

## 3.1.11

13b (משנה ג) → 14b (טהורין)

1.	וַיַּעַשׂ אֶת הַיָּם מוֹצֵק עֶשֶׂר בָּאֲמָה מִשְׁפָּתוֹ עַד שְׁפָתוֹ עוֹל סָבִיב וְחָמֵשׁ בָּאֲמָה קוֹמָתוֹ וְקוֹ שְׁלֹשִׁים בָּאֲמָה לְסָב אֹתוֹ סָבִיב: מ"א ז, כג
2.	וְעָבְיוּ טֶפַח וְשִׁפְתוֹ כְּמַעֲשֵׂה שְׁפַת כּוֹס פָּרַח שׁוֹשֵׁן אֲלָפִים בֵּת יְכִיל: מ"א ז, כו
3.	וְאִישׁ כִּי תִצָּא מִמֶּנּוּ שִׁכְבַּת זָרַע וְרוֹחַן בְּפִיָּם אֶת כָּל בְּשָׂרוֹ וְטָמֵא עַד הָעֶרֶב: וַיִּקְרָא טו, טז
4.	אֶחָד הַשָּׁמֶן הֵבֵת הַשָּׁמֶן מִעֶשֶׂר הֵבֵת מִן הַכֹּהֵן עֲשָׂרֵת הַבֵּתִים חָמֵר כִּי עֲשָׂרֵת הַבֵּתִים חָמֵר: יחזקאל מה, יד
5.	וְעָבְיוּ טֶפַח וְשִׁפְתוֹ כְּמַעֲשֵׂה שְׁפַת כּוֹס פָּרַח שׁוֹשֵׁן מְחֻזָּק בֵּתִים שְׁלֹשֵׁת אֲלָפִים יְכִיל: דה"ב ד:ה

- I. קורה: Breadth of משנה ג
- a. size: enough to hold an אריח, which is a ½ brick (brick – ג"ט → אריח – 1.5 טפחים) → 1 טפח wide
- challenge: if only 1 טפח wide, cannot hold a 1.5 אריח
  - answer: can mortar down the ¼ טפח on each side and it will stand
- II. קורה: strength of משנה ד
- a. ק"ק. must be broad and strong enough to hold an אריח-brick
- Question: do supports need to be strong enough to hold a קורה and an אריח
    - א. הונא ד'. need not be strong enough
    - ב. ח"ח. need to be strong enough to hold both קורה and (theoretical) אריח
  - ב. ד' יהודה. as long as it is broad enough, need not be strong enough
    - ד"ר. taught רב's son this version; רב corrected it to "רחבה ובריאה" (i.e. like ת"ק)
      - Challenge: רב taught that if it is ד"ט, no need to be strong
      - Answer: indeed, if it is ד"ט wide, no need for בריאה; if only standard width, must be strong as well
- III. Utilizing "imagination" to give קורה necessary gravitas
- If: it is made of straw, we imagine it to be made of metal
    - Teaches: that even if we need to imagine it to be another material, we do so
  - If: crooked: we imagine it to be straight
    - Teaches: that even if crooked part is outside of מבווי, we ignore it (if <3 space)
  - If round: we imagine it to be rectangular
    - Needed: to introduce next clause – "rabbinic pi"
    - Calculation: circumference = diameter x3 (rabbinic "pi")
      - source (for ratio of 3): ר' יוחנן: וו. 1-2 – ים של שלמה – was 10 diam., 30 circ. (measured inside – exactly 30)
      - tangent: ים של שלמה held 150 מקוואות (each of 40 סאה, per v. 3)
        - Challenge: should be 500 אמות (5 x 10 x 10); not the 450 needed for 150 מקוואות
        - Answer: it was round, losing ¼
          - Challenge: should only hold 125 מקוואות
          - Answer: bottom 3 אמות were squared
      - Support: v. 2 states that it held 2000 בת (=6000 סאה, per v. 4)
        - Challenger: v. 5 states that it held 3000 בת
        - Answer: dry measure is 50% greater than liquid capacity
- IV. Related rulings
- if he put a קורה up and draped a mat over it – not "fixed"
    - קורה. not considered, as it is covered
    - Mat: not considered a מחיצה, as it is above height where kids can burrow (בו מחיצה שהגדדים בוקעים בו)
  - תוספתא עירובין א:ד-ה. if a קורה comes out of one wall but doesn't reach the other
    - Or: two קורות coming out of facing walls but not touching
      - If: there is a distance of less than ג"ט (רשב"ג – רש"ט) between them, no need for another קורה
      - But if: it is wider than ג"ט (רשב"ג) – another קורה must be brought
    - Similarly: if 2 קורות, neither wide enough to hold an אריח, are parallel
      - If: they can hold an אריח widthwise between them, sufficient; if not – need another קורה
      - דשב"ג: if they can hold an אריח lengthwise (3 טפחים), sufficient
  - if they are at different heights, we imagine them to be parallel
    - As long as: they are higher than י"ט and within אמה כ'
      - אביי accepts his father's ruling (רואין) but rejects his allowance of higher than אמה כ'