2.6.6

62a (משנה ג) → 63a (ומשתכח בגזאי דצימצמאי מלכתא)

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1. הַשְּתִים בְּמִזְרְקֵי יַיִן וְרֵאשִׁית שְמָנִים יִמְשָׁחוּ וְלֹא נֶחְלוּ עַל שֵׁבֶּר יוֹסֵף:עמוס ו, ו
2. הַשְּׁרְבִים עַל מְּטּוֹת שֵׁן וּסְרָתִים עַל עַרְשׁוֹתָם וְאֹכְלִים כָּרִים מִצֹאו וַעֲגָלִים מִתּוֹדְ מַרְבֵּק:עמוס ו, ז
3. לְבָן עַתָּה יִגְלוּ בְּרֹאשׁ גּלִים וְסָר מִרְזַח סְרוּחִים: עמוס ו, ז
4. וַיֹּאמֶר ה' יַעַן כִּי גָבְהוּ בְּנוֹת צִיּיוֹן וַתֵּלַכְנָה נְטוּיוֹת גָּרוֹן וּמְשַׂקְרוֹת עֵינִיִם הָלוֹדְּ וְטְפֹּף תַּלְכְנָה וּבְרְגְלֵיהֶם תְּעַכַּסְנָה: ישעיהו ג, טז
5. וְהָיָה תַחַת בַּשֶׁם מַק יִהְיֶה וְתָחַת חֲגוֹרָה נִקְפָּה וְתַחַת מַעֲשֶׂה מִקְשֶׁה קְרְחָה וְתַחַת פְּתִיגִיל מַחְגֹרֶת שֶׁק כִּי תַחַת וֹפִי: ישעיהו ג, יז
6. וְשִׁפַּחָת וְלַשָּׁפָּחָת וְלַבָּהֶרֶת: יִיקרא יִד, נו
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- I. משנה those items that are considered משנה for women, thus they are חייבות for wearing them in דה"ר on דה"ר
 - a. Rings and needles: needle with a hole, ring with a seal
 - i. עולא the opposite holds true for men
 - 1. Inference: he holds that whatever is fit for men is unfit for women and vice-versa
 - a. Challenge (תוספתא שבת ה:יג: hepherds (and anyone else) wear their sacks
 - 2. Rather (עולא: אינסף) holds that women are a "separate community"
 - a. Challenge (חיט חיטו if someone finds תפילין outside, he or she wears them in 1 at a time
 - . And if: we hold that women are a distinct group, they have no use for מפילין
 - b. Defense: ר"מ (author there) holds that women are לילה ושבת זמן תפילין הוא)
 - ii. Challenge (to the בטורה is in an unusal fashion (on finger) →should be פטורה
 - 1. Answer: the woman is a גזברית she is often stamping documents with her חותמת
 - a. Question: that solves the woman (חייבת for the ring w/seal); what about the man (חייב for ring w/o seal)?
 - 2. Rather (תותם): sometimes a man gives his wife his ring (w/חותם) to put into safe
 - a. And: sometimes she gives him her ring (w/o seal) to take to jeweler to repair
 - b. כוליאד a pin used to close her clothes
 - c. כובלת: a bundle of balsam oil tied onto her clothes
 - i. ברייתא if she wears ר"מ, כובלת finds her חכמים prohibit and ר"א allows
 - משאוי sees it as a משאוי
 - 2. חכמים agree that it is a תכשיט, but are concerned that she will take it off and carry it
 - 3. $\kappa'' \pi$ only a woman with bad smell wears it she won't take it off in public to show others
 - a. Challenge: מטור in which ר"א is reported to rule פטור (implying אבל אסור)
 - b. Answer: if א"ח is apposed to ה"מ (חייב=), he rules מותר ; when against מותר, אסור) he rules מותר
 - c. Context ה"א apposed to חיוב ר"מ:(תוס' שבת ד:יא) ר"א apposed to ה"א (מוס' שבת ד:יא) מיום exempts for woman who carries key; א כובלת
 - i. Question: how did צלוחית and צלוחית get into the discussion?
 - ii. Answer: חייבת also ruled that she is חייבת for those, and ר"מ dissented
 - 1. *Note*: מ"ז agrees that if there is no perfume inside, she is liable
 - 2. Inference (שעור, liable (just like empty vial) out with food less than a שעור, liable (just like empty vial)
 - a. Rejection (אוכל מטור): usually, אוכל פחות מכשעור; here, there is nothing →כלי for כלי for לייטל;
 - d. Vial of perfume:
 - e. Dispute: ר"מ finds liability for all of these
 - i. חכמים do not find a woman liable for wearing צלוחית של פלייטון or צלוחית של פלייטון
- II. Tangent re: פלייטון (balsam oil)
 - a. Discussion: whether it should have been banned (per אבלות as אבלות for the מקדש for the מקדש
 - i. Defense: even though it brings pleasure, if it doesn't also bring שמחה, no אזירה (v. 1)
 - b. Further tangents: on vv. 2-7, regarding various types of degrading behavior people in ירושלים would engage in
 - i. Aside: 3 things which lead a person to poverty
 - 1. *Urinating before his bed*: only if he faces the bed and urinates on the ground (not in a ct 's de').
 - 2. Degrades נטילת ידים: even if he just washes casually
 - 3. If his wife curses him to his face: regarding her jewelry only if he has means to afford it and doesn't provide