



Yuma 11

Today we will בע"ה learn מס' יומא of מס' יומא

The topics we will learn about include the following:

What types of homes, doorways, and gates require a מזוזה, and which are exempt.

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Who gets punished with צרעת on their house -

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

מצוה אין ניזוקין - People doing a מצוה are not harmed. Unless it's שכיחי היזקא - a very likely type of damage - people doing a מצוה are protected more thoroughly.

- חוקקין להשלים - We consider a closed space as if it was chiseled out to meet the minimum requirement.









1 So Let's Review...

The גמרא continues to discuss the laws of מזוזה.

The Mitzvah of מאוזה is written in the Torah in the Parsha of Krias Shma;

- וכתבתם על מזוזות ביתך ובשעריך

The ברייתא says;

בשעריך - and in your gates - means that a מזוזה is required on the gates of

- בתים חצרות מדינות ועיירות

Homes, Yards, Countries, and Cities -



אביי asked רב ספרא; Why are there no מזוזות on the gates to the city of מחוזא?

רב ספרא said, because those gates are just there to support the tower above it, and not to serve as an entrance.

אביי challenged this and said that since the gatekeeper lives there, it does require a מגווה - as we learned in a ברייתא; ברייתא - בית הכנסת שיש בו בית דירה לחזן הכנסת חייבת במזוזה -

A Shul that has an apartment for the attendant of the Shul requires a מזוזה.

Therefore אב" says;

- משום סכנה

There are no on the gates of arms because of the danger that the king will think the Jews are performing some sort of magic at the gates.

The Gemara cites a Braisa which relates an incident where one was checking מצפורי in the upper market area of צפורי, and upon being discovered was fined 1000 Zuz because he was suspected of performing magic.

This Braisa also taught;

- מזוזת יחיד נבדקת פעמים בשבוע ושל רבים פעמים ביובל

A private מווזה must be inspected twice in seven years, and a public מווזה twice in fifty years.









The גמרא next went on to explains the guidelines of what type of structures do require a מוווה.

From the Posuk;

- וכתבתם על מזוזות ביתר ובשעריך

The Braisa learns ביתך המיוחד לך -

A house for the use of people - a residence.

According to רב יהודה, all agree that this excludes בית התבן ובית הבקר ובית העצים ובית האוצרות -

Storage places of straw, livestock, wood or other storage areas - which are therefore

מזוזה exempt from - פטורים מן המזוזה.

However, if

- הנשים מתקשטות בהן

Women adorn themselves in these storage areas, according to בית, there is a מחלוקת תנאים whether that makes it into a בית - a residence.

One Braisa says חייב, and one Braisa says פטור.

According to רב כהנא - who is later supported by a - ברייתא whether these storage areas require a מחלוקת at all, is a תמים - תנאים

One Braisa says חייב, and one Braisa says פטור.

However, if

- הנשים רוחצות בהן

They bathe there, all agree that it is פטור from מווזה, because, as Rashi explains;

- אין כבוד שמים להיות שם מזוזה

It's not appropriate to have a Mezuzah there.



The Braisa continues with more exemptions based on ביתך - because they are not similar to your house:

The following are פטור from מזווזה;

- בית שער אכסדרה ומרפסת

A Gate house, Portico or Porch - because - מה בית מיוחד לדירה יצאו אלו שאין מיוחדין לדירה - מה בית מיוחד לדירה יצאו אלו

These areas are not used for residence.

- בית הכסא ובית הבורסקי ובית המרחץ ובית הטבילה

A Lavatory, Tannery, Bathhouse or House of Immersion - because

לכבוד עשויין עשויין אלו אלו יצאו לכבוד אף כל אף אין עשויין לכבוד - α - These areas are not made for a dignified use.

- הר הבית והלשכות והעזרות

The Temple Mount, Chambers and Courtyards - because מה בית שהוא חול אף כל שהוא חול יצאו אלו שהן קודש -

These areas are not mundane, but Holy areas.

Another Braisa adds;

- ושער שאינו מקורה

A doorway that has no roof or lintel -

- ושער שאינו גבוה עשרה

A doorway that is not 10 טפחים high -









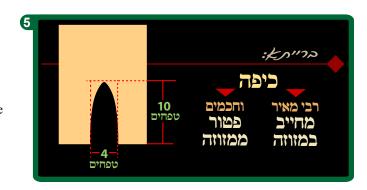
The Gemara next introduces a Braisa in which there is a Machlokes regarding

- כיפה - An archway

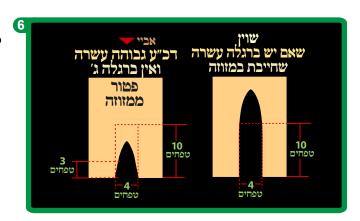
- רבי מאיר מחייב במזוזה וחכמים פוטרים

R' Meir requires a מווזה, and the חכמים exempt it from מווזה.

