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Intro

Today we will Be"H learn מטכת גיטין? of מטכת גיטין. Some of the topics we will learn about today are:

שירטוט

The Gemara brings several examples of where the הכמים corresponded by quoting Pesukim, and therefore they performed שירטוט, scoring lines on the parchment.

ידוח לה

The Gemara elaborates on the great virtue of remaining silent in the face of one's adversaries, thereby meriting Divine intervention.

The Gemara brings several decrees intended to avoid excessive joy after the חורבן. These prohibitions include: זמרא

Playing music at parties, which also includes vocalizing without instruments, and

The wreath customarily worn by bridegrooms at their weddings



צדקה ב

One should always give some charity, even when he himself is in dire straits, and he will thereby merit salvation from his poverty.

צפונה של ארץ ישראל

The Gemara elaborates on the exact location of the northern border of Eretz Yisroel.

המביא גט בספינה

It is a מחלוקת whether a messenger bearing a נא written on a boat in a body of water within the borders of Eretz Y isroel is required to declare בפני נכתב or not. This depends on whether the water is considered part of ארץ הארץ regarding the Halachos מעשר and ישראל which in turn depnde on whether a plant can derive nourishment from the ground of Eretz Y isroel through an earthenware ship, despite the water in between.

The Gemara also debates whether this is comparable to a עציץ נקוב

an earthenware flowerpot suspended above the ground.









So let's review:

The Gemara in the previous Daf discussed שירטוט, scoring lines, for Pesukim written in a letter.

The Gemara now digresses to discuss other correspondence where שירטוט was required:

מר עוקבא wrote to ר' אלעזר, and asked him:

בני אדם העומדים עלי

ובידי למסרם למלכות מהו

May I report to the government those who are maligning me?

שרטט וכתב ליה

ר' אלעזר responded by scoring lines and writing the following Pasuk:

אשמרה לפי מחסום בעוד רשע לנגדי

His intention was to say

אע"פ שרשע לנגדי

אשמרה לפי מחסום

Even when confronted by a רשע, one should keep silent.

מר עוקבא then wrote

קא מצערי לי טובא

ולא מצינא דאיקום בהו

I am not able to withstand their attacks. Whereupon '7 אלעזר answered with the Pasuk

meaning, דום לה' והתחולל לו

השכם והערב עליהן לבהמ"ד

והן כלין מאליהן

If your only response will be to Daven, Hashem will take care of the situation. Indeed, immediately thereafter נתנוהו לגניבא בקולר

גניבא, who was combatting מר עוקבא, was imprisoned.

The Gemara brings several similar statements regarding those who remain silent in the face of adversity: כל שיש לו קנאה על חבירו ודומם

שוכן עדי עד עושה לו דין

If one does not avenge himself, even when armed with a valid grievance, Hashem will ensure justice. Similarly, כל שיש לו צעקת לגימא על חבירו ודומם

שוכן בסנה עושה לו דין

If one is silent even when one's livelihood is threatened, Hashem will ensure justice.











3 Another correspondence where שירטוט was required: שלחו ליה למר עוקבא

זמרא מנא לן דאסיר

What is the source forbidding music during festivities? שרטט וכתב להו

He responded by scoring a line and citing the Pasuk אל תשמח ישראל אל גיל בעמים

After the חורבן, Klal Yisroel should avoid excessive joy. Included in this prohibition is not only זכרא דמנא, musical instruments, but דפומא, singing as well.

The Gemara records a similar prohibition: כלילא אסיר מדרבנן

After the חכמים, the חכמים prohibited a groom from wearing the customary wreath on the wedding day. Others derive this prohibition from the Pasuk

הרם העטרה, which equates the wreaths of grooms with the turban of the גרהן;

בזמן שמצנפת בראש כ"ג

עטרה בראש כל אדם

נסתלקה מצנפת מראש כ"ג

נסתלקה עטרה מראש כל אדם

This teaches us that after the חורבן, when the כהן גדול no longer wears his turban, grooms should not wear their crowns either.

Nevertheless,

מר בר רב אשי

גדיל כלילא לברתיה

He wove a wreath for his daughter to wear at her wedding, because

דומיא דכ"ג בגברי

אבל בנשי לא

The prohibition only applies to men, whose wreaths are reminiscent of the יכהן גדול's turban; however, brides are permitted to wear their wreaths.

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The Gemara now returns to the Mishnah's delineation of the borders of ארץ ישראל:

The Mishnah said מעכו לצפון ועכו כצפון Akko is at the northernmost point of Eretz Yisroel.

