22.6.6

98b (משנה ד') א 99b (שע"מ כן קבל בעל השדה)

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1. מַשִּׁיב דְּבָר בְּטֶרֶם יִשְׁמָע אָנֶלֶת הִיא לוֹ וּכְלְמָה: משלי פרק יח פסוק יג
2. וְהַבַּיִת אֲשֶׁר בָּנָה הַמֶּלֶךְ שְׁלֹמה לַה' שָשִׁים אַמָּה אָרְכּוֹ וְעֶשְׂרִים דָחְבּוֹ וּשְׁלֹשִׁים אַמָּה קוֹמְתוֹ: מלכים א פרק ו פסוק ב
3. וְלְפְנֵי הַדְּבִיר עֻשְׂרִים אַמָּה אֹרֶדְ וְעֻשְׂרִים אַמָּה רְחַב וְעֻשְׁרִים אָמֶּה קוֹמֶתוֹ וַיְצְבֵּהוּ זְהָב סְגוּר וַיְצָף קוֹבְ מִשְׁרִים אַפּרק ו פסוק כ
4. וְחְמֵשׁ אַמּוֹת בְּנָף הַכְּרוּב הָאֶחָת וְחָמֵשׁ אַמּוֹת בְּנָף הַבְּרוּב הַשְּׁנִית עֶשֶׂר אַמוֹת מְקְצוֹת לְבָנָיי וְעָד קְצוֹת בְּנָבְיוֹ: מלכים א פרק ו פסוק כד
5. בְּנְבִי הַבְּרוּבִים פְּרְשִׁי כְנָפִים לְמַעְלָה סְּכְכִים בְּכַנְבְּיָהם אָלְבֶּיְת וֹיְבְשׁ אַלְאָחִיוֹ אֶל הַכַּפֹּרֶת וֹיְבְשׁ הַבָּרִת וֹיְבְשׁ הַבְּיִת הְנִים שְׁמֵוֹת פִרְ בִּים שְׁנַיִם מְעֻשָּׁה צַעָּצְעִים וַיְצֵפֵּוּ אֹתָם זְהָב בּיר מִים ב פרק ג פסוק י
6. וְיִעשׁ בְּבֵית בְּדֶּים הָצְבָּישׁים כְּרוּבִים שְׁנַיִם מְעָשֶׁה צַּצְשֻׁעִים מַעְשָׁה צַצְצַעִים וַיְצְצַבְּעִים זִרְבֵּפ אֹתָם זְשִׁה בְּבִית בְּיִב בְּיִבְּיִב בְּרָב שְׁנִבְים בְּרְבִּים בְּנְבְיִב שְׁרְבִּב שְׁרְבִּים בְּבְבָּה שִׁרְבִּב שְׁנְבְּבָּב מִבְּבְּבְיִם שְׁנְיִם מְעָשֶׁה צַּבְיִם מִּעְשָׁת בְּבֵית שִׁבְּבְּב שִׁלְבְבָּי בְּבְּבִית בְּבְיב בְּבִית בְּבְיב בְּבְבִים בְּבְבָּים בְּבְבָּים בְּבָּבְיִם בְּבְבָּים בְּבָּצִים בְּבָבְיִם בְּבְעֵב בְּבְבִים בְּבְצִישִׁים בְּבִית בְּצַשְׁיִם בְּבָבִים בְּבְבְיִים בְּבְּבָּב בְּבְּבְיֹב בְּבְיִים בְּעִבְּעִיב בְּבְבְּיִב בְּבְּבְיִב בְּיִבְּבְיִים בְּבָבְבְּיִב בְּיִבְּבְיב בְּבְיִבְּבְּיִים בְּעִבְּיִב בְּיבְבְּים בְּעָשָׁת בְּבְיבִים בְּיבְבְיב בְּיבְבְּבְּיִים בְּיִבְּבְּיִיב בְּבְּבְיבְבְּבְּבְּיִב בְּיִבְיבְּיב בְּיבְבְיב בְּיבְבְיב בְּבְּבְּבְיב בְּבְּבְיבְיב בְּיבְיבְיב בְּבְּבְיבְיב בְּיבְבְיב בְּבְּבְיבְּבְיבְיבְיבְיב בְּבְּבְבְיבְיב בְּיבְבְּבְיבְיב בְּיבְבְיב בְּבְּבְיבְבְיב בְּיבְבְּבְיב בְּבְּבְבְיב בְּבְּבְיב בְּבְבְיבְּבְיבְיבְּבְּבְּבְבְיבְבְּבְיבְיבְבְיבְיבְּבְיבְיבְיבְּבְבְּיבְבְּבְיבְּבְיבְּבְבְיבְיבְּבְּבְיבְבְּבְיבְבְיבְבְּבְיבְּבְב
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- משנה ד' : minimal sizes of houses, (big and small) and mansions
 - a Note: examples of "small houses" are wedding house for his son or widow-house for his daughter
 - i Teaching: that a married man should not live with his in-laws (as per בן-סירא)
 - 1 Tangent: other teachings of בן-סירא, including an application of v. 1
 - b Measures:
 - i Small houses:
 - 1 ר"ע 4x6; ישמעאל: that is a barn
 - 2 ר"י: 6x8
 - ii Big house: 8x10
 - iii טרקלין: (defined as a rose-adorned hut) 10x10
 - 1 Added: קנתר (yard of a palace) 12x12
 - iv Height: $\frac{1}{2}$ length + $\frac{1}{2}$ width as demonstrated by size of מקדש (v. 3 20+20 = 40/2 = 20 height)
