39.6.5

52b (משנה יג) → 53b (אתיא לי)

Note: our סוגיא invokes the dispute between יוסי about the time of ב' יוסי holds it to be a duration, from sunset הודה, בין השמשות holds it to be a moment at the end of that period; either the last moment of בה"ש or the moment after. בה"ש is deemed to be בה"ש afterwards is certainly night.

- I מערות equired for מרה (2 black hairs invalidate) for גענים (2 white hairs) and "everywhere" (our case)
 - a ה' ישמעאל: long enough to curl the top down
 - b א"ז. enough to grab with a fingernail
 - c y'''. long enough to be cut with a scissors
 - i שרה, we follow all צרעת (i.e. whenever any of these appear, פרה invalidated, צרעת identified and child →adult)
- II משנה יד: impact of discovery of a
 - a מי גדה has lost her "count" vis-à-vis מי נדה/זיבה and, if worn for 3 days during ימי זיבה and כתם is 3 כתם is 3 ימי זיבה
 - b הכמים no reason to be concerned about זיבה due to כתמים
 - c note: "חכמים" identified as רחב"א, per ברייתא where he rules that כתמים alone cannot establish זיבה
 - i However: he admits that it could lead to זיבה; if she wore 3 clean garments over 3 days and found כתמים
 - 1 Or: if she saw זבה on 2 days and found a כתם on the 3rd; if these were מני זיבה, she'd be a זבה, she'd be a זבה
 - 2 Note: the 2nd case is more obvious than the first; mentioned because even in this case, her סבק isn't eaten (ספק)
 - d רחב"א הבנן s argument bested רבנן:
 - i na case of 2 ראיות, we aren't חושש, we assume that they came from 2 ראיות (not 3)
 - ii So: in case of 3, we should assume that 2.5 was from her and the remaining bit was from a louse
 - 1 אוי in case there are 3, גריסין, since it is possible to divide them into enough per day, we assume "the worst"
 - 2 Question: why does תולה לקולא mention 3 separate garments, if he is also תולה לקולא when it is on 3 different spots?
 - (a) Answer: he was meeting רבנן "halfway", that they should agree that if 3 גריסין are in one place, assume a louse
- III בריתא: if she saw 3+ הוששת, כתם of חוששת, if less חי יהודה בן אגרא quoting ברייתא should be הוששת in either case
 - a Reason: perhaps she saw 1 ארים (of a בין השמשות (see note) → considered as if she saw 2 ראיות (see note)
 - b יהודה בן אגרא prefers דביקה in a case where she didn't do a רבנן and בדיקה when she did

 - ii אבא. disagreed that would only be valid if her hands were there during entire בה"ש; but she may have seen at removal
 - iii *רבנן דבי רב* meant their answer only if she had her hands there during entire בה"ש
 - iv Further clarification (of רבנן: רבני): חוששת agree that if she didn't check at all during חוששת, must be חוששת
 - c Challenge: ר' יהודה בן אגרא ברייתא only חוששת if אגרא ברייתא (3 ראיסין 14)
 - i Answer: without ביה"ש, easy to answer our ברייתא is if she didn't check ביה"ש at all; this one –if she checked during 1st part
 - ii But: according to ר' יוסי (who disagrees here about יוסי' ז''s opinion and represents "stringent" opinion) difficult
 - 1 Answer: two versions of בה"ש 's approach depending if בה"ש 'ז' s בה"ש is after רבנן 's or at the last moment of בה"ש 's 'רבנן'
- IV ברייתות about impact of כתם about impact of ברייתות
 - a If: she saw כתם,
 - i thas retroactive טומאה (to last check of garment) for קדשים and for her own status
 - ii משב"א. no retroactive כתמים at all; כתמים should not be judged to be more severe than ראיה
 - b If: she saw a כתם and, later on, saw דם
 - i מתם may assume דם is related to דם back 24 hours
 - ii רשב"א. only that day
 - 1 רבי prefers רבי as he adjusts for her, whereas רבי's approach hurts her
 - (a) Question: indeed, 'רבי's approach "saves" her from violation
 - (i) Answer1 (רבינא): switch the positions
 - (ii) Answer2 (ב"כ): no need to switch רשב"א adjusts her towards her counting for זיבה (by not adding a day)
 - c Question (הפסק מהרה אסי): do caquire a הפסק הפסק (to begin counting ז'ר'): נקיים)?
 - i Answer (he later recalled it): from above רבי' ברייתא position)
 - 1 5"7: only if she had checked
 - 2 *ייחנן*: even if she hadn't checked
 - (a) Implication: הפסק בטהרה is needed