



Sukka 36

Intro

מס' סוכה fo דף לו learn בע"ה of מס'

Some of the topics we will learn about include the following: Other invalidations for an אתרוג, and the differences between the first day of יום טוב and the rest of יום טוב יים

The minimum and maximum sizes for an אתרוג

Other invalidations for an אתרוג

& the difference between the 1st day and the rest of 216 pv

MINIMUM & MAXIMUM sizes for an אתרוג

With what the לולב bundle may be bound? AND Why במינו says a לולב can only be bound , with its own kind?

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

הא לן והא להו – Literally, this is for us in בבל, and this is for them in ארץ ישראל. There are some Halachos which apply differently to the people of ארץ ישראל.

With what the לולב may be bound? *AND*

לולב says a ר' יהודה says a לולב?

הא לן והא להו

פריפה - The חורה forbids eating the meat of an animal that was torn. This is defined by 18 specific fatal defects. The אמרוא will compare similarities between some of these defects in an animal to those in an אתרוג

- בוסר When grapes are at a certain early stage, they are called . An בוסר in this early stage is referred to as בוסר as well.

בל תוסיף - The prohibition against adding to a Mitzvah - In our case, taking five instead of the required four species.









1 So let's review...

The אמרא continues to explain the Psulim of an אתרוג as taught in the Mishnah:

- If it was split it is Posul.

- ניקב וחסר כל שהוא פסול

If it was punctured, and part of it is now missing, it is invalid. ניקב ולא חסר כל שהוא כשר -

If it was punctured, but no part of it was missing, it is valid.



However, even when it is not חסר, תני עולא בר חנינא ניקב נקב מפולש במשהו ושאינו מפולש בכאיסר

If the hole goes all the way through, it is Posul no matter how small the hole. If it does not go through to the other side, it is only Posul if the hole is the size of an איסר coin.

בעי רבא נולדו באתרוג סימני טרפה מהו The Gemara explains this to mean if the flesh of the Esrog dissolved, but the skin and the interior that holds the seeds is still intact, is it Kosher? The Shaila remains unresolved.











As part of this discussion the **G**emara cites a Braisa which lists additional Psulim of an Esrog:

אתרוג תפוח סרוח

An Esrog which is bloated and decayed or rotten,

כבוש – pickled in vinegar or mustard,

- cooked

These are all Posul.

The Braisa also lists כושי – as did our Mishnah, אתרוג הכושי פסול –

Additional psulim of an אתרוג....

אתרוג...

אתרוג...

הפוח - סרוח - כבוש - שלוק

Cooked Pickled Decayed Bloated

The אתרוג also lists יפיס as did our אתרוג הכושי

אתרוג הכושי

However, the Gemara cites a Braisa which states;
כושי כשר כושי כשר
דומה לכושי פסול
Rashi explains this Braisa as follows;
ישו is an Ethiopian Esrog, which is extremely dark green –
almost black. It is kosher אור הוא – because this is usual for
Esrogim grown there. However, דומה לכושי is grown elsewhere,
and although it is also almost black. It is posul, שנדמה הוא , שנדמה ווא , because it is an unusual Esrog in that local.



אביי answers that when our משנה and the first Braisa say כושי they mean דומה לכושי, and agree with this Braisa.

רבא אמר לא קשיא הא לן והא להו

משנה answers that our אתרוג כושי disqualifies even an actual אתרוג כושי from Ethiopia. However, it is Posul only for them in ארץ ישראל, where it was uncommon to have Ethiopian Esrogim. However, it is Kosher for us in בבל, because they are common here.

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7 The Braisa continues;

לבן ומנומר פסול

An Esrog that is extremely pale - almost white, or spotted is Posul.

אתרוג ככדור פסול

If it is round like a ball, it's Posul.

ויש אומרים אף התיום

Some add that if it looks like two Esrogim grown together, it's also Posul



The Braisa continues; אתרוג הבוסר רבי עקיבא פוסל וחכמים מכשירין אתרוג הבוסר רבי עקיבא פוסל וחכמים מכשירין אתרוג in the Boser stage, which is an early stage of development and not yet ripe, is פסול according to ר' עקיבא, and Kosher according to the חכמים.



רבה says that ר' עקיבא agrees with ר' שמעון regarding מעשר; מעשר; ר' שמעון ר'שמעון ר'שמעון ר'שפוטרן ר' דיש פוטר את האתרוגים בקוטנן ר'שפוטר את Esrog is not obligated in Maaser until it is large and ripe. Rabbah understood both to have the same criteria – that it is not considered a יש at the smaller stage of development. However, אביי says that we cannot compare the two Halachos, because each has a different criterion. Regarding the mitzvah of because each has a different criterion. Regarding the mitzvah of masser, R' Akiva says Posul because it is not הדר Regarding Maaser, R' Shimon says it is Potur because we learn from ארבע מינים that it must be בדרך שבני אדם מוציאין לזריעה At the point where it has seeds for planting.

שביי לועשר אביי מועשר אביי הלכות? את האתרוגים הלכות? we CAN'T compare the 2 הלכות בקוטנן התרוגים בקוטנן בקוטנן את האתרוגים בקוטנן איבי אינים אי



Review

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The גמרא continues to discuss the ברייתא. - גדלו בדפוס ועשאו כמין בריה אחרת פסול

If the אתרוג was placed in a mold while it was growing, and it grew looking like something other than an פסול, it's פסול. פסול clarifies.

- אבל כברייתו כשר

If the mold made the אתרוג look like an אתרוג, it is Kosher.



