39.10.7

71b(משנה ח → 73a (סיום מסכת)

- 1. **וְאִשֶּׁה כִּי תָהָיֶה זָבֶה** דֶּם יִהְיֶה זֹבָה בִּבְשָּרָה שִׁבְעַת **יָמִים** תִּהְיֶה בְנִדֶּתָה וְכָל הַנֹּגֵעַ בָּה יִטְמָא עַד הָעֶרֶב: *ויקרא טו, יט* 2. וְאִשֶּׁה כִּי יָזוּב זוֹב דְּמָה יָמִים רַבִּים **בְּלֹא עֶת נִדְתָה אוֹ כִי תָזוּב** עַל נַדְתָה **כָּל יְמִי** זוֹב טַמְאָתָה כִּימֵי נַדְתָה תִּהְיֶה **טְמֵאָה הוֹא**: *ויקרא טו, כה* 3. כָּל הַמִּשְׁכָּב אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁכַּב עָלִיו כָּל יְמֵי זוֹבָה **כְּמְשְׁכֵב נָדְתָה יִהְיֶה לָה** וְכָל הַכְּלִי אֲשֶׁר תָשֵׁב עָלָיו טָמֵא יִהְיֶה כְּּטִמְאַת נִדְתָה: וּיִקרא טו, כו 4. עָמֵד וִיְמֶדֶד אֶרֶץ רָאָה וַיִּתֵּר גּוֹיִם וַיִּתְפִּצְצוּ הַרְרֵי עַד שַׁחוּ גִּבְעוֹת עוֹלֶם **הַלִּיכוֹת עוֹלֶם לוֹ**: *חבקוק גִ*וּ
- I משנה ח משנה: rule of שימור for last day of
  - a If: a woman saw דם (for the first time this cycle) on Z11 and went to מקוה that night (!) and had ביאה with her husband

    - ii ב״ה: she is not a זבה קטנה →no liability for a קרבן
  - b If: this same woman was טובלת on day Z12 (N1), had ביאה and then saw דם later that day
    - i מטמא משכב ומושב but not liable for קרבן
    - ii  $\pi''$ **z**: the man is simply "lustful" but there are no Halakhic implications
  - c Agreement: if she saw during the 11 days and
    - i If: she went to the מקוה that night and had ביאה
      - 1 then: she is considered full זבה קטנה they are מטמא משכב and must bring a חטאת and must bring a חטאת
    - ii and if: she went to the מקוה the next day and then had ביאה
      - l then: this is "poor culture", anything she touches (i.e. טהרות) and status of her ביאה are hanging in the balance
        - (a) explanation: if she sees טהרות are now טמא and they are חייבין קרבן
- II Discussion: background ב"ש וב"ה ברייתא agree that during the 11 days, she may not go to at night
  - a Only disagreement: about Z11 (as per משנה)
  - b שימור יום אויד. why distinguish between Z1-10 and Z11; if she is טמאה on Z11, should need שימור יום (Z12/N1) and דיוב קרבן
    - i מצטרף z Z1-10 are different; ראייה on next day is מצטרף with 1st, which is not true if she sees on Z11
    - ii ב"ש: should be consistent; if Z11 is same as Z1-10 for שמאה, should be same for קרבן
      - 1 מיקל (and allow for מיקל) but not to be מיקל (and allow for חולין לעזרה (and grant status of מיקל)
      - 2 Proof: ב"ש is also inconsistent; on Z1-Z10, if she went to מקוה the next day and had ביאה during the day and then saw
        - (a) Then: they would be חייבין בקרבן which is not true about Z11-Z12 (N1)
          - (i) Rather: ב"ה is only ready to be מחמיר on Z12 (in that case); so too, ב"ה is only ready to be מחמיר on Z11 itself
- III ב"ש's report of ב"ש's position
  - a On: day of טימור (of דאייה on Z1-Z10), even after טמאים are טמאים (as a טמאים, (as a דייה), even if she doesn't see דעפו
    - Reason: if she were to see later that day, she'd be מזרה ← (מה"ת) ממאה even if she doesn't see
      - 1 Challenge (דב יוסף): this should be obvious, from their ruling in the 2<sup>nd</sup> case in our משנה
      - 2 Defense (רב כהנא): in that case, she saw later (on Z12::N1), can't extrapolate from that to ר"ה case
        - (a) Block (דב יוסף): why is her seeing relevant? It is זיבה , not זיבה
        - (b) Explanation (משנה אביי לרב יוסף): מאביי שas bothered as follows in our משנה, there is reason to be גוזר seeing as ד"כ as precaution against seeing as גוזר, but in "ר"כ case, no reason to be גוזר
      - 3 Additionally: זבים א:א
        - (a) 1st ראייה of זוב
          - (i) שומרת יום כנגד יום equate to שומרת יום כנגד
          - (ii) טמא :*ב"ה* as a בעל קרי
        - (b) And: חוספתא זבים א:ב in case of moving (מסיט) the first drop of מיב and משכב ומושב after 1st ראייה
          - (i) status is unclear, depending if he has a 2<sup>nd</sup> ראייה
          - (ii) טהור ב"ה
      - 4 Conclusion: ש"מור are not משכב ומושב the משכב ומושב on day of שימור if she hasn't seen (should be "תולין")
        - (a) Correction: in שומרת יכנג"י but ב"ש, זבים א:א equate the זיבה f 1 זיבה (but ב"ש, זבים א:א is more severe)
          - (i) Question: why does שיכ"י generate מו"מ after 1 משכב ומושב not generate משכב ומושב?1. Answer: she is more likely to have more דם
          - (ii) Question: why does שיכ"י generate טומאת מו"מ but not טומאת בועל (if he has ביאה with her during that day)?1. Answer: מו"מ is more common → גוזר were גוזר
    - ii Challenge: our משנה regards her בעילה (and בעילה) as "hanging in the balance"
      - ב"ה Assumption: that is a consensus of ב"ה and ב"ה
        - (a) Correction: that is only ב"מ's position (as evidenced by ר' יהודה 's remarks, aimed explicitly at ב"ת הלל

