

## 6.1.13

16a (משנה ט') → 16b (קטנה שבעה)

- I. גוד אחית, גוד אסיק – incomplete (height of) walls – משנה ט'
- If the walls:* come down from the סכך, they must reach within ג"ט (since hanging מחיצה is ineffective)
  - And if the walls:* come up from the ground, as long as they are י"ט high, they are valid
    - י"ט symmetry → if the walls come down from the סכך for י"ט, (even with a large gap to the ground) – כשרה (since a hanging מחיצה is effective)
- II. Analysis of the dispute between יוסי ר' חכמים/ר' יוסי
- עירובין ח: re: a cistern between 2 courtyards
    - ת"ק: all agree that any מחיצה allows using the water (leniency of תלויה מחיצה for water)
    - דשב"ג: dispute between ב"ש/ב"ה (ב"ש – can be hanging, ב"ה – must be grounded)
    - יהודה: מחיצה can't be stronger than the wall between the courtyards
      - He maintains:* that a hanging מחיצה allows all carrying, not just water
  - Suggestion:* ר' יהודה (of the עירובין משנה) and ר' יוסי (of our משנה) adopt each other's approaches
  - Rejection:* neither accepts the other's approach
    - יהודה: only applies it to עירובין which are דרבנן
    - יוסי: only applies it to סוכה (מצוה עשה) and not to שבת (חיוב מיתה)
      - Note:* the leniency practiced once in צפורי (יוסי's town), using hanging sheets as a מחיצה to carry a ספר תורה for public reading – was not according to ר' יוסי but his son, ר' ישמעאל ב"ר יוסי
- III. ר' חסדא use of לבוד to use minimal walls
- If:* a mat is (the length of the side and) 4+ טפחים wide, it may be used as a wall;
    - Hang it:* within ג"ט of the סכך and within ג"ט of the ground
      - חידוש:* that we apply לבוד simultaneously in 2 directions
    - Challenge:* ברייתא only mentions a mat that is 7+ high (→ we only apply לבוד in 1 direction)
    - Answer:* that's referring to a high סוכה (above 10) – חידוש: we follow ר' יוסי
  - אמי: you may use a board which is 4+ wide, put it within לבוד of the wall
    - קמ"ל: that the minimal size of a סוכה is 7 ( (4+) + (-3) )