## 2.1.11

12b (ולא יקרא לאור הנר) → 13b (סינר מפסיק בינו לבינה)

1. אֶל הֶהָרִים לֹא אָכֶל וְעֵינָיו לֹא נָשָׂא אֶל גַּלּוּלֵי בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת **אֵשֶׁת רֵעַהוּ** לֹא טָמֵּא וְאֶל **אָשֶׁה נִדְּה** לֹא יִקְרָב: *יחזקאל יח, ו* 2. אִישׁ אִישׁ אֶל כֶּל שְׁאֵר בְּשָׁרוֹ **לֹא תִקְרָבוּ לְגַלּוֹת עֶרְוָת** אֲנִי ה': ייקרא יח, ו 3. לְאַהָבָה אֶת ה' אֱלֹהֶיךּ לִשְׁמעַ בְּקלוֹ ולְדָבְקָה בוֹ כִּי **הוּא חַיֶּיךּ וְאָרֶף יָמֶיךּ** לָשֶׁבֶת עַל הָאֲדָמָה ... *דברים ל, כ* 4. וְאֶל אִשָּׁה בְּנִדַּת טַמְאָתָה לֹא תִקְרַב לְגַלוֹת עֶרְוָתָה: ייקרא יח, יט

- I. Analysis of next clause of משנה ג prohibition against reading by the light of the lamp on שבת
  - a. דבה regardless of how inaccessible the lamp is even 10 houses high
  - b. Inference: if two are present, they may read
    - i. Challenge: ברייתא rules that even two may not read
    - ii. Resolution (ר"א): if they are reading together, permissible (they'll remind each other about מבעיר)
      - 1. מדורה if it is a מדורה, even with a lot of people around, still prohibited
    - iii. #27. if the lamp is there for the honor of an important person, he may read (he's not accustomed to adjusting it)
      - 1. Challenge: story with ישמעאל בן אלישע who read (alone) and forgot, violating שבת
      - 2. Defense (א אביש 'דברי תורה is unique; he waives his own importance for דברי תורה
  - c. Conflicting שמש whether a שמש may check cups etc. (for cleanliness) by the light of the lamp
    - i. Resolution1: if he is the regular שמש, may not as he is afraid for his job and will inspect very carefully
    - ii. Resolution2: naphtha (smells bad, permissible) vs. oil prohibited
      - 1. Question: may a שמש שאינו קבוע use an oil lamp? (based on resolution #2)?
        - a. *Answer*: he may, but dispute (ר' ירמיה vs. ירמיה) if we practically allow it (related story)
- II. Analysis of next clause in חזן משנה may see where students are reading but he may not read
  - a. Explanation: he may identify where the beginning of מרשיות are
    - i. Challenge: רשב"ג ruled that תינוקות may look over
      - 1. Answer1: may mean ראשי פרשיות
      - 2. Answer2: the children are afraid of their teacher and won't tip lamp → may read fully
- III. Discussion related to final clause זבה should not eat with זבה
  - a. Comment: דשב"א note how much טהרה has become common only had to teach זבה (not זבה (not ממאה with מומט)
  - b. Parallel: a זב עם הארץ shouldn't eat with פרוש
    - i. Reason: shouldn't be too familiar; דברים טמאים (אביי) שאינו מעושר may feed him דברים טמאים or דברים טמאים when he is רבא)
  - c. Question: may a נדה and husband sleep together if both are clothed?
    - i. Proposal1 (מ"ז'): dispute ב"ה/ב"ש if fowl and cheese may be on one table (ב"ה/ב"ש may not → prohibited)
      - 1. Block: in that case, there aren't multiple actors (to remind each other of prohibition)
      - 2. Support: רשב"ג permits 2 "roomers" to eat at one table, one eating meat and the other cheese (דעות
        - a. Challenge: שמואל ruled that that permission only holds if they don't know each other (in our case אסור γ
        - b. Block: in that case, there is no שינוי, in our case (of the clad couple) there are שינוי and שינוי (to remind)
    - ii. Proposal2: from our זב) משנה (זבה may not eat with זב) → prohibited
      - 1. Block: in that case, there is no שינוי
    - iii. Proposal3: v. 1 compares שיש אשת אשת אשת לה prohibited to lie with א"א, even if clad →same applies to אסור → אשתו נדה
      - 1. Note: this stands contra to י פדת יי פרת, who only saw prohibition in actual sexual contact (v. 2)
        - a. Story: with עולא and his sisters; which is at odds with his own ruling, based on protective "fence"
  - d. Story from תנא דבי אליהו: scholar who died young; wife went from בימ"ד to find out why, in spite of his fulfillment of v. 3, he died young
    - i. אליהו asked her how he behaved with her during ימי נדה
      - 1. She answered: didn't touch me at all
      - 2. Then: how he behaved during נקיים) ימי ליבון
        - a. She answered:we ate, drank and slept together but nothing else "occurred to him"
        - b. Response: that is why he died he didn't show deference to תורה which bans such behavior (v. 4)
      - 3. Note: ר' דימי reported that in א"י, they would use one (large) bed, with a garment separating them