

The משנה at the bottom of the previous daf said;
מונה אדם את אורחיו ואת פרפרותיו מפיו אבל לא מן הכתב –
A person may count his guests and his portions from memory, but not by reading from a list.
מאי טעמא –

The Gemara gives 2 possible reasons why one may not read from a list on שבת?

ימחוק אמר גזירה שמא רב ביבי אמר Rav Bibi says the concern is that he may erase something from the list.

אביי אמר איקרא שמא יקרא אביי אמר - Abayeh says that the concern is that he may come to read from regular documents on שבת.

After some discussion the **G**emara concludes; אבייב and אביי agree that both concerns are each a valid reason to forbid reading lists.

The question is, where and under what circumstances does each concern apply.

אטטרא - Reading a list written on paper or parchment - Obviously both reasons apply, and it's therefore forbidden.

דחייק אטבלא ואפנקס - Reading a list that is ENGRAVED on a board or tablet -

שמא ימחוק שמא ימחוק does not apply, as Rashi says;
- שאין נוחה למחוק ואדהכי מידכר וליכא למיחוש למחוק
- Since it's engraved, and not easily erased, the additional effort required will remind him that it's forbidden. However, שמא יקרא בשטרי הדיוטות does apply, because the tablet is similar to written documents, and it's therefore forbidden.

Teading a list that's written on the wall - דכתב אכותל - Reading a list that's written on the wall does not apply, because as the Gemara says;

גודא בשטרא לא מיחלף - Reading a list on the wall will not lead to reading documents.

שמא ימחוק - will depend on whether it's written low on the wall, or high on the wall where it cannot be reached. However, there is the concept of לא פלוג - The Chachamim made uniform decrees, and they did not differentiate between varying circumstances.

איסוד said that the איסוד to read by the light of a candle applies even when the candle is out of reach and there is no concern of שמא יטה - that he might tilt the lamp.

Accordingly, since it's אסור to read a list that's low on the wall because he might erase it, it would be אסור to read ANY lists on the wall even those that are high on the wall.















4 However, this is actually a מחלוקת תנאים, and the Gemara cites a Braisa where אוא ר' disagrees with the תנא קמא and permits reading a list high on the wall, because we do differentiate.

The Gemara explains that רב ביבי and אביי actually disagree in this specific case -

ומידלי where the list is written high on the wall.

When רב ביב gave the reason as שמא ימחוק, he meant to say that even a list high on the wall is אסור because of שמא ימחוק, based on לא פלוג - we do not differentiate.

When אביי gave the reason of שמא יקרא בשטרי, he meant to say that ימחוק does NOT apply to a list high on the wall, and שמא יקרא does NOT apply to walls at all, therefore, it is מותר to read a list that is high on the wall.

– תנו רבנן כתב המהלך תחת הצורה ותחת הדיוקנאות אסור לקרותו בשבת It is אסור to read captions under pictures and artwork on שבת. הנו ti is אסור להסתכל בה - it is אסור להסתכל בה to look at artwork itself even during the week, for fear that it will lead one to follow idols.

The next Halachah in the Mishnah; מפיס אדם עם בניו ובני ביתו על השולחן ובלבד שלא יתכוין לעשות מנה מפיס אדם עם בניו ובני ביתו על השולחן - . גדולה כנגד מנה קטנה

A person may cast lots with his family to divide food at the table, provided that the portions are all of the same size.

The אמרא deduces from the משנה that casting lots with other people, outside the family, may lead them to measure or weigh the food - to make sure they are getting a fair portion - or to borrow or pay back on שבת, and possibly to - ורבית - interest - by giving back the same item which may have risen in value.















7 The גמרא concludes that one is actually permitted to cast lots with his family members even with uneven sized portions, בית להטעימן טעם רבית – to give them a taste of interest payments. Raffling off uneven amounts with non-family members is forbidden even during the week because of קוביא – gambling.

It's permitted to cast lots
with FAMILY MEMBERS
even with uneven sized portions

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Raffling off uneven amounts with
NON-FAMILY MEMBERS
is forbidden even during the week

The משנה said;
חומטילין חלשין על הקדשים ביום טוב אבל לא על המנות –
בומטילין חלשין על הקדשים ביום טוב אבל לא על המנות –
באריה דבת יעקב בריה דבת יעקב בריה דבת יעקב בריה דבת יעקב the יום טוב no קרבנות, because otherwise they might quarrel, since כהנים are prone to disagreements.

However, they may not cast lots for portions of weekday יום טוב on קרבנות, even though they might quarrel.

ומטילין חלשין אבל
על הקרשים לא
ביום טוב
על המנות

Since we mentioned one statement of יעקב בריה דבת יעקב בריה דבת יעקב בריה דבת יעקב בריה דבת יעקב נער א גמרא mentions another statement of his:

און מכניסין אותו במחיצתו של הקדוש ברוך הוא ברוך הוא על ידו אין מכניסין אותו במחיצתו של הקדוש ברוך הוא ברוך הא Anyone, whose friend was punished because of him, is not brought into the presence of Hashem. As the פסוק says:

במ ענוש לצדיק לא טוב -

One who causes others to be punished is defined as לא טוב - כ'א חוב not good, which is another way of expressing ידע - evil - and another edictions states:

צדיק אתה השם ולא יגור במגורך רע

Those who are $\nu \tau$, evil, will not be allowed to be into the presence of Hashem.

The משנה referred to lots as - חלשים.

The ספר cites a ספר ישעיה where it says about נבוכדנצר עבוכדנצר where it says about נבוכדנצר

חולש על הגוים - He would cast lots about the leaders of nations he had conquered.

The Gemara then records several statements about his evil and despicable behavior.

זכר צדיק לברכה ושם רשעים ירקב