The issue here is that in order to be considered a doorway an opening must be, at least, 10 טפחים high, by 4 ישפחים wide - while in an archway it narrows to less than 4. טפחים Therefore,



פטרים אחייבת במזוזה - ושוין שאם יש ברגלה עשרה שחייבת במזוזה - All agree that if the archway has a minimum width of 4 טפחים up to a height of 10 חייב במזוזה. חייב במזוזה. אביי also explains, that if the archway is not four שפחים wide up to a height of at least three פטחים - even if it's ten טפחים high in total - OR - if it is not ten טפחים high in total - even if it's 4 פטור פטור a height of at least 3 טפחים, all agree that it's פטור פטור because it lacks one of the requisite measurements.



The Machlokes is in a case where the archway HAS an overall height of ten טפחים, and IS 4 טפחים wide to a height of 3 טפחים עפחים טפחים איטפחים 10 שפחים שנו ti's not 4 טפחים wide to a height of איטפחים - ר"מ סבר חוקקין להשלים ורבנן סברי אין חוקקין להשלים - R' Meir holds that it's

- חייב במזוזה

Because we consider it as if it was chiseled out to 10 by 4 טפחים - And the Chachamim hold that it's

- פטור ממזוזה

Because we do not consider it as if it was chiseled out to 10 by 4









The גמרא continues its discussion of מווזה, and quotes a ברייתא which rules

- בית הכנסת ובית האשה ובית השותפין חייבת במזוזה

A Shul, a woman's house, and a house owned by partners, requires a מזוזה.

The הידוש - the novelty of this ruling is that we do not interpret the word ביתך - as

- ביתך ולא ביתה ביתך ולא בתיהם

Your house, in the male form of the word, to exclude a woman's room - OR -

Your house, singular, to exclude a house owned by more than one person -

Rather, since the פסוק says;

- למען ירבו ימיכם וימי בניכם

By fulfilling the Mitzvah of מווזה, you and your children will merit long lives -

-? הני בעו חיי והני לא בעו חיי

Don't all need long life?

Therefore, the above are חייב במזוזה

The אמרא explains that ביתך is needed for that which אבר taught; ביאתך - as you enter - the מאוזה goes on the right side of the door, because when people begin to walk to enter a room, they move their right foot first.

Another ברייתא taught;

- בית הכנסת ובית האשה ובית השותפין מטמאין בנגעים

These houses can become טמא from צרעת.

The חידוש here is that although the Posuk reads;

ובא אשר לו הבית - We do not say;

- לו ולא לה לו ולא להן

To exclude a woman's house, or a house owned by more than one person -

Rather, since the פסוק says;

- בבית ארץ אחוזתכם

A house in the land of your inheritance, in plural, we know that even a house owned by partners can become טמא.

The word - יל - is to teach that צרעת comes to the house of person who considers his possessions to be exclusively his - he does not want to lend anything to his neighbors, and when asked, claims to not have these things. Hashem punishes him with צרעת, which requires his house to be cleared of all utensils, revealing that he indeed had those items all along.









The Gemara cites another Braisa which rules;
- יכול יהיו בתי כנסיות ובתי מדרשות מטמאין בנגעים

Shuls cannot become טמא from צרעת, because we learn from ובא that only -

- מי שמיוחד לו יצאו אלו שאין מיוחדין לו

Only a house that is specifically his can become טמא from צרעת, but not Shuls.

This contradicts the earlier Braisa which ruled that Shuls are מטמאין בנגעים.

The גמרא gives three answers.

- הא רבי מאיר הא רבנן

As we learned in a Braisa

בית הכנסת שיש בה בית דירה לחזן הכנסת חייב במזוזה

- ושאין בה בית דירה רבי מאיר מחייב וחכמים פוטרין

All agree that a Shul that has an apartment requires a Shul that However, the above two Braisos are referring to a Shul that does NOT have an apartment.

The first Braisa holds like R' Meir that it's חייב במזוזה, and likewise מטמאין בנגעים - and the second Braisa holds like the Chachamim that it's פטור ממזוזה, and not מטמאין בנגעים.



-2- הא והא רבנן ולא קשיא הא דאית בה בית דירה הא דלית בה בית דירה. Both Braisos are according to the חכמים, but the first Braisa is referring to a Shul that has an apartment. And the second Braisa is referring to a Shul that does NOT have an apartment.

- הא והא דלית בה בית דירה והא דכרכים והא דכפרים

Both Braisos are referring to a Shul that does NOT have an apartment.

However, the first Braisa is referring to small town, where the Shul is considered to have

- specific owners - who are the local residents - Therefore, it is חייב במזוזה, and it is כטמאין בנגעים -

The second Braisa is referring to a large city, where the Shul is not considered to have

בעלים מיוחדים - specific owners - because the Shul is used not only by the local residents, but by many people who come from all over -

Therefore, it's פטור ממזוזה, and NOT מטמאין בנגעים -

This discussion continues on the next Daf:



