5.8.6 *אמלך והכלה) → 79b (מיתבא דעתיה)* 

מֶלֶדְּ בְּיָפְיוֹ תֶּחֲזֶינָה עֵינֶידְ תִּרְאֶינָה אֶרֶץ מַרְחַקִּים: *ישעיהו לג, יז* אָכִלְתִּ וְשָׂבָעָתִּ וּבֵרכְתָּ אֶת ה' אֱלֹהֶידְּ עַל הָאָרֶץ הַטֹּבָה אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לְדְּ: *דברים ח, י* 2) וְאָכַלְתִּ וְשָׂבָעָתִּ וּבֵרכְתָּ אֶת ה'

- I. Continuation of א משנה א (see note on p. 58): Special exclusions to afflictions (following ברייתא as per (ברייתא):
  - a. King: may wash his face following v. 1
  - b. Bride: Newlywed may wash her face to retain her favor for her husband (first 30 days)
  - c. New mother ("חיה"): may wear shoes to keep her from getting cold
    - i. שמואל if there is danger of scorpions, anyone may wear shoes
- II. Amount of food that creates liability כנותבת הגסה (a thick date)
  - a. Question (צ' פפא): does it include the seed (
    - i. Note: he didn't ask whether a bone, (כשעורה), refers to a wet or dry seed, with or w/o its husk
      - 1. ד' אשי. asked this since those aren't called שעורה
        - a. But: he did ask re: the bone as above, since it is called גסה
      - 2. Answer (ר' אשי): includes seed
  - b. Size: of הגסה כותבת
    - i. רב יהודה larger than כביצה
      - 1. ארבנן know that that's the minimum it takes to give some gastronomic "settling"
      - 2. Challenge: 2 כביצה may be eaten outside of a סוכה → less than כביצה (certainly 1<כביצה)
        - a. Answer1 (ד' ירמיה): 2 w/o seeds are less than 1 with seeds
        - b. Answer2 (סוכה no fruits require כנתבות2 $\leftarrow$ 2 כותבות2, but need no סוכה)
        - c. Challenge: סוכה testified that at סוכה, they ate fruit עראי out
          - i. Therefore: fruit קבע must be in a סוכה
          - ii. Answer: fruit is always כעראי OR bread was eaten עראי (out)
            - 1. Possible proof: completing 14 meals (obligatory in סוכה according to א"י) with מיני תרגימא (cakes?) יצא → not fruit
            - 2. Rejection: מיני תרגימא = fruit, OR if no fruit available
    - ii. כביצה smaller than כביצה
      - 1. Proof1: ב"ש distinguishes between המץ≠שאור; base is חמץ so מותבת is (next up) ככותבת
        - a. Rejection: perhaps regular date is same as כביצה
      - 2. Proof2: ר' יהודה requires ימון for זימון, following v. 2 אכילה) defined by שביעה
        - a. If: כביצה is smaller than כותבת and if כביצה sates, it settles
        - b. Rather: כביצה is larger כותבת "settles" and כביצה sates