

מסכת פאה

א	
ב	פאה
ג	
ד	לקט
ה	
ו	שכחה
ז	פרט ועוללות
ח	מעשר עני -

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מסכת פאה

ו - בית שמאי

א - הבקר
 ב - סמוך
 ג -
 ד -
 ה -
 ו -
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 י -
 יא -

ז - כל זית

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ח - מאמתי

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ד - הפאה

א - מחובר
 ב - דקל
 ג - זרק
 ד - מגלות
 ה - שלש אבעיות (נמר)
 ו - נתגיר
 ז - הקדיש
 ח - עונת מעשרות
 ט - עשיר
 י - לקט
 יא - חרי הנמלים

ה - גדיש

א - תחתיו (נתערב)
 ב - שבלת
 ג - טופח
 ד - בעל הבית
 ה - מחליף
 ו - מוכר
 ז - פועלים
 ח - גמר מלאכה

א - אלו דברים

א - אין שעור (פרותיהן)
 ב - ששים
 ג - שדה
 ד - אנגל'ם
 ה - אילן
 ו - ימרח

ב - ואלו מפסיקין

א - מפסיקין
 ב - אמת המים (הרים)
 ג - גדר
 ד - חרובין
 ה - שני מינין
 ו - מעשה
 ז - גוים (גלן רב)
 ח - חציה

ג - מלבנות התבואה

א - מלבנות
 ב - מנמר
 ג - בצלים
 ד - אמהות
 ה - אחין
 ו - קרקע
 ז - שכיב מרע
 ח - עבד

מסכת פאה

Simanim Stories

Perek א – Siman: Olive tree

There are these tiny olive trees that almost have no shiur (אין שיעור) and there are sixty (ששים) in the field (שדה). They are called Englam Trees (אינגלים אילן) and they have a yummy ריח (ימרח). אנגלים – ראשי תבות: אוכל נשמר גידוליו מן הארץ לקיטתו כאחת ומכניסו לקיום

Perek ב – Siman: House

The house divided (מפסיקין) into two halves had a water channel (אמת המים) rushing through it, and when the water hit a fence (גדר) on the other side, the water shot up high over carob trees (חרובין), and then landed in a field of two different species (שני מינין). The story (מעשה) of this event was written in a book by two goyim (גוים) named Glen and Rob (גלן רב), which was titled חציה.

Perek ג – Siman: Camel

The camels running through patches of grain (מלבנות) that were chased by a leopard (מנמר) started to cry from all the onions (בצלים) in the field until they were saved by their mothers (אמהות) and brothers (אחיו) who were standing on some קרקע belonging to a מרע שכיב מרע who was giving it to his עבד.

Perek ד – Siman: Door

The door that was attached (מחובר) to a palm tree (דקל) was thrown open (זרק) by an עני holding a sickle (מגלות) waiting for the owner of the field to make his three appearances (שלוש אבעיות) because he heard that the owner of the field just converted (נתגיר) and looked very holy (הקדיש). It was also the time to give maaser (עונת מעשרות) and he heard that he was an עשיר. While standing there he noticed some לקט in some ant-holes (חרי הנמלים).

Perek ה – Siman: Hay

The haystack had under it (תחתיו) a stalk of grain (שבלת) in a water wheel (טופח) that belonged to wealthy בעל הבית, who exchanged (מחליף) it with a seller (מוכר), whose workers (פועלים) were just completing their work (גמר מלאכה).

Perek ו – Siman: Sword

The sword that was hefker (הבקר) was next to (סמוך)...

מסכת פאה

פרק א – אלו דברים

- א **אין שיעור** אלו דברים שאין להם שיעור
אלו דברים שאדם אוכל פרותיהן בעולם הזה...
- ב **ששים** *D'Rabbanon the shiur for peah is 1/60*
Amount given is relative to size of field, number of poor, generosity of owner
- ג **שדה** Question if *peah* can be taken from start of field
- ד **אנגל"ם** The five *tannaim* to be *chayav* in *peah*
אונל, נשמר, גידולי קרקע, לקיטתו כאחת, מכניסו לקיום
- ה **אילן** Which trees fulfill all five conditions to be *chayav* in *peah*
- ו **ימרח** *Peah* is *patur* from *maasros* עד שימרח
Other *halachos* related to ימרח עד

