

**It is different there; for there is an additional טפה.** – שאני התם דאיכא טפה יתירה

### Overview

The גמרא inferred from our משנה that a wall requires a width of five טפחים to support a height of four אמות. However a width of six טפחים can support even a height of thirty אמות, as witnessed by the אמה טרקסין. תוספות suggests that there may be a different explanation how a wall of thirty אמות high was supported by a width of (only) six טפחים.

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The גמרא **could have answered**<sup>1</sup> this apparent anomaly; that in the ביהמ"ק a wall of six טפחים wide supported a height of thirty אמות.

**for on account of the weight of the ceiling and the plaster**, which rested and weighed down on the wall, therefore –

**it stands up** much **more** than four אמות high for each five טפחים wide.

**as the גמרא shortly states**<sup>2</sup>. – כדאמרינן בסמוך

### Summary

A wall can support a greater proportional height (than four אמות for each five טפחים width) provided it is not a free standing wall; but is braced by the weight of a roof/ceiling bearing down on it.

### Thinking it over

Can a wall of five טפחים wide, with a תקרה ומעזיבה on it, support a height of thirty אמות?

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<sup>1</sup> תוספות perhaps finds it difficult that the addition of only one more אמה width (a 20% increase), can support an additional twenty six אמות of height (a 650% increase)!

<sup>2</sup> See עמוד ב'. See ד"ה אמר, תוס' there, which seems to contradict our תוספות.