

22.6.8

100b (משנה ח') → 102b (סיום הפרק)

I 'משנה ח' area for catacomb (if sold or if someone accepts a job to excavate one)

a Dimensions of cave:

i ת"ק: cave – 4x6 – allowing for 8 tombs

1 Layout: 3 on each side (in 6 אמות of cave) and 2 opposite entrance (on 4 אמות)

ii ר"ש: cave – 6x8 – allowing for 13 tombs

1 Layout: 4 on each side (in 8 אמות of cave) and 3 opposite entrance (on 6 אמות) and 1 each alongside entrance

(a) Question: where do these 2 lie?

(i) Cannot be: alongside entrance, as the bier-carriers would step over it (בזיון המת)

1. Further: we learned that standing in the חצר doesn't render טומאה (cannot be under there)

(ii) Answer: bury them vertically

(iii) Block (ר' יוחנן): that's the way animals are buried

1. Answer (for יוחנן): bury them on a diagonal in the corner

2. Challenge: then the tombs cut into each other

a. Answer: they are dug at different depths

i. Support: else, the 4 caves of ר"ש could never be placed in proximity

b. Answer (ר"ה בריה דר"י): ר"ש's 4 caves are set up like palm frond (fanned out)

i. Rejection: since each אמה on a diagonal is 1.4 – 8 tombs cannot fit in 11.4 אמות

c. Alternative answer: his 4 caves could work if burying נפלים

b Dimensions of tombs – 4 אמות deep, 1 אמה wide and 7 טפחים high

i רשב"ג: the space between tombs (1/2 אמה) depends on the strength of the rock (may need more or less)

c An entering yard is also designated above the cave – 6x6 as per the size of the bier and its carriers, with two openings, one each to a cave on each side

i ר"ש: opening to 4 caves, one in each direction

II Reading our משנה against the משנה in נזיר (ט:ג – also ט:ז – אהלות ט:ז) –

a If: you find a מת lying in the normal fashion, he and his תפוסה (surrounding dirt) are reentered; same if 2 are found

i But: if 3 are found within 4-8 אמות, we assume it to be a שכונת קברות and then must check for another 20 אמות; if another is found, check for another 20 אמות etc. and they may not be moved.

1 Question: which of our authorities could be the author

(a) Cannot be: רבנן, as it should be 4-6, cannot be ר"ש as it should be 6-8

(b) Answer: it is ר"ש as per יהודה ר"ש בר יהודה: if there are מתים within 4 אמות, we ignore their presence

2 Challenge: if so, why count 20 אמות; acc. to ר"ש should be 22, to רבנן - 18

(a) Answer: it is רבנן, possibly measuring on a diagonal

(b) Challenge: if so, maybe both were buried on a diagonal – should be 22

(i) Answer: we aren't concerned that both were diagonal (too unlikely)

(c) Alternative answer: it is רבנן – and the dead are נפלים (smaller)

(d) Challenge: if so, maybe both were נפלים – should be 18

(i) Answer: we aren't concerned that both were נפלים (too unlikely)

ii Note: רבנן and ר"ש seemingly contradict themselves in their ruling about a כרם;

1 דבנן: if the rows are too compressed (less than ד"א between them), we ignore middle

2 ל"ש: if there aren't ד"א between the rows, not a כרם

3 Resolutions:

(a) ל"ש: in case of כרם, no one plants in order to uproot, cannot ignore vines;

(i) But: in our case, the מת may have been put there at the last minute (בה"ש), with intent to reinter

(b) דבנן: in case of קבר, since it's so crowded, cannot be called a קבר

(i) But: in case of כרם, he plants all of them, reasoning that whichever turn out good he'll use and the rest will be used for fuel (firewood)