

ואגט the משנה;

- ריבה למקום א' ומיעט למקום אחר שומעין למקום שריבה

If he measured at two points on the same side and yielded two different results, we follow the longer distance. Similarly,

- ריבה לאחד ומיעט אחד שומעין למרובה

If TWO surveyors measured and yielded different results, we follow the longer distance,

- ובלבד שלא ירבה יותר ממדת העיר באלכסונה

provided that the discrepancy is not greater than 585 אמות, which would be the difference between the diagonal and side measurement, if he mistakenly measured the 2000 אמות on the diagonal.

אפילו עבד אפילו שפחה נאמנין לומר עד כאן תחום שבת שבת שבת – שלא אמרו חכמים את הדבר להחמיר אלא להקל – We believe and עבד or a שפחה to recall where the תחום of a city ends. Even though the concept of תחום שבת is a תחום שבת what the Torah requires, since the תחום שבת ארבנן, we are lenient.



ואפילו עבד אפילו שפחה נאמנין לומר עד כאן תחום שבת שלא אמרו חכמים את הדבר להחמיר אלא להקל

Zugt di Mishnah;

- עיר של יחיד ונעשית של רבים מערבין את כולה

We may not make שיתופי מבואות or an עירוב to include an entire public city, because people will mistakenly think you may carry even in רשות הרבים.

However, if the city started out as a private city and then became a public city, we can make an עירוב around the entire city. However,

- של רבים ונעשית של יחיד אין מערבין את כולה

A public city that became a private city continues to be treated as a public city, in that the עירוב must exclude part of the city.

רבי יהודה holds that we must exclude - חמישים - housing for fifty residents. holds we only need to exclude - חצירות של שני בתים - three חצירות של שני בתים - ftwo houses each.









The Gemara next elaborates on four ברייתא in a ברייתא. First, עיר של יחיד ונעשית של רבים ורשות הרבים עוברת בתוכה – עיר של יחיד ונעשית של רבים ורשות הרבים pass through the middle of the city,

עושה לחי מכאן ולחי מכאן או קורה מכאן וקורה מכאן ונושא ונותן באמצע We can place a pole or a beam at either end of the public road and can then carry in the road between the poles or beams.

The אכורא points out that the idea that we can adjust a רשות איז points out that the idea that we can adjust a רבים with a הרבים איז לכי conforms to the opinion of איז או קורה who holds that a רשות הרבים that has two parallel walls is a who holds that a רשות הרחיד מן התורה, and can therefore be adjusted with two 's or two הקורה to allow carrying in it, but does not conform to the רבנן who hold

רשות הרבים בכך – we cannot fix a רשות הרבים שith two poles or two beams to allow carrying, because they consider it a רשות הרבים דאורייתא.

5 Second, אין מערבין אותה לחצאין – we cannot make two separate עירובין for the two halves of the town. The אמרא has two versions of a comment רב פפא makes:

- אמר רב פפא לא אמרו אלא לארכה אבל לרחבה מערבין

We cannot split the town along the length of the main road that runs through the town since they are all joined in the main street of the town, but can split the town along the width of the main road because each half can use the entrance of the town on its end of the road.

At first we assume that רבי עקיבא would not even allow splitting the עירוב along the width, because each half of the city אסר's on the other, because they are each entitled to pass through the other half.

However, we conclude that רבי עקיבא says that only in the case of ובים מזו לפנים מזו - two חצירות, one inside the other, where the inner אחצר only exit and entrance is through the outer חצר, which gives them a right of way through the outer - but in our case each has their own entrance, so they do not have the right to pass through each other's side.

איכא דאמרי אמר רב פפא – 6

The second version of רב פפא says that even when the city is split along the width they cannot make two separate עירובין. At first we assume this is only according to רבי עקיבא who grants passage for each side through the other side, but ultimately we say even the רבון, who do not invalidate an based on the right of the inner א to walk through the outer חצר, would agree in our case that the rights of each side to walk through the other side would invalidate the עירוב, עירוב can always close their door and give up the right to walk through the outer חצר for חצר, but in our case nobody can remove the רשות הרבים from the town.













The third Halachah of the Braisa;
או כולה או מבוי מבוי בפני עצמו –

A private town that became public can either be joined by a single אירוב, or each מבוי must make their own separate עירוב.

The Gemara asks that for the same reason they cannot split into two halves, they cannot separate into each מבוי making their own אירוב. Since they were all one חצר, and they're now separating, they would אסר one on the other, similar to one resident not joining in an עירוב.

The Gemara answers;

דקה - they make a small entrance at the end of the מביז through which they will enter and exit, to indicate that they want to be separate from the rest of the town, and no longer have rights in the rest of the town.

Finally, היתה של רבים ואין לה אלא פתח אחד מערבין – את כולה את כולה –

We can make a single עירוב in a public city that was always a public city but has only one door, because it's not like a רשות that's open on both ends.





9 בעי מיניה רב אמי בר אדא הרפנאה מרבה סולם מכאן ופתח מכאן מהו?
If a town has one regular entrance, and at the other end people can walk over a wall by way of a ladder, do we consider the town to have two entrances, and ineligible for a single עירוב, or is the ladder not considered an entrance, and they can all be included in one יעירוב?









Rabbah answered in the name of רב -- מולם תורת פתח עליו - a ladder is like a doorway, and therefore the town may not have a single עירוב.



ר ב נחמן לא תציתו ליה – Rav Nachman said that רבה misunderstood רבה.

הכי אמר רב אדא אמר רב

- סולם תורת פתח עליו ותורת מחיצה עליו

Rav Adda said in the name of Rav that we always view a ladder in the lenient way.

It is considered a wall for the sake of making the town a single entrance town which can be enclosed by a single עירוב - and it is considered a door when it is in between two חצירות, so that they have the option of joining together in a single עירוב, or to make two separate.

הכי אמר רב נחמן – The גמרא questions whether רב נחמן indeed always views a ladder in the way that would give the greatest leniency – after all, in a case of

אנשי מרפסח ששכחו ולא עירבו – people who live in the upstairs apartments did not join in the עירוב with the residents of the lower level, and there is no separate entrance at the foot of the ladder that leads from upstairs to the street - rather they must pass through the חצר, the עירוב is invalid!

Now, if רב נחמן would view a ladder in the most lenient way, he should have said that in this case the ladder is not considered an entrance, and the upper residents are not part of the תצר, so that the lower residents can use their own עירוב.

The גמרא answers;

- הכא במאי עסקינן בדלא גבוה מרפסת עשרה

The porch is less than ten טפחים higher than the ground of the חצר, and even without a ladder it is considered part of the חצר. However, the porch has a wall for a total of ספחים high with an opening of less than ten אמות. Therefore, if there is a special entrance designated for the ladder in the חצר, the upper floor can be considered separate from the איסתלוקי ליה מהכא – איסתלוקי ליה מהכא

They have actively removed themselves from the חצר by making their own entrance.





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