require that the beginning of uring a meal that is fit to be eaten before יום טוב or starts.



One might ask, when ר' אליעזר allows making two separate טעודה in opposite directions for the two days it is not a סעודה סעודה because he cannot access the second עירוב on the first day.



The Gemara answers we must be speaking of a case where the עירובין are each placed at a maximum distance of only 1000 אמות from the city so that the second עירוב is accessible to the person, while the first עירוב is in effect.









שני שני הא דאמר רב יהודה עירב ברגליו יום ראשון מערב ברגליו יום שני If it is שבת to prepare on שבת for שבת or vice versa, why does רב יהודה say that you can go out on the afternoon of the first day to renew the עירוב for the second day? Isn't that a violation of ?



רבה answers: מי סברת דאזיל ואמר מידי, דאזיל ושתיק ויתיב – In order to renew the עירוב he does not need to say anything, just to sit there quietly until night, which is not a violation of הכנה.

ברייתא suggests that had ברייתא known that the ברייתל does not allow a person to walk to the edge of his field to check on it, or to the edge of the city so he can get to the bath house as soon as possible after Shabbos, because it is considered הכנה when he does not say anything, רבה would have changed his mind.

The אמא says that רבה was familiar with that ברייתא but still held that a non-verbal renewal of an מותר is אותר. In those cases it is walking to the edge of the field or the city gates to prepare for after שבת. In the case of an עירוב, however, אירוב it is not obvious, for he could have just been walking while contemplating his learning or looking for a lost donkey.