The Gemara challenges this assumption from the following ברייתא:



היה מהלך מעכו לכזיב When one travels north, heading from Akko to כזיב, מימינו למזרח הדרך

טמאה משום ארץ העמים

ופטורה מן המעשר ומן השביעית

The land to his right, which is east of the road, is part of דוף לארץ, and it therefore shares the impure status that was declared upon ארץ העמים; and its produce is exempt from מעשר and מעשר;

עד שיודע לך שהיא חייבת

unless it is known that the road veers off the border and into ארץ ישראל.

On the other hand,

משמאלו מערב הדרך

טהורה משום ארץ העמים

וחייבת במעשר ובשביעת

The land to his left, which is west of the road, is within the borders of ארץ ישראל, and therefore pure, and its produce IS subject to the halachos of שמיטה and מעשר,

עד שיודע לך שהיא פטורה

Unless he is certain that the path veers into חוץ לארץ.





Dedicated By: _





The ברייתא brings a מחלוקת whether these rules apply עד כזיב, until the city of כזיב, or עד לבלבו, until he reaches the city of לבלבו, which is even further North.

According to all opinions, however, Eretz Yisroel extends northward further than Akko?



The Gemara answers רצועה נפקא

Akko IS at the northernmost corner of the mainland of Eretz Yisroel. However, there is a narrow strip of land that extends North past the border, and the ברייתא was describing this area.

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The Gemara now brings two conflicting ברייתות regarding a נט written aboard a boat:

One ברייתא states

המביא גט בספינה

כמביא בארץ ישראל

A גט written on a boat does NOT require גפני נכתב; while another בפני נכתב says;

כמביא בחוץ לארץ

ובפני נכתב IS required.

י"ט explains

וקא ס"ד דבנהרות דארץ ישראל קאמר

The Gemara assumes that we are referring to a river inside Eretz Yisroel.



To resolve this question, the Gemara cites a מחלוקת between רבנן and the רבנן regarding the status of boats found in bodies of water within Eretz Yisroel:

The תנא קמא says;

עפר חו"ל הבא בספינה לארץ

חייב במעשר ובשביעית

Produce grown on a boat that is on a river within the borders of Eretz Yisroel is subject to the Halachos מעשר and אשמיטה, because the plants draw nourishment from the ground.

earthenware vessel, which does not obstruct the flow of nutrients from the earth of the riverbed to the plants on board through the water.

However,

א"ר יהודה

אימִתי בזמן שהספינה גוששת

אבל אין הספינה גוששת פטור

רבי יהודה differentiates between a ship that is grounded, which DOES draw nutrients from the ground, and a ship that is afloat, which does NOT, because the water is an obstruction.









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In light of this מחלוקת, the Gemara offers two resolutions to the contradiction regarding בפני נכתב:

 הא רבי יהודה הא רבנן

The בריתא which requires בפני נכתב is the opinion of יהודה, who does NOT consider rivers to be part of Eretz Yisroel; and the ברייתא which does not require בפני נכתב is the opinion of the רבנן, who DO consider a river to be part of Eretz Yisroel.



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2. Alternately, הא והא רבי יהודה כאן בזמן שאין הספניה גוששת כאן בזמן שהספינה גוששת

Both ברייתות follow the opinion of ברבי יהודה. However, the ברייתות which requires בפני נכתב is referring to a boat that is NOT grounded, and therefore NOT part of Eretz Yisroel; while the other בפני נכתב which does not require בפני נכתב is referring to a ship that IS grounded, and therefore part of Eretz Yisroel.

Tosfos points out that although the determining factors are different? For מעשר ושביעית it is whether it receives nourishment from the ground – and for בפני נכתב it is whether they are aware of אשל and whether there are method that only an area which is considered Eretz Yisroel regarding בפני נכתב is considered Eretz Yisroel regarding בפני נכתב.









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The Gemara tries to show another application of this מחלוקת:

עציץ נקוב המונח על גבי יתדות באנו למחלוקת רבי יהודה ורבנן

According to the הכמים, produce grown in an earthenware flowerpot that was suspended above the ground IS obligated in שמיטה and שמיטה, because the produce draws nutrients through the air, similar to the way they can be nourished through the water. On the other hand, according to ד', they are exempt, because they CANNOT be nourished through the air, just like they cannot draw nutrients though the water.

However, the Gemara rejects the comparison:

1.

Perhaps רבי יהודה only said that a boat that is not grounded does not draw nourishment from the ground, because it is עשויה לברוח, constantly drifting;

However, he might agree that a

עציץ שאינו עשוי לברוח

A flowerpot which is stationary, CAN draw nourishment from the ground.

2.

Alternately, perhaps the הכמים only say that it CAN draw nutrients through the water, because,

מיא כי ארעא סמיכתא דמיא

It is a contiguous connection to the ground. However, perhaps in CANNOT draw nutrients through the air, because

עציץ דמפסיק אוירא לא

There is a break in the connection.





