## Why is it different in the *Raysho* – מאי שנא רישא ומאי שנא סיפא and why is it different in the *Sayfoh*

## **OVERVIEW**

The משנה of our משנה taught that one may prevent someone opening a store in the הצר, by claiming, 'I cannot sleep because of the coming and goings in the store'. The סיפא taught that one cannot protest and say. 'I cannot sleep because of the noise of the hammer or mill or children'. The מאי שנא רישא asked מהיש (where he can protest) ומ"ש סיפא (where he can protest). It would seem that the contradiction to the יומרא' is from all three cases in the סיפא (the hammer, mill, and children). However the גמרא only resolves the contradiction regarding children (not from מרא' וריחיים clarifies the s'מרא' question.

- השתא סלקא דעתין דתינוקות דסיפא היינו שבאין לקנות בחנות ומשום הכי פריך מאי שנא Now (when the מ"ש סיפא asks, מ"ש רישא ומ"ש we assumed that the issue of the children – in the סיפא – is because they come to buy in the store and make noise, therefore the מ"ש asks מ"ש asks מרא noise is an issue and in the סיפא the noise of children is a non-issue) -

אבל מפטיש וריחים לא פריך דאין שם נכנסין ויוצאין -However regarding the noise from a hammer or a mill there was no question, for there are no comings and goings -

דמי שיש לו חטין לטחון נותן לבעל הריחים¹ וכן² פטיש: For whoever has wheat to grind he gives it to the mill owner [and he grinds it] and similarly by the hammer (you give the metal to the smith and he fashions it).

## **SUMMARY**

The contradiction was only from חינוקות for we assumed that the תינוקות would be continually going and coming to the store.

## THINKING IT OVER

Why is he able to protest the coming and going in a store, and not able to protest the noise of a ריחים ופטיש.<sup>3</sup>

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  The הריחים וכן (instead of הריחים וטוחן הריחים (instead of הריחים).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> There is not much foot traffic by the mill and the smith, as there is by the store.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  See שם במ"ם ובמ"ם פ"ו הי"ב שכנים הל עכנים.