(בין השמשות דר' יוסי) 35b → (משנה ז) 2.2.15;

ז. וְיָדַעְתָּ כִּי שָׁלוֹם אָהֱלֶדָּ וּפָקַדְתָּ נָוְדְּ וְלֹא תֶחֱטָא:א*יוב ה, כז*

- I. שבת as שבת enters
 - a. Declarations: a person should declare in his home just before dark
 - i. *עשרתם* "have you separated מעשרות?"
 - ii. *ערבתם* "have you arranged the עירוב?"
 - iii. הדליקו את הנר "light the lamp!"
 - 1. Per: v. 1 but must be said calmly so that his family will abide
 - b. Permitted/forbidden: what he may and may not do during בין השמשות
 - i. forbidden; separating מעשרות from טבל ודאי, dipping vessels in מקוה, lighting נר
 - ii. permitted: separating from עירוב, arranging עירוב, coverring hot food (in insulation)
- II. Challenge: contradiction between declaration ערבתם (made before sunset) and סיפא which allows ביה"ש during מערבין
 - a. Answer (ביה"ש must be made before sunet; עירובי חצירום may be made during ביה"ש may be made during
 - b. Related מימרות: of רבא
 - i. עירובין if he was sent out to make עירובין for 2; 1 was made during day and eaten during ביה"ש; the other was made during ביה"ש and eaten up after dark both are valid
 - 1. Challenge: either way, one should be invalid; if ניה"ש is day; only 1st should be valid; if it is night –only 2nd
 - 2. Answer: ספק דרבנן לקולא דרבנן is מעירובין and עירובין is ספק
 - ii. הטמנהו. why did חכמים prohibit covering foods (הטמנה) after dark even in material which doesn't heat up?
 - 1. *Answer*; he may come to heat up the pot
 - 2. Challenge (אב"): then the גזרה should be extended to ביה"ש
 - a. Defense: in a typical case, pots are already boiling
 - iii. הטמנה why did הכמים prohibit הטמנה in material that heats up even during the day?
 - 1. Answer: he may bury it in ashes that have coals
 - 2. Challenge (אביי): let him bury there!
 - a. *Defense*: he may stoke the coals

III. בין השמשות introducing ברייתא

- a. Status: possibly some day and some night, possibly all day, possibly all night → give it the חומרא of 2 days
 - i. application: זבים א:ה if he saw a ספק טומאה ביה"ש ביה"ש ביה"ש ביה"ש if he saw a ספק טומאה וקרבן, ביה"ש
- b. *timeframe*: from sunset
 - i. הודה as long as eastern sky is reddening; if the horizon is silver but not above once sky is same color לילה
 - 1. Implied contradiction: after reddened eastern sky, should be night; but while horizon is silver still ביה"ש
 - a. Answers: in שמואל's name, per רב יהודה
 - i. ביה"ש combine them once it reddens, through silver horizon גיה"ש; when sky above is silver, לילה
 - ii. ביה"ש, while reddened eastern sky daytime; silvery horizon, ביה"ש, when sky above is silver, לילה
 - b. Note: they are consistent with their own positions, reporting in שיעור ביה"ש 's name as to שיעור ביה"ש
 - i. מיל 3/4 מיל (13.5 minutes)
 - ii. מיל 2/3 ד' יוסף (12 minutes difference between them is 1/12 of a מיל 2/3 ב" יוסף approx.. 1.5 minutes)
 - c. And: this is the opposite of their positions vis-à-vis carrying a basket on שבת (if too big, no longer a (כלי
 - i. הבה may only carry it if holds 2 כור; but 3 כור is too big
 - ii. רור 3 של may carry it even if it holds 3 כור; but 4 כור is too big
 - 1. Note: in practice, רבה didn't even allow 2 כלים טו:א that such things, even if they have bottoms and hold 40 אום liquid, and 2 כלי of dry volume, are סהורים)
 - a. Observation (אביי): dry goods can be heaped and heaping adds 1/3 (2 סאה)
 - 2. Story: רבא corrected אביי that אביי meant the sky that lights the east i.e. the west (is reddish)
 - ii. מיל ½: ד' נחמיה walk from sunset (approx.. 9 minutes)
 - 1. אי מעינא way to measure this leave peak of כרמל at sunset, go into Mediterranean and come out
 - 2. ד' חייא if you look at ים from there, you can see an eddy this is Miriam's well
 - 3. בארה של מרים this is טהור this is בארה של מרים
 - iii. מקוה is instantaneous; מקוה go to מקוה, according to ביה"ש בי", during ביה"ש ה' יוסי of
 - 1. Teaching: that ביה"ש s'ר' יוסי is after ר' יהודה 's is over, not overlapping
 - 2. Ruling: for שבת like ר' יוסי (start earlier); for תרומה, like ר' יוסי (must wait until then to eat)