פרק ב – ואלו מפסיקין

- א **מפסיקין** What divides a field into separate fields to be *chayav peah* from each field
Is harvesting שחת, unripe produce for fodder, the beginning of the קצירה or does it separate fields?
- ב **אמת המים** A field divided by a wide water canal and not possible to harvest field as one, divides the field
A hill in the field that can be plowed by a hoe does not separate the field into two
- ג **גדר** In a field of trees, only walls separate the field to required giving separate *peahs*
- ד **חרובין** Walls do not separate in a field of tall חרובין
- ה **שני מינין** A field of two species, requires two separate *peahs*, even if gathered as one crop
Question if two separate species of wheat are considered two separate fields for *peah*
- ו **מעשה** In a field of two species, requires two separate *peahs*, even if gathered as one crop
Question if two separate species of wheat are considered two separate fields for *peah*
- ז **גוים** One only gives *peah* from field he harvested. One does not give *peah* from field goy/robber harvested
- ח **חציה** Cases where half the field was harvested by goy, or buyer, or one was *makdish* then *podah* half

מסכת פאה

פרק ג – מלבנות התבואה

- א **מלבנות** If squares of grain were planted between olive trees, does one give *peah* from each square?
- ב **מנמר** If someone harvests ripe patches, and later the ripened moist stalks, does he give separate *peahs*?
- ג **בצלים** If one harvests moist onions for market, and dry ones later for storage, he gives separate *peahs*
One does not give *peah* from onions that were plucked (מדל) to make room for other onions to grow
- ד **אמהות** M: if mother-onions, (onions left in ground to produce seeds and barely edible) are *chayav* in *peah*
M: if patches of vegetables (which are not stored) separate patches of onions
- ה **אחין** When two brothers separate two *peahs* from field that they inherited
When do two people who purchased a tree together give one *peah*, and when they must give two *peahs*
- ו **קרקע** M: How large a field must be to be *chayav* to give *peah*
Other halachos where a כל שהוא of land is enough to make one *chayav* (ex. פרזבול, ביכורים)
- ז **שכיב מרע** If a שכיב מרע does not leave anything for himself, מתנתו מתנה, - *his gift is a gift*
A wife who is silent when husband leaves her a כל שהוא, loses her *kesubah*
- ח **עבד** An eved Canaani acquires himself when master writes over all of his property to him

פרק ד - הפאה

- א **מחובר** Peah is given from the produce which is attached to the ground unless it is dangerous for poor to collect. If in dangerous place, such as in a date palm tree, the owner brings it down and distributes it.
- ב **דקל** If in a dangerous place, the one עני that says to bring it down, overrides the majority who want to collect.
- ג **זרק** If an עני throws some peah he took on other peah to hide it, he loses everything. The same *din* applies if he falls on the peah or throws his cloak over it.
- ד **מגלות** Peah may not be collected with sickles or dug up with hoes since they might cause harm to others.
- ה **שלוש אבעיות** There are three times the farmer appears in the field for עניים to collect: שחר, חצות, מנחה.
M: If these are minimum times for the benefit of עניים, or maximum times for benefit of farmer.
- ו **נתגיר** One who convert after he harvested, is not *chayav* in peah. Rebbe Yehudah holds that he is *chayav* in שכחה since the *chiyuv* takes place בשעת העימור, bundling time.
- ז **הקדיש** If the field was harvested while it was in the reshus of *hekdesh*, there is no *chiyuv* of peah after פדיון.
- ח **עונת מעשרות** If produce completed by גזבר while in *reshus* of *hekdesh*, person who is פודה is ממעשרות פודה.
- ט **עשיר** M: If a wealthy person may acquire peah on behalf of an עני.
M: If a wealthy person may acquire peah on behalf of an עני. If a *nochri* is *chayav* in *maasros* unless he was *mafkir* it (Rebbe Meir).
- י **לקט** לקט are gleanings that fall to the ground during the normal course of harvesting. Not due to injury.
- יא **חרי הנמלים** Grain found in ant-holes in field of standing grain belong to farmer. If found after harvest. TK says top grains belong to עניים. Rebbe Meir says all to עניים.

מסכת פאה

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ז - כל זית

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ח - מאמתי

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ד - הפאה

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ה - גדיש

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א - אלו דברים

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ב - ואלו מפסיקין

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ג - מלבנות התבואה

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