 - 1 Note: this proof may have been brought by מ"ת and רשב"ג countered it, or he may have provided it
 - 2 אחרים :*ברייתא* height is as per the walls
 - (a) Question: why not phrase it "as per the width"?
 - (b) Answer: either because the walls taper on top or because the windows depreciate the measure of the walls
 - c Tangent: about size of קדה"ק) contradiction between v. 2/3
 - i Resolution: v. 2 is counting from top of wings of כרובים
 - 1 Teaching: that just as there was nothing above them, there was nothing below them (stood miraculously)
 - 2 Added: the ארון took up "no room" as per the measurements
 - ii מרובים stoof miraculously as their bodies took up no room (as per measurements in v. 4)
 - 1 Challenges: perhaps their bodies stood out like birds; or they were not exactly facing each other or they were situated diagonally, perhaps the walls were narrower above them, perhaps their hands were folded in, perhaps they were interlocked (rejection of שמואל) argument)
 - iii Question: how were the כרובים situated? Dispute ר' יוחנן/ר"א
 - 1 One: they faced each other; Challenge: v. 5; Answer: that is when בנ"י are disloyal to 'ה
 - 2 Other: they faced back to back; Challenge: v. 6; Answer: they face sideways as per v. 7
- II משנה הי: rights to a cistern in front of another's house
 - a He may only come in and leave at the time that that is generally done
 - i And: he may not bring his animals in to give them drink; rather, he fills up the water and brings it outside
 - b *Both*: have keys to get in (both needed to open up)
 - i Reason: house-owner won't steal water; cistern-owner won't be suspected of ייחוד with house-owner's wife
- III משנה ו' rights to a garden inside another's
 - He may: go in and out at usual times, may not bring buyers in but must bring produce out to them and may not use the easement as a short-cut to his other fields the owner of the outer garden may plant along the path
 - b *But*: if they made a special easement for him to get in from the side, he may enter or leave when he likes and may bring buyers in but still may not use it as a short-cut; neither of them may plant along the path
- IV Related: שמואל if someone sells irrigation channel, he must give him 2 אמות on each side for "banks"
 - a If: he sells קילון (for giving drink to animals) אמה wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ אמה on each side for banks
 - i *Ouestion*: who may plant/sow along the banks?
 - 1 Answer: שמואל field-owner may plant (but not sow it weakens banks)
 - (a) Dissent: שמואל field owner may (even) sow
 - ii Note: if the banks cave in, the field-owner must repair them, it is his field that weakened them
 - 1 Question: why can't he argue that the water weakened them?
 - 2 *Modification*: that was a condition of the sale