Although this seems obvious, רבא וis teaching us that if the mold made the אתרוג grow in such a way דעבידא דפי דפי, that the natural ridges and grooves were more exaggerated like a water wheel with boards protruding out from the center, it is still a valid אתרוג.

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The גמרא next discusses another case of חסר - a defective אתרוג. The Mishnah had said; - ניקב וחסר כל שהוא פסול

However, the Gemara relates

- ר' חנינא מטביל בה ונפיק בה

He would eat from it, and use the rest. The Gemara answers; כאן ביו"ט ראשון

כאן ביו"ט שני

On the first day of Sukkos it is Posul, because it must be whole. Rashi explains;

On the first day the Mitzvah is מן התורה, and the Posuk says; האשון –

- חסר - It must be complete - not - חסר

On the second day the Mitzvah is only מדרבנן – therefore, חסר is Kosher.











Now, what about a case of אתרוג שנקבוהו – Mice ate from it?

In the first version;

אמר רב אין זה הדר

It is Posul because it is not הדר. This is even on the second day when there is no problem of חסר. It cannot be compared to the case of י' where a person ate from it, because when a mouse ate from it, it becomes repulsive. In the second version;

- אמר רב זה הדר

It is Kosher on the second day when there is no problem of החסר, because it's not worse than when a person ate from it, and is still considered החסר.

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The גמרא continues to discuss the משנה.

והירוק ככרתי

ר' מאיר מכשיר

- ור' יהודה פוסל

An אתרוג that is as green as a leek is valid according to ר' מאיר, and invalid according to ר' יהודה.

שיעור אתרוג הקטן

ר"מ אומר כאגוז

רבי יהודה אומר כביצה

The minimum size of an אתרוג according to ה' is that of a walnut. אחרוג says it must be at least the size of an egg. Regarding both Halachos, the Gemara earlier on דף ל"א explained that the reason of R' Yehuda is not because of הדר but because at this stage it is not a פרי.

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The final Halachah in the משנה at the end of דף ל"ד was; בגדול בדו בברי בי שיאחז שנים בידו דברי ר' יהודה ובגדול כדי שיאחז שנים בידו ברי ר'

ורבי יוסי אומר אפילו אחד בשתי ידיו

ר' יהודה says the maximum size of an אתרוג is the size that a person could hold two of them in one hand. ר' יוסי says even if it is so large that this one Esrog must be held with two hands, it's Kosher.

The Gemara relates that י עקיבא once came to Shul, once came to Shul, ואתרוגו על כתפו his אתרוג אתרוג was so large he had to carry it on his shoulder. י יהודה says this does not refute my opinion that an אתרוג may not be so large, because the colleagues of ארוג the time told him

הדר this is not אין זה הדר

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זאגט the משנה אין אוגדין את הלולב אלא במינו

דברי רבי יהודה

R' Yehuda says that we must bind the species together only with its own kind, such as pieces of ערבות, or , הדסים.

רבי מאיר אומר אפילו בחוט במשיחה

R' Meir holds that we may bind it even with thread or string of any material.

אמר רבי מאיר מעשה באנשי ירושלים שהיו אוגדין את לולביהן בגימוניות של זהב

In support of his opinion, R' Meir relates that the people of Yerushalaim would bind their Lulavim with threads of gold. אמרו לו במינו היו אוגדין אותו מלמטה –

They answered him that they first bound it with its own kind below the gold wrappings. The gold was just decoration.

explains that R' Yehuda's reason for במינו is because he holds

לולב צריך אגד - the לולב must be bound - and, as Rashi explains, אף האגד מן המצוה - the binding is part of the Mitzvah. Therefore, if you used another species, there would be five instead of the required four species,

- ועובר משום בל תוסיף









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says that even the ivy or the bark from the trunk of the palm tree is considered

- the same species as the Lulav, according to R' Yehuda. Rava derives this from ברייתא where ד' יהודה says; אין סוכה נוהגת אלא בד' מינים שבלולב –

The סכך must be from one of the four species of the Mitzvah of לולב. R' Yehuda derives this from a קל וחומר, and interprets the Posuk in Nechemyeh

Posuk in Nechemyen
צאו ההר והביאו
עלי זית ועלי עץ שכון
עלי זית ועלי עץ עבות
ועלי הדס ועלי תמרים ועלי עץ עבות
לעשות סוכות ככתוב
As follows:
עלי זית ועלי עץ שכון
for the walls – And
סכך הסכך שלי הדס ועלי תמרים ועלי עץ עבות

18 Now, the Mishnah above on דף י"ד ע"א says; המסככין בנסרים דברי רבי יהודה -Boards can be used as סכך, according to ר' יהודה. The only one of

Boards can be used as סכך, according to ר' יהודה. The only one of the Four Species that could be used as boards, is the trunk of the palm tree. We see that it is treated just like the לולב.

THE MISHNAH ON דף י"ד ע"א

מסככין בנסרים

דברי רבי יהודה

The only one of the Four Species

that could be used as boards,

is the trunk of the palm tree

We see that it is treated just like the

19 The אמרא asks from a Braisa in which R' Yehuda discusses; סיככה בנסרים של ארז מיככה בנסרים של ארז Boards of cedar used as סיכך? And answers; סדל - The word ארז can also be referring to הדס , because ארז הדס - עשרה מיני ארזים הן שנאמר מיני ארזים הן שנאמר אתן במדבר ארז שיטה והדס וגו 'אתן במדבר ארז שיטה והדס וגו There are ten species of trees which fall under the general category of ארז one of them.

