

After learning in the משנה; וחכמים אומרים כל אחד ואחד רשות בפני עצמו -The חכמים hold that each roof is a separate רשות, and one may not carry from one to the other without an עירוב, the אירו brings two similar שאלות about carrying from a roof to another area.

2 בעי רמי בר חמא שתי אמות בגג ושתי אמות בעמוד מהו – Coriginally we think רמי בר חמא asks whether the בעמוד would permit carrying from a roof which they consider to be a post which is a יהוד , but since this is obviously אסור, the אסור explains that the question is about carrying from the roof of a house to a roof of an אכסדרה - a gazebo, which are both a credit or a roof of an ברמלית.

Rashi explains, רמי בר חמא obviously follows Rav's opinion that according to the חכמים the roof is a כרמלית, and each resident is limited to ד'א, since he mentions אמות באכסדרה, for a total of four אמות באכסדרה. The roof of the אכסדרה is likewise a כרמלית, because it has no walls.

The שאלה is -

-1- May one carry between these two כרמלית, because היא - חדא רשותא - they are considered one domain, since neither is - fit for residence?

Rashi explains, perhaps the הכמים only אסר carrying between two roofs, since the residences below are separate, the roofs are also considered separate שיט - but the אכסדרה but the אכסדרה - but the אכסדרה but the ירשות? In other words, the deciding factor is חילוק דירה.
OR -

-2- One may NOT carry between these two כרמלית, because we consider them שתי רשויות, similar to two roofs, because they have different owners?

In other words, the deciding factor is שינוי בעלים.

If we assume that one may carry from the roof of a house to the roof of an אכסדרה, because there is no חילוק דירה, we have the following שאלה,

– בעי רב ביבי בר אביי שתי אמות בגג ושתי אמות בחורבה מהו

- -1- Do we say that one may not carry from a roof of a house to a roof of a ruin because it can easily be made usable for living, and is considered חילוק דירה like the roof of another house OR
- -2- One MAY carry from a roof of a house to a roof of a ruin because

- השתא מיהא לית בה דיורין

Since, as is, one cannot live there, it is NOT considered חילוק

- the גמרא leaves the questions unresolved.













The Gemara next cites a רב of מחלוקת and reconciles it with a seemingly contradicting מחלוקת of ב and שמואל on the previous Daf.

רגין השוין לר' מאיר וגג יחידי לרבנן – Adjoining roofs according to 'ר איר who views them as a single roof according to the רבנו:

רב אמר מותר לטלטל בכולו – One may carry on the entire roof. In the previous Daf we learned that Rav said according to the רבנן one may NOT carry on a roof that borders another roof more than four אמות, because א מינכרא -

The dividing walls are not recognizable, and we cannot apply the principle of גוד אסיק, leaving the roof נפרץ במלואו למקום האסור - totally breached to the neighboring roof to which carrying is forbidden.

In this case one may carry on the entire roof, because we have only one roof, or according to ר' מאיר all the roofs are considered one חשרם - therefore מינכרא מחיצתה - The outer walls are recognizable, and we can apply the principle of גוד אסיק, making the roofs a רשות היחיד.

The גמרא later points out according to Rav, that ה'י nevertheless forbids carrying from a roof to a חצר - even though both are a - פעפת - even though both are a היחיד - for the same reason י מפחים forbids carrying between roofs when there are differences in height of 10 טפחים, - גזירה משום תל ברשות הרבים

because it might be confused with a post of 4 by 4 and 10 טפהים high, which is a רשות היחיד, located in the רשות הרבים, where adjusting one's load would be אסור מדאורייתא.

5 ושמואל אמר אין מטלטלין בו אלא בארבע אמות – One may not carry more than ד' אמות.

In the previous Daf we learned that Shmuel said according to the רבנן one may carry on the entire roof that borders another roof, because we do apply the principle of מחיצות שאינן even to גוד אסיק.

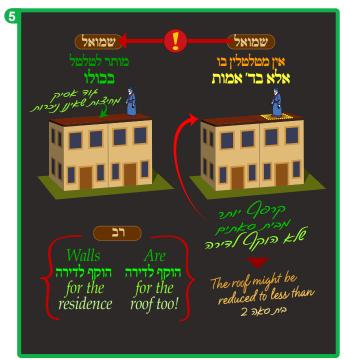
In this case Shmuel holds that one may not carry more than 'ז אמות, because the roof is larger than בית סאתים, and the מחיצות and the building were not made to surround the roof - therefore the roof is a קרפף יותר מבית סאתים שלא הוקף לדירה –

a large enclosure that was not enclosed for residential purposes, in which it's אסור to carry more than four.

However, Rav holds that since the walls are הוקף לדירה for the residence below, they are considered הוקף לדירה for the roof as well, based on the principle of גוד אסיק.

The אמרא later points out according to Shmuel that we still would not allow carrying from the roof to a קרפף - even though the roof itself is also considered a קרפף - out of concern that the roof might be reduced to less than two קרפף, making it a קרפף, and people will continue to carry between the roof and the קרפף. There is no similar concern with carrying from one קרפף to another, because people usually recognize when the size of a normal קרפף is diminished. A קרפף has actual קרפף, while a roof







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does not.



אתמר, ספינה – when it comes to carrying on a boat that is larger than a בית סאתים:

- רב אמר מותר לטלטל בכולה דהא איכא מחיצתא

Rav holds one may carry throughout the boat because it is surrounded by walls, and is therefore a רשות היחיד.

שמואל אמר אין מטלטלין בה אלא בארבע אמות, מחיצות להבריח מים שמואל אמר עשויות –

Shmuel holds one may only carry within four אמות, because the purpose of the walls is to keep the water out, and not to surround the inside area - therefore the boat is a קרפף יותר מבית טאתים שלא הוקף לדירה, which has the דין of a

Later, however, שמואל agreed to pasken like Rav.

7 Even רב would agree - כפאה על פיה לזופתה

If the boat was turned upside down on dry land in order to re-tar it, one may only carry within four אמות on the hull which is now the roof, because the walls were not made for the sake of making a residence. It is therefore a קרפף יותר מבית שלא הוקף לדירה.

- לדור תחתיה, However

If the boat was turned upside down to live there, it is הוקף הוקף הוקף, and carrying on the roof would be subject to the מחלוקת מחלוקת and שמואל regarding , גג יחידי, where Rav holds that the principle of גוד אסיק also makes the roof הוקף לדירה - and Shmuel holds that μ אסיך הוקף הוקף - and אסיך - and אסיך - and אסיך - and אסור - and אסור - and אסור - and אסור - מותר שני יום אסיר - מותר אסיף - and אסור - מותר שני יום אסיר - מותר שני יום א

The גמרא quotes another opinion that the case where שמואל quotes another opinion that the case where שמואל ultimately paskened like אבסדרה בבקעה was not in the case of a boat, but in a case of אכסדרה בבקעה – a gazebo in an open field, where בח holds (see Rashi for construction of gazebo) – מותר לטלטל בכולה

one may carry throughout the entire gazebo, based on the מסיני principle of

פי תקרה יורד וסותם – we view the edges of the roof as if they extend down and form walls around the gazebo, making it a רשות היחיד.

שמואל holds שמואל בארבע – אין מטלטלין בה

One may not carry in the gazebo more than ד', because לא אמרינן פי תקרה יורד וסותם - לא אמרינן פי תקרה יורד וסותם

As Rashi explains, and cites the **G**emara on דף צ"ד ע"ב, Shmuel holds we do not apply פי תקרה יורד וסותם to all four walls - only where there is at least one actual wall - like an open porch adjoining a house.









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