16.7.4 51a (ת"ר איזהו מת) → 52a (לא תיבעי לך)

ז. אֵלֶה הַטְּמֵאִים לָכֶם בְּכָל הַשְּׁרֵץ כָּל הַנֹּגַע **בַּהָם** בְּמֹתָם יִטְמָא עַד הַעָרֶב: וְכֹל אֲשֶׁר יְפֹּל עַלְיו **מֶהָם** בְּמֹתָם יִטְמָא ... *ויקרא יא: לא-לב*

- I Definition/parameters of רקב (corpse-mold)
 - a Only if he was buried in a marble coffin (or on stones) without clothes
 - *Explanation*: if he was buried in a wood coffin or with clothes, the mold may come from either of those
 - b רקב :עולא is only considered such if it comes from flesh, bone **and** sinews
 - i challenge (רבא): ruling that דקב that comes from flesh (alone) is טהור
 - 1 implication: if it came from bone (alone) טמא
 - 2 rejection: read "if it had bone with it (the flesh)" טמא
 - 3 challenge: but there are no sinews mentioned
 - 4 *answer*: if there is flesh and bone, there are sinews
 - c רקב :ר' יוחנן that comes from multiple corpses they become גלגלים (mix) to each other (טהור)
 - i challenge: ruling that בקב that comes from 2 corpses is טמא
 - ii answer: referent is when they decomposed separately; the ½ שעור of each then combined to generate שעור סומאה
 - d איוחנן: if they cut his hair or nails and buried them with him considered גיוחנן to obviate טומאה
 - i associated משנה: teeth, hair and nails aren't טמא unless still attached (אהלות ג:ג)
 - 1 question: if the hair or nails were about to be cut, do we consider them already cut (טהור) or not?
 - (a) Attempted proof from יוחנן 's ruling: only considered גלגלים if they were cut off
 - (b) Rejection: גלגלים's ruling is clear if they are cut off, considered גלגלים; if not, question still stands
 - e ירמיה 's question: is יסמא which comes from the heel considered 'יסמא?
 - i Explanation:
 - 1 תוספות. the heel is a dry area, perhaps
 - 2 במאירי. refers to רקב coming from any non-vital part of the body
 - ii exclusion: ruling that דקב from 2 corpses טמא, refers to case where entire body rotted and mold came via the עקב
 - iii question: if one limb rotted and mold came via עקב how do we judge it? תיקו
 - f ירמיה s question: is an embryo inside the mother considered גלגלים
 - i lemma1: since we consider the embryo to be ירך אמו →a single body, not גלגלים
 - ii lemma2: since it would eventually exit, considered separate
 - 1 if we follow this line: what about שכבת זרע, which hasn't yet fertilized, it is part of her body, or since it is from a foreign source not? תיקו
 - g ה' פפא's question: what about her undigested food?
 - i Lemma1: since it is her sustenance, considered part of her body
 - ii Lemma2: since it is a foreign source not part of her body (גלגלים)
 - h Additional questions: skin, mucus, phlegm,
 - i Retort: if all of these aren't רקב, how could there be טומאת רקב?
 - ii Answer: if the corpse was flayed, his liquids emptied and hair removed beforehand
 - i אביי's ruling: if a corpse is ground up, there is no רקב
 - i *question*: what if he is ground up and then rots is there רקב?
 - 1 Lemma1: since all the components are there, it is דקב
 - 2 Lemma2: perhaps it needs to come from a body in its original state תיקו
- U Deficient corpse: no rule of רקב (claim on earth around him) nor does he count towards (3 corpses of) שכונת קברות
 - a Challenge: (comment on distinction between אבר מן המת/חי in our חי doesn't have רקב
 - i Explanation: evidently, even רקב from one limb of a corpse is מטמא
 - ii Rejection: all it means is that יח can never have מת, רקב may have (under the right circumstances)
 - b Question (רבא): if (while alive) he had רקב and then died, what is the status of that רקב?
 - i Attempted proof: (above-cited comment) \rightarrow if he died, there is בקב
 - ii Rejection: all it means is that יח can never have מת, רקב may have (under the right circumstances)
 - c Question (רבא): if an ant is deficient, are you חייב for eating
 - i Lemma1: maybe the שעור is exactly one ant and this is missing
 - ii Lemma2: the בריה which this still is
 - iii Answer: resolution of v. 1 (מהם vs. בהם) must have minimal ענור → we require a שעור (כעדשה)