31.9.2

54b (משנה ב)  $\rightarrow 55b$  (אין המים נטהרים בזוחלין אלא פרת ביומי תשרי)

- - משנה ב range of inclusion for one group of מע"ב
    - a a a awr. extends to range of the shepherd's grazing 16 Roman mile (≅14 mile) radius
      - i Source: v. 1 Rabbis estimated the distance as the most that the shepherd's vision can reach
    - b If: there were 32 RM between them they are not joined
      - i Challenge: implication if there were less than 32 RM between them, they are מצטרף against שעור of 16 RM
      - ii Answer: 32 taught per next clause if there were sheep in the middle...
    - c But if: he had sheep in the middle (equidistant 16 RM from each group) he brings them together and tithes
      - i Question: how many sheep needed in the middle to combine them?
        - 1 27. 5 at each apogee and 5 in the middle; each "extreme" 5 could join the middle 5 to make 10
        - 2 שמואל even 1 in the middle; we imagine the shepherd in the middle (with sole lamb) and v. 1 applies
          - (a) Challenge (to ביר אוז: בירוף if he had 5 in כפר עותני and 5 in כפר עותני (32 RM distance) no צירוף
            - (i) Unless: he had 1 in ציפורי (16 RM from each)
          - (b) Defense (ירב rod שמואל): read מוספתא as 9 on each side 1 in middle could join either to make 10
        - 3 שמואל according to שמואל, the shepherd himself or his tools could generate צירוף.
          - (a) *Question*: is the sheep-dog considered a "place-holder" for the middle?
            - (i) Lemma1: since the sheperd can call him and he'll come, not considered "shepherd's place"
            - (ii) Lemma2: sometimes he doesn't respond to the call and the shepherd has to go there מיקו מצטרף
    - d ידן the ידן divides flocks, such that those on the east side cannot be joined to those on the west
      - i אמי. this is only in places where there is no bridge but a bridge joins them → reason is separation
      - ii *Challenge:* תוספתא ז:ג if he had sheep on both sides of the ירדן, or in two autonomous districts no ארץ ישראל and certainly if he had some in ארץ ישראל and the rest in ארץ ישראל
        - 1 Yet: א"י to א"י is akin to a spot with a bridge (accessible) rather...
      - iii יר"מ .*ד' יוחנן* is defined as a border ירדן is defined as a border
        - 1 Challenge: ממ"ב (and others) is made up of all sorts of borders (v. 3) yet these don't divide for ממ"ב
        - 2 Answer: v. 4 defines all of ארץ ישראל as one area
          - (a) Challenge: if so, the ירדן itself should be included
          - (b) Answer: v. 4 identifies ארץ not the river
      - iv Note: according to ירדן, we understand why ה"י singled out ירדן but, according to ירדן, why did he do so? קשיא
      - v Proposal: the question of the status of the ירדן is a dispute of תנאים
        - 1 עי5: ארצה sees ארצה as excluding רעב"י; ירדן v. 6 juxtaposes ארצה + ירדן ירדון ירדן ארצה ירדן − v. 6 juxtaposes ארצה ירדן ירדן ירדן
  - II Tangent: רבב"ח quotes בנית ירח, identifying "ירדן" as only south of בנית ijust below כנרת
    - a For purposes of: מעשר בהמה (at what point does the ירדן divide flocks)
    - b Tangents: about headwaters of יורד מדן) ירדן see v. 7 לשם is identified as בניאס פמייס
    - c *Tangent*: about the status of the Euphrates among rivers (vv. 8-9)
    - d Practicum: פרת swells from rain in the west
      - i Contra: שמואל who ruled that the river swells from its own banks (via aquifers)
      - ii Note: משמאל's father made מקוואות for his daughters in spring, but told them to use בר in fall, following רב
        - 1 Explanation: according to בי, rain water (in spring) may outweigh spring waters and מטהר do not are not מטהר if they are moving, they must be gathered (מקוה)
        - 2 Note: שמואל contradicted his own position as he allowed for טבילה in the only in fall (כרב)