39.6.6

## 53b (משנה טו) → 54b (סיום הפרק)

Note: the bulk of this session is the presentation of a בדייתא which details the Halakhic status of a woman who bleeds and then desists for equal amount of days – and consistently follows this schedule. Keep in mind that from the moment that she "sees" דבה, she is considered אינה for 7 days, then begin 11 days of אינה after which she reverts to אינה this is, of course, unless she is now a אינה by dint of seeing for 3 days in a row, in which case, she can only leave יש with 7 clean days. The intersection between the objective calendar of 7/11 with her 1/1, 2/2 etc. is the solution to the various puzzles presented here.

- I משנה טו: "confused" status of woman who sees משנה טו during ביה"ש of transition days
  - a If: she saw on ניבה of 11th day (of יבה this is the beginning and end of יבה and of מבה"ש and of ניבה (discussed below)
  - b If: she sees during ביה"ש of day 40/80, she is a טועה (errant, off-calendar)
    - i *ד' יהושע.* before we adjust for the שוטות (?), let us adjust for the competent ones
- II Assessing the language of the משנה
  - a 1st clause: uses תחילת נדה וסוף etc should be תחילת נדה וסוף זיבה
    - i Explantion(ר' חסדא): if she sees between days 11/12 could be סוף זיבה or הולת נדה to or; if between days 7/8 could be inverse
  - b שוטות why call them ד' יהושע?
    - i Answer: text should read טועות
    - i Per: ברייתא which lays out "schedule" for "שקחות" who have consistent (but odd) patterns of bleeding
- III ברייתא: detailing Halakhic status of women who bleed and desist for equal amount of days in oscillation
  - a note: number at beginning of line indicates the amount of days she bleeds, then desists for same number of days
  - b 1: she may have ביאה on 8th evening and for 4 (more) days out of 18
    - i And if: she sees from evening (on odd numbered days), may only have relations on 8th day
  - c 2: may have relations on 8th, 12th, 16th and 20th days
    - i Challenge: why not on 19th? (out of ימי זיבה)
      - 1 Answer1 (ד' ששת): this indicates that the "lustfulness" of נדה י:ז should be understood as a prohibition
      - 2 Answer2 (ד' אשי): 'tho she doesn't require שימור for day 11 (18), she does require for day 10 (17) that is day 19
  - d 3: she has 2 days for תשמיש (days 11/12) and that's it...
  - e 4: she has 1 day for תשמיש (day 8) and that's it...
  - f 5: she has 3 days for תשמיש (days 8-10) and that's it...
  - g 6: she has 5 days for תשמיש (days 8-12) and that's it...
  - h 7: she has 7 days out of every 28
  - i 8: she may have תשמיש during 15 of every 48 days (days 10-16, 26-32, 48)
    - i Challenge: should be 14 days (exclude day 48,
    - ii Answer: this teaches that מי נדה during which she doesn't see דם count towards ספירת ז' נקיים
      - 1 Per: question asked if she is יולדת בזוב, do (7/14) days of לידה during which she sees no ד, count towards נקיים?
      - 2 Answer (ל. כהנא): from ברייתא if she had קושי for 2 days and on 3rd day had הפלה, but didn't know what it was
        - (a) Then: she brings a קרבן and it is not eaten (ספק לידה)
        - (b) And: ימי לידה during which she doesn't see count towards ז' נקיים
          - (i) Challenge (פ"ש): maybe that case is different; she may have had a male, in which case these are already days of דם טוהר
          - (ii) Block (ר' הונא בריה דר"י): can't we also raise the possibility that it was a female?
            - 1. Rather: we see that these days do count towards her נקיים
  - 9: may have חשמיש 8 out of every 18 days (days 11-18)
  - k 10 (or more): the days she gets correspond to the days of her זיבה (in case of 10 3 days of משמיש, 3 [per 18] of תשמיש)