

## פרק שני: כיצד נשתתפין Introduction to

Our chapter begins with further clarification of the mechanism of making an **עירוב** – specifically, how to set up **עירוב תחומין** on behalf of others. The chapter will then focus on two topics – the parameters of “residence” for purposes of **חצר** and how the **מבו/חצר** associates with water that runs through it.

3.8.1

82a (משנה א) → 83b (מקולקל במעיו)

1. ראשית ערבתכם חלה תרימו תרומה כתרומת גרן כן תרימו אתה: במדבר טו, כ  
2. והעמר עשרית האיפה הוא: שמות טז, לו

ביצים = 43.2 = עמר 1; ביצים = 432 = לוג 72 = קב 18 = סאה 3 = איפה 1

### I. עירוב תחומין including others in the משנה א'

a. *If*: using a barrel (for example), state “this is for anyone who is going...”

i. *Note*: **עירובי תחומין** may only be made for **דבר מצוה** – **בית המשתה** and **בית אבל** (wedding) are not just examples

b. *Only*: those decide about the **עירוב** before **שבת** starts may use it

i. *Observation*: this seems to support position of **אין ברירה** → they may not make retroactive determination on **שבת**

1. *Rejection* (**ר' אשי**): may mean that they have to be informed about **עירוב** before **שבת**

a) *But*: they may **decide** on **שבת** if they want to use it – since we hold **ברירה יש** in a context which is **דרבנן**

### II. אסי ר' ruling about a child until 6 – included in mother's עירוב (and his תחום is defined by hers)

a. *Challenge*: rulings in re: **סוכה**, **עירובין**, **לאמו** is identified as 4-5 years old (by examples of maturity)

i. *Answer* (**ר' בריה דר' א**): **אסי ר' ruling** only if father was **מערב N**, mother **S** (e.g.) – even 6 year-old prefers mother

1. *Challenge*: **ברייאתא** rules that **until** age of 6 – **יוצא** with his mother's **עירוב**

a) *Refutation*: of **יהושע בריה דרב אידי** – as **ברייאתא** doesn't stipulate father's alternate **עירוב**

b) *However*: this **ברייאתא** doesn't refute **אסי ר'** – as he may have meant “**עד שש**” as **בכלל**

c) *Nor*: is this a refutation of **ר' ינאי ור"ל** (examples of maturity of 4-5 years) – depends if father is in town

i. *If*: father is also in town, child is independent of mother at 4-5; if not – only at 6

### III. Inclusion in עירובי תחומין – parallel ברייתות and the ensuing analysis

a. *If*: he makes an **ע"ת** – includes his minor children and **עבדים כנענים**

b. *However*: doesn't include adult children, **עבדים עבריים** nor his wife, unless they consent

i. **2<sup>nd</sup> ברייתא**: if any of these were included in his **עירוב** and also made their own – their **רב's** “trumps” their own

1. *Except*: for his wife (clarification – wife, adult children and **עבד עברי**) because she could protest

2. *Inference*: if she doesn't protest – she's included in his – even without explicit consent

a) *Answer*: “consent” means lack of protest – not affirmative agreement

b) *Challenge*: in addendum to **2<sup>nd</sup> ברייתא**, they didn't protest, yet they aren't included in **רב's** **עירוב**

i. *Answer*: their making their own **עירוב** is the clearest form of protest

### IV. משנה ב amount of food needed for עירובי תחומין – 2 meals per participant

a. **ל"מ**: weekday meal (eat less during the week)

b. **ל"מ יהודה**: meal (since there are 3 meals, each one is smaller)

i. *Note*: both **ל"מ ור"מ** intend to be lenient; **ל"מ חכמי בבל**, as “**רווחא לבסימא שכיח**” and **שבת** meals are bigger

c. (סלע=פונדיון 46) סלע 1 סאה 4 – worth a **פונדיון** – when **קב 1/2** loaf of **ד' יוחנן בן ברוקה**

d. **קב 2/9** of bread (based on 3 loaves per **קב** – 2/3 of a loaf)

i. **ברייתא**: these latter 2 **שיעורים** are nearly identical

1. *Challenge*: according to **ריב"ב**, there are 4 meals in a **קב** – to **ר"ש** – there are 9

