

In the previous daf we learned that עירובי חצירות must be made with bread, and cannot be made with wine, whereas שיתופי מבואות can be made with either wine or bread.

We also learned that according to ד"מ it is necessary to make both an

עירובי חצירות to allow carrying from one חצר to another, and a מבוי to allow carrying in the מבוי.

The חכמים hold that one or the other would suffice.

- פליגי בה רבי נחומי ורבה

There are two opinions regarding the exact case of the מחלוקת:

One opinion is that even א"כ agrees that when made with bread, either an עירוב OR a שיתוף is sufficient, because both can be made with bread.

The שיתופי מוחלוקה is only when the שיתופי מבואות was made with wine.

רבי מאיר holds; we need a separate עירובי חצירות of bread, because it cannot be made with wine.

The חכמים hold; although generally we cannot use wine for שיתופי מבואות, in this case, since it is valid as the שיתופי מבואות to allow carrying in the מנירובי חצירות, it is also valid as עירובי חצירות to allow carrying between the חצירות.

The second opinion is that even the שיתוף agree that a שיתוף of wine cannot also serve as an עירוב, because an עירוב requires bread.

The מחלוקת is only when bread is used.

רבי מאיר holds; we must make both an שיתוף and a שיתוף.

As the Gemara on the previous Daf explained -

- שלא לשכח תורת עירוב מן התינוקות

So that the children will not forget the need for עירובי חצירות. The חכמים hold, either one can serve for the other, since both can be made with bread.

- וא גמרא has three opinions to what extent we hold like ר"מ:
 - אמר רב יהודה אמר רב הלכה כרבי מאיר

We publicly pasken like ר"מ.

-2- ורב הונא אמר מנהג כרבי מאיר

We do not teach publicly like ה"מ, but rule like him on a case by case basis.

-3- ורבי יוחנן אמר נהגו העם כרבי מאיר

We do not pasken like מ"ז, but if somebody follows his opinion we do not correct him.













משנה the זאגט:

- חמשה חבורות ששבתו בטרקלין אחד

Five groups who spend Shabbos in one big house -

- בית שמאי אומרים עירוב לכל חבורה וחבורה

Each group must contribute to the עירוב separately.

Rashi adds; they also require an עירוב to carry from one group to another within the house.

- ובית הלל אומרים עירוב אחד לכולן

They contribute to the עירוב as one group, and they also do not need an עירוב to carry among themselves.

- ומודים בית הלל בזמן שמקצתן שרויין בחדרים או בעליות

However, the בית הלל agree if some of them are in separate rooms or on different floors.

- שהן צריכין עירוב לכל חבורה וחבורה

They must each contribute separately.

The גמרא has four opinions as to what type of divider separates the groups in the case of the Machlokes of our משנה:

- אמר רב נחמן מחלוקת במסיפס

The first version of רב נחמן says that the מחלוקת is only when they are divided by low makeshift walls, as they do not create a distinct separate area for each group.

- אבל במחיצה עשרה

But if divided by walls of ten טפחים - and of course if the walls reach the ceiling - even בית הלל would agree that each group needs to join the עירוב, since this does create a distinct separate area for each group.

- איכא דאמרי אמר רב נחמן אף במסיפס מחלוקת

The second version of רב נחמן suggests that the מחלוקת is both when separated by a ten טפח wall, and when separated by a small divider.

The next 2 opinions are that of רבי חייא ורבי שמעון ברבי. One says;

- מחלוקת במחיצות המגיעות לתקרה

The מחלוקת is when the walls reach the ceiling, but if the walls do not reach the ceiling even בית שמאי agrees that one עירוב is enough.

The other one says;

- מחלוקת במחיצות שאין מגיעות לתקרה

The מחלוקת is when the walls do NOT reach the ceiling, but when they do reach the ceiling even בית הלל agree that each group has to join the עירוב separately.

According to this פשט, the Gemara does not clarify מחיצות שאין מגיעות לתקרה - whether the Machlokes is only במסיפס they are considered one, or the Machlokes is even במסיפס.













The Gemara cites a ברייתא in which ברייתא teaches that all agree when the walls reach the ceiling that each group needs a separate עירוב. The מחלוקת is only when the walls do not reach the ceiling.

