22.6.7

99b (משנה ז') → 100b (דאמטיוהו בין השמשות)

ו. קוּם הַתְהַלֵּךְ בָּאֶרֶץ לְאָרְכָּה וּלְרְחְבָּהּ כִּי לְךְּ אֶתְנֶנָה: בראשית פרק יג פסוק יו 2. **תָּכִין לְדְּ הַדֶּרֶךְ** וְשִׁלַּשְׁתָּ אֶת גְּבוּל אַרְצְךְּ אֲשֶׁר יַנְחִילְךּ ה' אֱלֹהֶיךְ וְהָיָה לָנוּס שָׁמָה כָּל רֹצֵחַ: *דברים פרק יט פסוק ג* 3. **הָבֵל הָבָלִים** אָמַר לְהֶלֶת **הָבֵל הָבָלִים** הַכֹּל **הָבֶל**: *קחלת פרק א פסוק ב*

I משנה ז' sizes of various causeways

- a If: someone had a public route going through his property and initiated a trade what he ceded is theirs but what he claimed is not his
 - i Reason: he may give them a circuitous path (or only in case he did, or...)
 - 1 אשי. any alternate path is *ipso facto* circuitous, as someone is inconvenienced
 - ii Question: why can't he claim his old area back?
 - 1 Answer: follows מי, if the רבים "made" a path for themselves, it is theirs
 - (a) Question: are they legitimized thieves?
 - (i) Answer: in a case where there had been a public route there and it was unidentifiable
 - (ii) *Question*: if so, why is the ruling against ר"ז?
 - l. Answer: that was taught by another authority (didn't interpret "א"ז's original ruling as did we)
 - (iii) And: it all follows רבים s ruling that any area taken by רבים may not be harmed
 - (b) Question: according to רבים, how did רבים acquire it?
 - (i) Answer: by walking, as per v. 1
 - 1. Dissent: חכמים claim that walking is no קנין, verse is unique to אברהם s historic position and role
 - (ii) Note: חכמים agree with ר"א in re: a vineyard path, since it is used for walking
 - 1. Question: if someone walks to acquire a vineyard path how much does he get?
 - 2. Answer: if the boundaries are clear, he gets the width of a carried load
 - a. But: if no clear boundaries, only each footfall becomes his

b Measures:

- i Private path: ד' אמות
 - 1 Dissent (in ברייתא): enough for donkey and its load to pass; or 2.5 small אמות (same שעור)
- ii Public road: טז אמות
 - 1 *Note*: road from city to city 8; public road 16;
 - (a) And: road to ערי מקלט 32 אמות (doubled size, as per v. 2)
- iii King's road: no limit as he may go where he likes
- iv Road to grave: no limit for honor of the dead
- v מעמד in area צפורי judges in קבין said 4 קבין
 - 1 Tangential מעמד if someone sells his קבר, the path to his קבר, the spot of augies the family may forcibly buy it back due to family honor
 - (a) Tangent: we have at least 7 מעמדות ומושבות for the מת following the הבלים of v. 3
 - (i) Description: (ר' יהודה) שבו יקרים עמדו, שבו יקרים עמדו (said to mourners) –
 - (ii) Response: if so, it should be done on שבת
 - (iii) Story: מעמד ומושב sister, who was married, died and he had מעמד ומושב for her
 - (iv) Errors:
 - 1. קרובים and only on 1st day (this was 2nd day)
 - 2. אביי it is only done in בית הקברות; he did it in the city
 - 3. A27. he further erred in that it is only done where that is the custom (wasn't in his town)
 - a. Challenge: מעמד מושב should even be done on שבת should even be done on שבת
 - b. Explanation: can't have either of בבית הקברות or 1st day on שבת
 - c. Answer: could've been buried just before שבת and in the town right next to בית הקברות