

Our Shiur began with the continuation of the Mishnah; וכן הגודלת וכן הכוחלת וכן הפוקסת -

Likewise, a woman who braids her hair, paints her eyes, or straightens her hair -

Rashi gives a second explanation of הפוקסת, as a woman who puts dough on her face to redden it -

These 3 Halachos are subject to the machlokes; רבי אליעזר מחייב וחכמים אוסריו משום שבות -

According to R' Eliezer it's אסור מדאורייתא, and according to the חכמים it's only אסור.

The גמרא tries to identify which מלאכה is violated when a woman does these three things:

- אמר רבי אבין אמר רבי יוסי ברבי חנינא

אורגת משום אורגת - Braiding is considered weaving.

- Painting her eyes is considered writing.

סווה פוקסת משום - Straightening her hair is considered spinning.

וכן הגודלת וכן הכוחלת וכן הפוקסת

A woman who puts
dough on her face to redden it

אחוקא

וחכמים

מחייב

משום שבות

אסוריב

אוסרייב

אוסרייב



ר' אבהו היא בי arguesn because these are unusual ways to do these מלאכות. Therefore he says,
בוחלת משום צובעת - Painting her eyes is considered to be dyeing. The גמרא quotes a ברייתא that applying any makeup on the face is considered.

- גודלת ופוקסת משום בונה

Both braiding and straightening the hair is considered בונה, building.

We learn that braiding hair can be called חז"ל because דו"ל - Hashem built חוה - to mean שקילעה שקילעה - Hashem built החוה - Hashem braided Chava's hair.



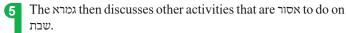






4 Regarding all these three activities, חייבת חייבת - רבי שמעון בן אלעזר אומר... לעצמה פטורה לחברתה חייבת -She is only חייב if doing it on another person, but since she cannot do a good job of it on herself she is פטור if she does it on herself.

All of the above is according to רבי אליעזר who holds that these activities are אסור מדאורייתא. According to the חכמים these are all only אסור, because this is not the usual way to do these מלאכות.



- תנו רבנן החולב והמחבץ והמגבן כגרוגרת

One is only חייב for milking an animal, straining milk, and making cheese if he did these things in the measure of at least a גרוגרת, a dried fig.

After כולאכה בר גוריא failed to explain clearly which כולאכה each of these activities is associated with, the אכור אכו explains that milking is מפרק, removing something from inside something else, which is a חולדה of עד. Straining milk is בורר, sorting. Making cheese is בונה, building.

המכבד והמרבץ והרודה חלות דבש - sweeping a dirt floor, sprinkling water on a dirt floor to keep the dust down, and removing honey combs from a beehive are all ישבת on אסור אסור מדאורייתא holds that these things are all אסור מדאורייתא. for filling holes in the ground.

חלות החלות is considered תולש - detaching from the ground. We find a posuk

דערת דבש - which compares it to a forest. The חכמים hold they are all only אסור מדרבנ













The גמרא mentions three important leniencies when it comes to sprinkling water on a dirt floor:

- אמימר שרא זילחא במחוזא

אכימר allowed sprinkling the floors of איסור. The איסור of sprinkling water on a dirt floor is out of a concern דילמא אתי אתי אתי אתי אתי אתי you may come to even out holes in the ground. had stone floors that do not have holes, and this concern obviously does not apply.

-2- רוחץ פניו בזוית זו ידיו בזוית זו רגליו בזוית זו

A person may wash different parts of his body - or dishes - in different parts of the house and the water that spills will serve the purpose of keeping the dirt down.

- -3- Since we hold like דבר שאינו מתכוין מותר that דבר שאינו מתכוין, you can even sprinkle water on the floor because even though it might even out holes in the floor, that is not your intention.
- We proceed with the next Mishnah;התולש מעציץ נקוב חייב ושאינו נקוב פטור

If a person picks a plant from a flower pot with a hole in it, the הנא קמא says he is קוצר - detaching from the ground. As Rashi explains,

- דהוי כמחובר דיונק מן הקרקע על ידי הנקב

It's considered to be מחובר לקרקע - attached to the ground, because it draws nourishment from the ground through the hole.

Rashi adds; ואפילו הנקב בדופנו - even if the hole on the side. Of course, if it has no hole it is not considered to be מחובר

- ורבי שמעון פוטר בזה ובזה

R' Shimon holds that he is פטור in both cases, because even a עציץ נקוב - a flower pot with a hole in it is not considered מחובר לקרקע.

However, R' Shimon makes one exception, regarding הכשר זרטים.

The contents of a עציץ נקוב cannot become susceptible to טומאה because they are considered to be attached to the ground.

The Gemara explains - it is only regarding this Halacha that R' Shimon considers it attached to the ground, because - התורה ריבתה טהרה אצל זרעים

The Torah goes out of its way to apply טהרה to seeds that are not yet אוכשר לקבל טומאר.

בעא מיניה ההוא סבא מרבי זירא –

A certain elder raises the question of whether שטעון would even consider an עציץ נקוב to be detached from the ground if ω - there are roots right by the hole.













While ר' זירא did not have an answer to this question, he did say that if the hole is so big that the pot would not be considered a כלי regarding אומאה, and the hole was so low on the pot that it could not hold a רביעית of liquid, even אין would agree that the contents of the pot are considered to be attached to the ground, because, as Rashi says, כלי דותו לא הוי כלי it's as if there is no כלי.

This discussion supports Rashi's comment in the Mishnah

that a עציץ נקוב is even with the hole on the side.

If the hole is so big...

The hole was so low...

That considered a ישמי Could not hold a segarding אראי Twould agree

that the contents of the pot are considered attached to the ground

'ל לתו לא הוי כלי

אמר רבא חמש מדות בכלי חרס Once we are discussing pots with holes, the אמר lists five types of holes in earthenware vessels, and what the Halachic implications are of each:

- ניקב כמוציא משקה

If the hole is big enough for water to leak from it, it would not be considered a usable shard, but a complete ללי with such a hole is still considered intact.

-2 ניקב בכונס משקה -2

A hole big enough to allow water to enter the כלי would make the כלי invalid for the preparation of the פרה אדומה ashes, which need to be mixed with water in a כלי, but we consider it a כלי - closed - in that plants growing in it are still considered to be detached from the ground.

-3 - ניקב כשורש קטן

If the hole can fit a small root it's considered a עציץ נקוב, and any plant growing in it is considered attached to the ground, but the כלי itself can still become טמא because it is a functional כלי.

-4- ניקב כמוציא זיתים

If the hole is big enough that olives would fall through it, we no longer consider the כלי a usable utensil and it cannot become טמא, unless you designate it to be used for larger fruits like pomegranates.

-5- ניקב כמוציא רימונים - if the hole is so big that even pomegranates would fall through, the טהור is כלי However, it can still protect its contents from becoming אהל המת in an אהל המת אהל המת מוקף צמיד פתיל, a room with a dead body, if it is מוקף צמיד פתיל, sealed properly. If however the hole is so big that it covers the majority of the כלי it does protect its contents from טומאה באהל המת.