The Gemara concludes:

- אמר רב נחמן אמר רב הלכה כרבי יהודה הסבר

We pasken like ר' יהודה הסבר said that even משנה would agree when the groups live in בית הלל would agree when the groups live in חדרים ועליות it cannot be referring to actual rooms, because that would be - סשיטא - of course, they are considered separate. Rather, it must mean that they live in rooms divided by partitions that reach the ceiling, where everybody agrees they need to join the עירוב separately.

The מכורא next cites a Braisa which has a different understanding of the issue that בית שמאי and בית הלל debate in our משנה, where the issue is not about the height of the partitions, but about where the עירוב is kept.

There are two versions of this understanding:

First, the מחלוקת whether they each have to contribute to the עירוב is

- כשמוליכין את עירובן למקום אחר

When the עירוב is placed in a different house,

- אבל אם היה עירובן בא אצלן

but if the עירוב is kept in their house, all agree that one עירוב is enough for all of them.

The Gemara cites a Braisa which follows the בית הלל in a comparable situation.

חמשה שגבו את עירובן כשמוליכין את עירובן למקום אחר עירוב אחד -לכולן -

We must explain, as per Rashi here, and earlier in this מסכת on איז and דף מ"ט ע"ב.

For example, in a case of שתי חצירות ופתח אחד ביניהן - two שתי חצירות ישתי - two חצירות next to each other, with a doorway between them - If each חצר first collected their own עירוב to allow carrying in their חצר, and then wants to merge with the adjoining אחצר to allow carrying from one to the other, they can do it in one of two ways.













10 -1- One חצר can bring their already collected עירוב to the other חצר. OR -2- One חצר can bring a new חצר to the other חצר to the other חצר. In option -2- the Machlokes of בית הלל and בית הלל would apply.

According to בית שמאי, all residents must contribute to this new בית. - According to גית הלל,

אחד מערב ע"י כולן - one can give his bread for all of them, because they are already joined as one by their own עירוב. Now, our case of 5 groups in one house is similar to the first חצר which collected their own עירוב, in that - as Rashi says, according to this פשט - being in the same house joins them as one, and they may carry among themselves without an עירוב of bread, if they want to join with the others in the חצר, they must give bread specifically for that purpose, and the Machlokes of בית הלל bne שמאי would similarly apply.

As mentioned earlier, this is only

- כשמוליכין את עירובן למקום אחר

When the עירוב is placed in a different house,

- אבל אם היה עירובן בא אצלן

but if the עירוב is kept in their house, all agree that one עירוב is enough for all of them.

The second version is that the מחלוקת is when the עירוב is brought to them, but if they עירוב is put in a different house all agree that separate עירוביץ are needed.

However, the ברייתא would then be following neither בית nor בית הלל הלי בית.



12 משנה the מאנט: האחין שהיו אוכלין על שלחן אביהם וישנים בבתיהם – If several brothers who all live in the same חצר with their

father and others - they eat at their father's house, but sleep in their own homes,

- צריכין עירוב לכל אחד ואחד

They each need to join in the עירוב separately, only if the עירוב splaced in the home of one of the other residents.

If the עירוב is kept in their father's house, or if there are no other residents in the חצר, they do not need an עירוב, because they are considered one with the father.









The משנה tries to prove from this משנה that משנה that - one's residence is defined by where he sleeps. The מרא answers;

במקבלי פרס שנו

Perhaps our משנה is speaking of where they each receive food from their father's house, and actually eat it in their own homes - therefore they have to give separately. If they eat in their father's home, maybe they would be considered to be living in the father's home, and do not need to give separately.



תנא קמא הנו רבנן – the ברייתא teaches that according to the תוא קמא, living in a gatehouse or patio in a חצר would not make a person a resident of the חצר, but having a storage area or a barn would make him a resident of the חצר, whereas רבי יהודה holds he is only a resident if he has a place that is fit for living, and he actually lives there.



אי מקום דירה – What defines one's place of residence? רב אמר מקום פיתא – רב אמר מקום פיתא – Where his bread is - In other words, where he eats. הושמואל אמר מקום לינה – Where he sleeps.