2. *Answer* (**ר"ח**): the storekeeper keeps 1/3 as profit (**ריב"ב** – 6 per **קב**, **ר"ש** – 9 – still not “close”)

3. *Rather*: per other statement of **ר"ח** – storekeeper profits 50% (**ריב"ב** – 8, **ר"ש** – 9 – now it's “close”)

a) *Note*: **ר"ח's** two rulings can be resolved – if **בעה"ב** provides wood for baking – **חנווני** only takes 1/3

ii. **בית מנוגע** in **טמא** within which clothes become **טמא** (to devour it) within **בית מנוגע**

iii. **פסול הגוייה**: 1/4 this measure of eating **טמאים** to become **טמא** and be forbidden from eating **תרומה**

V. Final clause of משנה – listing  $\frac{1}{2}$  that שיעור for מנוגע בבית מגווג and  $\frac{1}{4}$  for גוייה

- a. *Omission*:  $\frac{1}{8}$  for טומאת אוכלין ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of שיעור for גוייה)  
 b. *Explanation*: amounts aren't exactly 1:2 according to any approach

i.  $\frac{1}{2}$  פרס following the dispute ר"ש vs. ריב"ב

1. Per ר"ש a loaf is  $\frac{1}{3}$  קב (8 eggs)

a) יהודה: 2 small eggs ( $\frac{1}{4}$  פרס=1 small egg)

b) יוסי: 2 large eggs ( $\frac{1}{4}$  פרס – 1 large egg)

c) דני: 2.1 eggs ( $\frac{1}{4}$  פרס – 1.05 eggs)

2. Per ריב"ב a loaf is  $\frac{1}{4}$  קב – 6 eggs

a) חכמים: 1.5 large eggs ( $\frac{1}{4}$  פרס - .75 egg)

c. *Tangent*: the טאה sent to רבי נתן ור' דוסא: טומאת אוכלין

i. קליפה ביצה חכמים without the

d. *Tangent*: the טאה sent to רבי which he measured to hold 217 eggs

i. *Challenge*: which טאה-measure was it?

1. If desert טאה should be 144 eggs

2. If ירושלמי should be 172.8 eggs (increased by  $\frac{1}{6}$  over מדברי)

3. If ירושלמי should be 207.36 eggs (increased by another  $\frac{1}{6}$  over צפורי)

ii. *proposal*: כדי חלה + טאה צפורית (1/24 – 207+8=215)

1. *Rejection*: this is still less than 217

iii. *Answer*: take רבי's surplus (of  $\frac{1}{20}$  per egg, as he used small eggs) into account – 217(+)

VI. Measures (M=מדברית; Y = ירושלמית; S = ציפורית)

a. *ברייתא*:  $M \cdot 1.2 = J$ ;  $J \cdot 1.2 = S$

i. *Therefore* (∴):  $M + \frac{1}{3} = S$

ii. *Question*: how is מדברי  $\frac{1}{3}$  of צפורי?  $\frac{1}{3}$  of what?

1. (see drawing):  $M = 144$ ;  $\frac{1}{3} = 48$ ;  $48 + 144 = 192$ ; but  $S = 207$  ( $M + 63$ )

2. *Perhaps*: It means  $\frac{1}{3} J$ ;  $\frac{1}{3} J = 57$

3. *Perhaps*: it means  $\frac{1}{3} S$ ;  $\frac{1}{3} S = 69$

a) *Proposal*: perhaps it means  $S - M \approx \frac{1}{3} S$   $\frac{1}{3} S \approx \frac{1}{2} M$

b) *Challenge*: ברייתא did not use קרוב (~), rather, exact measure

iii. *Answer*:  $\frac{1}{3} S$  with "surplus" of רבי (every egg is  $\frac{1}{20}$  short)

1. *Therefore*: = 72  $\frac{1}{3}$  eggs;  $\frac{1}{3}$  egg more than  $\frac{1}{2} M$

VII. Source of measures (vv. 1-2)

a. *חלה*: 1 עמר (per v. 2) – which is 7.2 לוג=6J=5S

i. *Note*: this is considered the proper amount to eat; less is insufficient and more is unhealthy

