

A

בס״ד

Sukka 13 Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn מס' סוכה or סוכה מס' סוכה Some of the topics we will learn about include the following:

What types of bundles are permitted, or forbidden to use as סכך, and how many pieces are considered a bundle.

What type of מרור can be used for the פסח on מצוה?

permitted to use as מכך and how many pieces are considered a bundle

What types of bundles are

What type of מרור can be used for the פסח on סצוה?

B The טומאה status of stems and other non-edible portions of produce

Some of the key terms and concepts we will learn about include:

שם לווי - an accompanying name. When a modifier is added to the name of something, it indicates a specific variety of that species.

- Hyssop. There are four times the תורה requires אזוב: It is burned with the פרה אדומה, it is used to sprinkle the water on the person, it is used to sprinkle blood on the מצורע, and it was used to put blood on the doorposts when the Jews left Egypt.

The טומאה status of stems and other non-edible portions of produce

שם לווי

אזוב

צריפי דאורבני - a hut made from willows. צריפי דאורבני - a hut made from willows. אורבני - a hut made from willows. The bottoms were braided together and held with ropes and their tops would be bent towards the center and tied together with a rope.

ידות - Handles. Food can become אטט even if the 'handle' of the food, like the stem, touches the אטט thing as well.

טומאה - the טומאה transferred by being under the same roof as something טמא.









So let's review...

The מכרג continues to discuss valid and invalid סכך and quotes 2 cases similar to our משנה on the previous Daf, which ruled that bundled סכך may not be used מדרבנן. However,

אמר רב גידל אמר רב

- האי אפקותא דדיקלא מסככין בהו

Shoots from the base of a palm tree can be used as occ. Similarly,

אמר רב חסדא אמר רבינא בר שילא

- הני דוקרי דקני מסככין בהו

Stalks of cane plants can be used as סכך.

אע"ג דאגידי -

Even though these plants appear bound, as they grow in a cluster, they are כשר, because

- אגד בידי שמים לא שמיה אגד

A bundle that is made by Heaven and occurs naturally is not considered a bundle.

- אע"ג דהדר אגיד להו

Even if he then ties them up, they are still כשר because אגד בחד לא שמיה אגד - \cdot

A single item bound to keep it tight is not called a bundle.

Having quoted רבינא בר שילא in the name of רבינא בר שילא, the גמרא, the גמרא

הני מרריתא דאגמא

אדם יוצא בהן ידי חובתו בפסח

A person can fulfill the Mitzvah of maror with אמריתא דאגמא - מרריתא המריתא says is חזרת של אגם - a type of lettuce.

The גמרא questions this from a משנה regarding פרה אדומה; פרה אזוב ולא אזוב יוו

ולא אזוב שיש לו שם לווי

When the חורה says to use אווב - hyssop, only what is referred to as simply אווב can be used, and not something that has an additional modifying name, as אוב יון, etc.

So too, מרריתא דאגמא should not be valid for the Mitzvah?

The גמרא offers 2 answers -אמר אביי כל שנשתנה שמו קודם מתן תורה ובאתה תורה והקפידה עליה בידוע שיש לו שם לווי

Anything that was known by a modified name before the תורה was given, and then the תורה mentions it by its simple name, the Totah is excluding all those with a שם לווי. However, מרריתא was always known as simply מרור, and is therefore not excluded.

רבא אמר הני מרריתא סתמא שמייהו והאי דקרי להו מרריתא דאגמא

משום דמשתכח באגמא

רבא says marsh maror is actually just simple מרור. It is only referred to as marsh maror to identify its location.

אמר רב גידל אמר רב
מסככין בהו
אמר רב יכא בר שילא
אמר רבינא בר שילא
אמר רבינא בר שילא
מסככין בהו
Stalks of
Cane plants

Even though these plants appear bound
as they grow in a cluster - they are כשר

מדרבנן may not be used סכך









The גמרא clarifies how many pieces bound together are considered a bundle.

אמר רב חסדא

איגד בחד לא שמיה אגד

A bundle of one is certainly not considered a bundle. שלש שמיה אגד

A bundle of three is certainly considered a bundle. שנים מחלוקת ר' יוסי ורבנו

A bundle of two is a Machlokes whether it's considered a bundle regarding the אזוב - because the Posuk in פרשת בא erun בא says;

- ולקחתם אגודת אזוב

You shall take a bundle of אזוב to put blood on the doorposts the night before leaving Egypt. We derive from there that whenever the Torah requires אזוב, it must be a bundle.

After a brief discussion the **G**emara concludes as follows: The שלשה קלחים ובהן שלשה גבעולין, three sprigs which each have three stems, one stem per sprig.

ר' יוסי holds:

תחילתו שלשה לעכב

ושיריו שנים

ושיריו אחד פסול

We must start out with three stems, but if one falls out later and only two stems remain, it is still valid for use. However, if only one is left it is invalid.

The רבנן hold;

תחילתו שלשה למצוה

תחילתו שנים

ושיריו אחד כשר

לכתחלה we should start out with three, but we can start out with at least two as well. And if later only one remains it is valid The Mishnah also says;

וגרדומיו כל שהוא

Even if only stubs remain, it is still okay.