- IV Dispute ב"ל re: requirement of שימור if she sees on Z10 (according to ב"ל, who don't require שימור on Z11)
  - a Version 1: they dispute independently
    - i שימור Z10 is like Z9 needs שימור
    - ii *דשב"ל*. Z10 is like Z11 doesn't need שימור
  - b Version2: it was a comment on ראב"ע retort to ד"ע
    - i אב"ע. contra ר"ע (who inferred all of these from פסוקים), the following are all הלמ"מ
      - 1 לוג שמן  $\frac{1}{2}$  שמן ללחמי תודה for all 40 loaves
      - 2 *דביעית יין* minimum liability for the נזיר
      - 3 *נדה* 11 days between ימי זיבה) נדה לנדה
        - (a) שימור read as "הלכה i.e. 11th day not requiring שימור
        - (b) אימור read as "הלכות" i.e. 10th and 11th day not requiring שימור
      - 4 Challenge: these are inferred from פסוקים (and not הלמ"מ)
        - (a) Per: we might have thought that if she sees 3 days during זבה, she is זבה
          - (i) And: v. 1 would be interpreted as referring to one who sees 1 day
        - (b) Therefore: v. 2 stipulates בלא עת נדתה immediately after ימי נדה (which are 7)
        - (c) And: we extend it to Z2-3-4 via או כי תזוב (v. 2)
        - (d) And: we extend it to Z5-6-7-8-9-10 by the following argument
          - (i) Just as: Z4 would be a day of counting (if she saw on Z1-2-3) or seeing (if she saw on Z2-3-4)
          - (ii) Similarly: any day that could be a ספירה day (Z5-10) could be a day of seeing
        - (e) And: we extend it to Z11 via בלא עת נדתה
          - (i) But not: to Z12, which could not be a ספירה day of our original set (of Z1-2-3 or Z2-3-4)
        - (f) And: we allow for 2 days (שומרת יום כנגד יום) from "ימי" (v. 2)
        - (g) And: we extend it even to seeing one day from כל ימי (ibid)
        - (h) And: the end of v. 2 teaches that she is מטמא her בועל
          - (i) נבעלת limits it to him becoming , ממא in spite of איז, that would argue in favor of ב being נבעלת sid מטמא being נבעלת ווא היא
        - (i) מטמא משכב ומושב is בועל זבה and this applies to מימי and trom v. 3 and this applies to מל ימי and ימי and לימי (as above)
        - (j) ספירה. she counts one day for one day of טומאה, per יהיה לה (v. 3)
          - (i) But not: 7 days for 2 ראיות, in spite of ז"ד from ז, who doesn't count for 1 but counts 7 for 2 1. Reason: שימור maintains 2 as per 1 1 day of
      - 5 Answer: ראב"ע maintains that these are ה'ע; ה'למ"מ infers them from פסוקין (as per this ברייתא)
  - c Suggestion of שמעיה (to אבא יו); perhaps if she sees during day, should be דבה (per v. 1- אבא but at night); but at night נדה
  - i Rejection: "על נדתה" was interpeted as "adjacent to her נדה" which is the night of the 8th yet she is a זבה
- V Concluding homily one who studies הלכות every day is a בן העולם per v. 4

הדרן עלך מסכת נדה וכולי מכילתי דתלמודא דבני מדינחא יהי רצון מלפניך יאו״א שייבנה בית המקדש במהרה בימינו ותן חלקנו בתורתך