



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Eiruvim Daf Nun Zayin

- **A3: Ravina** says, the Braisa is discussing a square city which is 2,000x2,000 amos. However, the only area that must be left open is the 1,000x2,000 rectangle on each side of the city – nothing need be left open on the corners. Based on that, the entire area to be left open is 4 rectangles, each with an area of 2 million sq amos (for a total of 8 million sq amos). The area of the entire added area is 32 million sq amos (see yesterday's daf). Therefore the open area is exactly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the entire added area.
- **A4: R' Ashi** says, the only area that must be left open is at the corners surrounding the city. The size of the corner left open is 1,000x1,000 amos (1 million sq amos, for a total of 4 million sq amos). Each entire corner is 2,000x2,000 sq amos (4 million sq amos, for a total of 16 million sq amos). Therefore, the amount left open is exactly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the corners.
 - **Q: Ravina** asked, the pasuk says the open area should be "saviv" (around), so how can you say it is only at the corners!? **A: R' Ashi** answers, the pasuk means that it should be around the corners. We see this concept where the pasuk says to sprinkle the blood of a korbon "around the Mizbe'ach" and yet we know it means to sprinkle it only on the corners.
- **Q:** In the answers of **Rava and Abaye**, they had suggested that the open areas were left as a circle around the city. **R' Chavivi M'Chuzna'ah** asked, the corners of the city jut out into that circle!? **A: R' Ashi** said, the case being discussed is where the city is circular as well.
 - **Q:** But we square off the city!? **A:** We view it as squared off, but it is not so in actuality. Therefore, the empty area remains as an empty area around the actual city, which adds to the beauty of the city.
- **Q: R' Chanilai** asked, the difference between a circle and square is equal to a third of the circle. In other words, the difference between the length of the diameter of a circle and the length of the diagonal of the square that encompasses that circle will be a third of the length of the diameter. If so, the added length of the corner for the squared off techum is 666 and $\frac{2}{3}$ amos, not the 800 mentioned earlier in the Gemara!? **A: R' Ashi** said, that ratio of an additional third is true when calculating the *area* of the circle and square. However, when calculating the length of the diagonal, the ratio is more than that, and is about 1.4 times greater than the diameter of the circle.

MISHNA

- **R' Meir** says we give a city a "karfaf" (an area of 70 and $\frac{2}{3}$ amos) around its border before beginning the count of 2,000 amos. The **Chachomim** say we only give an area of a "karfaf" in between 2 cities, meaning that if there is an area of 141 and $\frac{1}{3}$ amos between two cities, we view it as if each one has a karfaf and the 2 cities are considered to be one city for techum purposes.
- Similarly, in the case of 3 villages near each other, if there are 141 and $\frac{1}{3}$ amos between the outer 2 villages, the 3rd village causes all 3 of them to be considered one for techum purposes.

GEMARA

- This concept of adding a karfaf to the boundary of a city is learned from the pasuk which discusses the cities of the Levi'im. The pasuk says "m'kir ha'ihv v'chutzah". The Torah is saying to give an outside area to the city, and begin counting the techum from there.

V'CHACHOMIM OMRIM LO AMRU...

- **R' Huna** said, the **Chachomim** allow the area of a karfaf for each city. **Chiya bar Rav** says they allow the area of one karfaf for both cities combined.
 - **Q:** Our Mishna says, "The **Chachomim** say the rule of adding a karfaf only exists when there are 2 cities". This seems to be a proof to **Chiya bar Rav!**? **A:** The Mishna is referring to the concept of karfaf, but in actuality, an area of 2 karfafs is granted. This makes sense because the Mishna says "If each city has an area of 70 and 2/3 amos next to it (for a total space of 141 and 1/3 amos), we consider them as one city for techum purposes". We see that a karfaf is granted to *each* city.
 - **Q:** This seems to refute **Chiya bar Rav!**? **A:** He will answer that **R' Meir** is the Tanna who says that part of the Mishna.
 - **Q: R' Meir** already said this in the beginning of the Mishna. Why would he repeat it again!? **A:** It was necessary for **R' Meir** to say it in both cases. If he would just say what he says in the beginning of the Mishna, we would say that only one karfaf is granted, whether we are dealing with one city or two. If he would only say the statement made later in the Mishna we would have said, when we are dealing with 2 cities and the cramped area in between them, we give them 2 karfafs which makes the area usable. However, in the case of a lone city, where there is no cramping of space, maybe we don't even allow them to have one karfaf of additional space.
 - **Q:** The Mishna says that where there are 3 villages with 141 and 1/3 amos between the outer villages, the middle village makes them be considered one. Presumably we are discussing where they are all in a row, and the placement of the middle village makes it one because it makes that there is less than one karfaf area between any two villages. Clearly a space of 2 karfafs is not allowed!? **A: R' Huna** would answer, our Mishna has been explained as referring to where the 3 villages are situated in a triangular formation. The Mishna is saying that even if the 2 outer villages are more than 141 and 1/3 amos away from each other, if the 3rd village is located above and in between the other two, we view the third village as being in between the other two and therefore making it be considered as if there is no more than 141 and 1/3 amos between any two villages. In that way, they are all considered to be one for techum purposes.
 - **Q: Rava** asked **Abaye**, how far away can that upper village be and still be viewed as being in between the other 2 villages? **A: Abaye** said, up to 2,000 amos.
 - **Q: Rava** asked, you yourself said that in the case of the city shaped like a bow (a "U") there can be even more than 2,000 amos from the bow to where the imaginary string is!? **A:** In that case there are houses all along the bow. Here, there is empty space between the villages, so it is limited to a maximum of 2,000 amos.
 - **Q: Rava** asked **Abaye**, how far can the two bottom villages be from each other and still be considered one? **A:** He answered, there is no limit, even 4,000 amos.
 - **Q: Rava** asked, **R' Huna** said that in the case of the bow shaped city, the two ends must be less than 4,000 amos apart!? **A:** In the case of the villages we have the third village which we are viewing as filling up the empty space, so it makes no difference how far apart they are. In the case of the bow shaped city, we can't say that.
 - **Q: R' Safra** asked **Rava**, there are 2 cities, one on either side of the Tigris River, that consider themselves as one for techum purposes. How can they do that when the river itself separates the cities by more than 141 and 1/3 amos!? **A: Rava** showed **R' Safra** that there were wall remnants still standing in the River (from walls that had apparently since fallen), which extend the boundary of the cities. Therefore, the river did not act as a separation of more than 141 and 1/3 amos.