39.7.1; 54b (משנה א) → 56a (אבל טמא טומאת רקב)

- I משנה א and all other sources of משנה א and all other sources of טומאה
 - a מטמא whether moist or sere מטמא whether moist or sere
 - i Dissent: בשר המת puts בשר המת into "needs to be revivable" category (see [b])
 - b All others: זוב, saliva, spit, שרץ, נבלה, שרץ only מטמא if moist
 - i t'w: per requirement to be ני ימות per כי ימות (v. 15) as it was when it died (others sourced in situ)
 - ii But if: they could be soaked and "revived" still מטמא though dry
 - iii Process of soaking: lukewarm water for 24 hours
- וו Source for טומאת דם נדה
 - a v1: compares her מדוה with her just as she is טמא, so her טמא is טמא
 - i sere: ר' יצחק from יהיה (v. 2) however it is
 - ii Challenge: perhaps this is only if it was moist and then dried out what of that came out dry?
 - iii Further: ממלה a a הפלה which, if soaked melts is טמא (as דה/זבה) what is the source for that?
 - 1 Answer: יהיה (v. 2) extends to these cases
 - iv proposal: just as she generates טומאת משכב ומושב should generate סומאת משכב ומושב should generate טומאת משכב
 - 1 challenge: דם isn't a thing that sits or reclines
 - 2 block: neither is מיעוט (brick from house afflicted by נגעים), yet we need the מיעוט of v. 3 to exclude it
 - (a) answer: parallel מיעוט (v. 4) limits משכב ומושב to the דם herself, not her דם
 - (b) and: אבן מסמא כלים of כלים under a rock upon which she is carried) is excluded via אותם (v. 5)
- III Source for בשר המת generating טומאה though dry
 - a לכל טומאתו w. 6 איז. v. 6 לכל טומאתו means anything that comes from the מת
 - b אדם v. 7 compares בשר המת, to bone; just as bones are dry, so בשר המת, though dry, is מטמא, though dry, is
 - i Consequential difference: if it is brittle and breaks into flakes (טמא still שמא)
 - ii Challenge (to ל"ל): ruling that בשר המת that breaks into small pieces is טהור
 - Answer: in that case, it was ground up and became dirt
 - iii Challenge (to both): מטמא any part of the מטמא, except for teeth, hair or nails; but if still connected, they are מטמא
 - 1 אנ". just like a bone; a bone is born with him, so too these are excluded as they grow in later
 - (a) Block: hair and nails are born with him
 - 2 "זאב" like bone born with him and doesn't grow back (teeth come later; hair and nails grow back → not מטמא
 - (a) Challenge: skin replensihes itself, yet a flayed animal is a סריפה (per חולין ג:ב חכמים) and even חכמים ruled that way because the exposure kills it, but it certainly replenishes
 - (i) Yet: (ibid טומאה human skin is considered equivalent to flesh (for טומאה)
 - (ii) Defense: טהור explained (חולין קכב.) that המה"ת, skin is יטהור; precaution against misuse of dead person's skin
 - (b) Variation: skin does not replenish iteslf, yet חכמים regard as טריפה; and even מכשיר is מכשיר only because the flesh cools off and it heals, but the skin certainly doesn't grow back; עולא sexplanation supports this
 - (i) Answer: עולא's statement was about the טיפ (of ב) if they walked over pelts עור האדם, except עור האדם 1. And: עולא explained the reason for that distinction as grounded in the consideration above
 - (c) Challenge: flesh replenishes itself yet is טמא
 - (i) Answer (מר בר ד' אשי): skin doesn't fully replenish itself becomes scar tissue

- IV Source for אוב (as טמא, but only moist, per v. 13)
 - a v8: indicates that the טמא iteslf is טמא
 - i Challenge: verse should be unnecessary we could infer via ק"; if it causes others to be ממא (זב), certainly it is טמא
 - שעיר המשתלח Block: טומאה שעיר שעיר (to escort) but it remains איר שיר הפשתלח →verse needed
 - ii Question: this only gives us טומאת מגע, how do we know to extend it to טומאת משא? (perhaps it is like שרץ)
 - 1 Answer: verse not needed for טומאת משא is no worse than נש"ז, verse needed for טומאת משא
 - 2 Proposal: perhaps מאש is מגע אדם (modeled after מגע is only מגע but not בגדים (modeled after נבלה)
 - (a) Rejection: per אחרים v. 1 compares זוב to his זוב; just as משא::מגע, so too with his מגע::משא) זוב אחרים, so too with his מגע::משא
 - (i) Question: once we have v. 1, what does v. 8 add?