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פכך. מכר continues to discuss bundles of סכך. אבא (צריפי דאורבני אול said that צריפי דאורבני, huts made from willow branches, can be used as סכך after the upper knots are untied. Even though they are still tied at the bottom, אבר פפא says they are valid if the lower knot was untied. The strands of willow are only braided and not actually tied together. אברה דרב יהושע says even if the bundles are still tied at the bottom they are valid as סכך a bundle that cannot be carried is not considered a bundle.

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How many pieces bound together

are called a bundle by the אמר רכ חסרא

איגר בחד - לא שמיה אגר

שלש - שמיה אגר

שנים - מחלוקת ר' יוםי ורבנן

וכקוותם אגורת אויב

We derive from here that whenever
the Torah requires אזור, it must be a bundle











The גמרא continues:

א"ר אבא אמר שמואל

ירקות שאמרו חכמים אדם יוצא בהן ידי חובתו בפסח

פוסלין בסוכה משום אויר

Actually vegetables that may be used for Maror are - סכך פסול invalid סכך, because they are מקבל טומאה, since they are a food. Now, as the Gemara rules on τ", ητ,

סכך פסול invalidates the Sukkah at a width of four טפחים.

However, אויך - an open gap of space invalidates the Sukkah at a width of three טפחים.

Therefore these vegetables will invalidate the Sukkah at a width of three טפחים,

מ"ט כיון דלכי יבשי פרכי ונפלי

כמאן דליתנהו דמי

Since they will very soon dry up and crumble, they are considered non-existent.

The Gemara next discusses the Halachah of 7' - which means that a handle of something - for example, the stem of a grape, is considered part of the fruit to acquire and transmit טומאה. However, that is only with grapes meant to be eaten, because the 7' is useful, and serves the need of the fruit.

א"ר אבא אמר שמואל ירקות שאמרו חכמים אדם יוצא בהן ידי חובתו בפסח פוסלין בסוכה משום אויר

Vegetables that may be used for Maror are actually סכך פסול

סכך פסול invalidates the Sukkah at a width of לפחים four

these vegetables will invalidate the Sukkah at a width of three טפחים

8 A handle or stem of a fruit is considered part of the fruit and can acquire and transmit טומאה because it serves the needs of the fruit

Therefore, the Gemara says; - הבוצר לגת אין לו ידות

> Grapes harvested to make wine - its stem does not have a דין יד, because

- דלא ניחא ליה דלא נימצייה לחמריה

He'd rather not have it there, because it will absorb some of the wine - not only not useful, but detrimental.

However, there is a Machlokes regarding

- הקוצר לסכר

Stalks of grain harvested for סכך. The grain is a food and מקבל סכך פסול and therefore טכק. while the straw which is the - פסולת - the refuse, is not מקבל טומאה, and is therefore סכך כשר. רב מנשיא בר גדא אמר רב הונא says;

הקוצר לסכך אין לו ידות

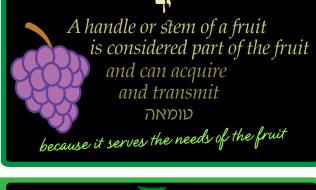
The straw is not a 7' of the grain, because it does not serve the grain, since he has no need for the grain - and the grain is actually detrimental in its present use as סכך. As Rashi points out that before threshing it is סכך כשר, only because the straw is the majority. However,

רבי אבא אמר רב הונא holds

הקוצר לסכך יש לו ידות

The straw is a '7' of the grain, because the grain is useful in its

- So that the straw does not scatter.







9

scatter



The ברייתא cites a אהיים which discusses whether branches with figs, vines with grapes, straw with grain, and palm branches with dates can be used as סכר.

The תנא קמא says;

אם פסולת מרובה על האוכלין כשרה

ואם לאו פסולה

They can only be used if the non-edible portions are greater than the food portions.

- אחרים אומרים עד שיהו קשין מרובין על הידות ועל האוכלין

They can only be used if the non-edible portions are greater than the food portion AND the handles combined.

10 たかいつる Can Branches with Figs, Vines with Grapes, Straw with Grain, and Palm branches with Dates be used as code תנא קמא אחרים אומרים אם פסולת עד שיהו קשין מרובין על הידות מרובה על האוכלין ועל האוכלין כשרה ואם לאו פסולה if the non-edible parts if the non-edible parts are greater than are greater than the food portions ND the handles combined

The גמרא assumes their reasoning to be that assumes their reasoning to be that $\,$ er' and the hold פר' - the י' is part of the מרים - and the hold תנא קמא holds יד - the י' is not part of the - er' .

The Gemara explains:

ר' אבא הקוצר, who said הקוצר לסכך של הקוצר, must certainly follow the opinion of אחרים, and cannot be reconciled with the opinion of the אחרים.

However, even הקוצר לסכך אין לו ידות, who said אחרים לסכך אין לו ידות אסעוd in this case agree with the opinion of אחרים. Because, the Braisa is speaking of a case where - שקוצצן לאכילה ונמלך עליהן לסיכוך -

It was initially cut to eat, when it did acquire a דין יד, and therefore, even when he decided to use it for סכך, it does not lose its ידין יד. Whereas the תנא קמא holds דין יד. עליהן לסיכוך בטלה - it does lose its דין יד.

This discussion continues on the next Daf.





