

- תנו רבנן מי שיש לו חמש נשים מקבלות פרס מבעליהן 🚹

Five wives, who each live in their own homes where they eat and sleep, but receive support from their husband who also lives in the חצר, and there are no other residents in this - חצר OR חמשה עבדים מקבלין פרס מרביהן

Five servants in the same situation,

- רבי יהודה בן בתירא מתיר בנשים ואוסר בעבדים

The women do not need an עירוב. They are considered part of their husband's household, even though they live in separate houses.

The servants do need an עירוב. They are not considered part of their master's household, even though they are supported by him.

רבי יהודה בן בתירא holds, the relationship of marriage is stronger.

- רבי יהודה בן בבא מתיר בעבדים ואוסר בנשים

The servants do not need an עירוב. They are considered part of their master's household, even though they live in separate houses.

The women do need an עירוב. They are not considered part of their husband's household, even though they are supported by him.

רבי יהודה בן בבא holds the master-servant relationship is stronger, based on the obligations of the servant to the master. As the Posuk says: ודניאל בתרע מלכא -

Daniel was in the court of the king - even though he did not spend most of his time there.

The Gemara summarizes;

פשיטא בן אצל אביו כדאמרן

A son is considered part of his father's household, as taught in the Mishnah on the previous Daf.

אשה אצל בעלה ועבד אצל רבו פלוגתא דרבי יהודה בן בתירא ורבי יהודה בן -A woman with her husband - and a servant with his master - is the subject of the just mentioned Machlokes. חלמיד אצל רבו מאי?

What is the status of a student with his teacher in a similar situation?

The גמרא quotes ר' חייא the student of הייח 'ד, and ר' חייא the student of ר' חייא, who each said at the time -

אין אנו צריכין לערב -

We do not need to join in the עירוב,

- שהרי אנו סומכין על שולחנו של רבי

Because we rely on the support of Rebbe, and are considered part of his household.

All the above cases are when

- אין עמהן דיורין בחצר - there are no other residents in this - as the Mishnah on the previous Daf taught in the case of a father and his sons - but if there are other residents they must each contribute separately.

The Gemara explains, דמגו דהני אסרי הני נמי אסרי -

Since the other residents restrict them and require an עירוב, they also restrict each other

Review







We earlier had the Machlokes of what defines one's place of residence?

פיתא - Where he eats. שמואל אמר מקום לינה - Where he sleeps.

These criteria are taught here regarding עירובי חצירות - and are likewise relevant to תחומין - from where we would measure his תחום of 2000 .



However, the Gemara cites three exceptions, as follows:
 -1- At the beginning of the Daf regarding רועין...ושומרי פירות

Shepherds, watchmen, and others who sleep out in the field, and come into town to eat - even Rav agrees that their is measured from the field, because that is their main residence - and

אנן סהדי - we can attest that they would have preferred to eat there as well, if possible.

-2- Similarly, ישיבה students who sleep in the ישיבה, but go out into the valley to eat - here too, even Rav agrees that their is measured from the ישיבה, because that is their main residence - and

אנן סהדי - we can attest that they would have preferred to eat there as well, if possible.

-3- In the classic case of עירובי תחומין, where on Friday one places an אמות אמות מעירובי מזון שתי סעודות from his home, so that on Shabbos morning he may walk 4000 אמות from his home in that direction. Even according to אמואל, although he sleeps in his home Friday night, the עירוב is considered his residence, because

אנן סהדי - we can attest that he would have preferred to sleep there as well, if possible.











השנה the משנה:

- חמש חצירות פתוחות זו לזו ופתוחות למבוי

Five אוצירות which open to each other, and to a מבוי: As the Gemara explains in the first פשט, the author of our Mishnah is דף ע"ב, who says on דף ע"ב -

- מערבין בחצירות ומשתתפין במבוי

An עירוב must be made to allow carrying between the חצירות, and an additional שיתופי מבואות must be made to allow them to carry out to the מבוי.

7 One cannot cover for the other, even though שיתופי מבואות already merges all the חצירות, we must make עירובי חצירות to carry between the חצירות

Therefore, the Gemara explains the Mishnah as follows: עירבו בחצירות ולא נשתתפו במבוי

If the חצירות made both an individual and combined חצירות, but they did not make שיתופי מבואות, מותרין בחצירות ואסורין במבוי -They may carry within each חצר, and between all the חצירות -But they may NOT carry in the מבוי.

- ואם נשתתפו במבוי

If they ALSO made שיתופי מבואות,

כאותרין כאן וכאן - They are permitted to carry in both the חצירות and the מובוי.

The משנה continues:

- עירבו בחצירות ונשתתפו במבוי ושכח אחד מבני חצר ולא עירב

They made both an שירוף and a שיתוף, but one of the members of one אירוב did not join in their עירוב,

וכאן כאן מותרין מותרין - They are permitted to carry in both the חצירות and the מבוי.

The גמרא explains; The reason ר' מאיר requires both an עירוב and a שיתוף is התינוקות מורת עירוב מן השלא לשכח השלא לשכח שלא לשכח הורת עירוב מו

So that the children will not forget the need for עירובי חצירות, but in this case, since most of the people DID join in the עירוב, there is no risk that people will forget about עירובין. Therefore, the שיתוף permits the שיתוף too.

- מבני מבוי ולא נשתתף

If one of the חצירות did not join in the שיתופי, שיתופי מבואות - מותרין בחצירות ואסורין במבוי

The חצירות are permitted, and the מבוי is forbidden.

The common עירוב does not help for the מבוי.

The Mishnah concludes;

- שהמבוי לחצירות כחצר לבתים

As Rashi explains the reason of עירובי חצירום מערובי - Just as we may not carry from the house to the חצר - חצר - Just as we may not carry from the house to the חצר without an עירוב - since it is shared by all its residents - appears like a רשות הרבים compared to the house, a מבוי - so too, we may not carry from the רשות היחיד without שיתופי מבואות - even though they are both used by many, because the מבוי is a more public area used by all חצירות, while the חצר is a more private space used by its residents only.













9 אמר רב יהודה, רב לא תני פתוחות זו לזו – According to Rav, the case in our משנה is when the חצירות do NOT open into each other.

The אמרא offers two suggestions as to why this must be the case:



קסבר כל שיתוף שאין מכניסו ומוציאו דרך פתחים במבוי לאו שמיה -1-שיתוף –

In order for a שיתוף to be valid, each איתוף's contribution must be brought to the חצר where it will be kept, via the מבוי,



and NOT through the doorways between the חצירות. Rashi adds that the חצירות may NOT even HAVE openings between them, lest the שיתוף will be brought through them.

The גמרא rejects this explanation, because איתוף himself allowed using bread that was on a shared table for שיתוף, even though it was never carried through the מבוי.









2- Rather, the explanation of Rav's opinion is:
- אין מבוי ניתר בלחי וקורה עד שיהו בתים וחצירות פתוחין בתוכו
- אין מבוי ניתר בלחי וקורה עד שיהו בחים permit only a מבוי which has multiple הצירות - at least two - which each have multiple houses - at least two opening into it.