 - (ii) Answer: without v. 8, סד"א, based on counter-model of שעיר המשתלח, that זוב isn't ממא at all
 - (iii) And: we would have interpreted v. 1 as a count towards 3 זובו , זובו and $3^{\rm rd}$ is like מטמא באונס)
 - 1. But: once we have v 8, we understand the added reading in v. 1
- V Source for רוק (spit only moist, per v. 9)
 - a v9: but it must touch the טהור (and we don't infer רוק::רוק from חליצה
 - i and: וכי extends to saliva, phlegm and mucus,
 - ii proposal: perhaps it is only מטמא במגע, but not שרץ like שרץ
 - 1 rejection (משא) is now טמא whatever is in the טהור hand (משא) is now טמא
 - iii Proposal: perhaps אדם אדם אדם בגדים ל−מטמא אדם sonly מטמא אדם, but not בגדים (modeled after נבלה)
 - 1 rejection (נבלה): רחבר"י: that which is טהור elsewhere (נבלה) is was in this case
 - iv proposal: perhaps it should be regarded like מטמא (not מטמא)
 - 1 rejection: then it would have stated וכי ירוק הזב באדם, it stated בטהור to teach both
 - b extension to מי האף. definition
 - i 27: must be expelled via the mouth
 - 1 reason: impossible not to include some saliva
 - ii *ייחנן:* even if expelled via the nose
 - 1 Evidently: he holds that the nose is a מעיין and the תורה included it here
 - 2 Challenge (to בי): why not include tears? (per his observation that poison placed on eye may blind but he can expel via mouth [contra , who thinks it will kill] → possible to exude eye-liquid via mouth as well)
 - (a) Answer: כב only meant that the poison can come out through mouth, not tearse
 - 3 Challenge: ברייתא listing 9 liquids of זב
 - (a) Fully טהור. sweat, foul dampness and diarrhea
 - (b) מטמא טומאת משקין (if a רביעית: tears (v. 10), wound-blood (v. 11), mother's milk (v. 12)
 - (c) זוב :מטמא כאב הטומאה, spit and urine
 - (i) Note: מי האף aren't listed here
 - (ii) Observation: this works for בא, as only sometimes does it come out via mouth
 - (iii) But: for ר' יוחנן, should be listed
 - 1. Answer: saliva and phlegm were also omitted; rather, it listed דוק and included all that come with it
 - (iv) Note: urine is inferred from v. 13 וואת (from ק"ו אואר, which comes from מקום טהור defeated by ק"ו וואת
 - 1. Note: טהור מפי האמה is טהור via exclusion from v. 8
 - 2. Criteria: must be balled up before coming out (like urine, זוב)
 - a. Challenge: חלב האשה, does "ball up" before coming out but isn't a מעיין
 - 3. Rather: it must "ball up" (excluding דם) and, if not exuded, be reabsorbed in body (excluding חלב האשה)
 - a. Challenge: why not infer from זוב (which isn't מתעגל ויוצא? (a: זוב is more severe, as it is מסטמא אחרים (מ
- VI Discussion re שרץ (only moist, per v. 14 במתם) if a שרץ dries out and its exoskeleton is intact, still שמא
 - a Challenge: our משנה
 - i Answer (נ" יצחק): if it is entire, מטמא even if dry; if a piece must be moist, per resolution of בהם/מהם (v. 14)
 - ii Parallel: resolution to problem of burnt-up שרץ being מטמא (if entire מטמא, if a piece, not מטמא),
- VII Analysis of requirement of soaking
 - a Question (ה' ירמיה): must it be soaked in lukewarm water the whole time, or just at the beginning?
 - i Answer: dispute between יהודה בן נקוסא (only at beginning) and רשב"ג (entire time)
- VIII Analysis of מטמא רקב (support from טהור לייוסי from טומאת נזית, but is still מטמא רקב (support from ברייתא