



Another Aruba Case

The tenth *perek*, once again discusses the case of the *aruba*, but this time in more detail. The first few *Mishnah* discusses a simple single-story house, where the *aruba*, the hole in the ceiling, is open to the sky. The first few *Mishnayot* discuss how the location of the *tumat ha'met* and the size of the *aruba* effects the *tumah* transfer.

The third *Mishnah* however discusses the case where the *aruba* is less than a *tephach* wide, but the source of *tumat ha'met* is located partially under the *aruba* and partially under the roof of the house. R' Meir maintains that both areas are *tameh*; R' Yehuda argues that only the area under the ceiling is *tameh*; whereas R' Yossi maintains that if there is a *kezayit*'s worth under both regions, then he agrees with R' Meir, otherwise he aligns with R' Yehuda's position. We shall try to understand this *Mishnah*.

First, we need to recall the previous *Mishnah*, which we also mentioned in last week's article. The *Mishnah* was referring to a case where the *aruba* was less than a *tephach* wide. There we learnt that if the *tumah* was inside the house, then the house would be *tameh* and the *aruba* would be *tahor*. If the *tumah* was under the *aruba* then the house would be *tahor*.

The *Mishnah Achrona* first explains R' Yehuda and R' Yosi in our *Mishnah* as follows. We know that if *tumah* is inside, even if it is isolated from other section of the house, we apply the principle that "it is the way for *tumah* to leave". In other words, the areas along the exit path would already be *tameh*. Consequently, according to R' Yehuda, the only opening that is larger than a *tephach* is through the house and *all* the *tumah* "leaves" in that direction – so only the house is *tameh*.

R' Yossi however would appear to consistent with his opinion that the *tumah* could be removed in parts. Consequently if there is a *tephach* amount below the *aruba*, then it is viewed as split and the *aruba* is *tameh*.

The *Mishnah Achrona* however continues with the explanation based on what we saw in last weeks article. Recall that the *Bartenura* explained that the reason why when the *tumah* is entirely beneath the *aruba* the house is *tahor* is as follows. For *tumah* we only say *levud* – we view that small empty space less that a *tephach* is if it were filled – only when it results in a leniency. Consequently, we do not apply *levud* in that case, otherwise the entire house would be *tameh*. In this case however since the *tumah* is already partially inside the house, so the house is already *tameh*. That being the cause, it would be a leniency in this case to apply *levud* in order that the region above the *aruba* could remain *tahor*.

The *Mishnah Achrona* continues that R' Yossi would also agree with this logic. However, he is concerned that if the part that was under the *aruba* was a *kezayit* and we made the region above the *aruba* *tahor*, then one might confuse it with the case of the previous *Mishnah*. They might think that if the entire piece was underneath the *aruba* it would also be *tahor* above it, which is not the case. He notes however that explaining it this way would not require a *kezayit* amount beneath the *aruba* and inside the house – two in total. According to R' Yossi as long as there is a *kezayit* amount underneath the *aruba* and some inside the house, then above the *aruba* would also be *tameh*.





REVISION QUESTIONS

אהלות ט:ט' – י:י'

- What is the law regarding a case where the *kaveret* “filled the house” in the three scenarios of Question A? (ט:ט')
- Provide some examples for the previous question? (ט:ט')
- What is the law regarding a case where the *kaveret* is found in a doorway and equal to its height in the three scenarios of Question A? (י:י')
- Regarding a *kaveret* that is outside and lying in its side what is the law regarding items above, below and inside the *kaveret* if: (א:י:ט')
 - A *kezayit* from a *met* is found underneath the *kaveret* (outside the house)?
 - Inside the *kaveret*?
- Is the law different if the *kaveret* was raised a *tephach* above the ground? (ט:י"ב)
- In which three cases would the laws in the previous two cases change and what is the law in those cases? (ט:י"ב)
- (Question A :) What is the law regarding an upright *kaveret* that is outside and: (ג:י:ט')
 - A *kezayit* from a *met* is found underneath the *kaveret*?
 - A *kezayit* from a *met* is found on top of the *kaveret*?
 - Inside the *kaveret*?
- (Question B :) Regarding the previous question what is the law if the *kaveret* is a *tephach* above the ground? (ג:י:ט')
- What other cases share the same law as the previous question? (ג:י:ט')
- In which three cases would the laws in questions A and B change and what is the law in both those cases? (ד:י:ט')
- What is the law regarding an “*aron*” that is wide at its base and narrow at the top where one touched “above”? “Below”? (ו:ט:ט')
- What is the law if the *aron* was narrower at the top? (ו:ט:ט')
- Explain the debate when the walls are vertical. (ו:ט:ט')
- Explain how an *aron* is structured like a *gluskom* and the law in that case? (ו:ט:ט')
- What is the law regarding an earthenware barrel that is seated on top of *tumah*? (ז:ט:ט')
- What is the law if the *tumah* is under the belly of the barrel? (Provide both cases.) (ז:ט:ט')
- In what four cases would the law change? (ז:ט:ט')
- What is the law regarding a house with an *arubah* and *tumah* is found in the house? Under the *arubah*? (ח:י:ט')
- How does the law differ if a person placed their foot over the hole? (ח:י:ט')
- What is the law if a *kezayit* of *tumah* is placed partially under the *arubah*? (ח:י:ט')
- Regarding the previous three questions how does the law differ if the *arubah* is less than a *tephach*? (Include the opinions when where debated.) (ח:י:ט')
- What is the law regarding a case where multiple *arubot* are on top of one another and *tumah* is found in the house? Under the *arubot*? (ט:י:ט')
- What is the law if a utensil that was susceptible to *tumah* was placed of one of the *arubot*? (ט:י:ט')
- What is the law if the utensil was not susceptible to *tumah*? (ט:י:ט')
- Regarding the previous three questions, how does the law differ if the *arubot* are less than a *tephach*? (Include the opinions where debated.) (ט:י:ט')
- Regarding a house with an *arubah*, what is the law if an earthenware utensil the size of the *arubah* has *tumah* beneath it and is placed on the floor? Is a *tephach* above the ground? (י:י')



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18 October · ז' חשון	19 October · ח' חשון	20 October · ט' חשון	21 October · י' חשון	22 October · י"א חשון	23 October · י"ב חשון	24 October · י"ג חשון
Ohalot 10:7-11:1	Ohalot 11:2-3	Ohalot 11:4-5	Ohalot 11:6-7	Ohalot 11:8-9	Ohalot 12:1-2	Ohalot 12:3-4

Have a good Shabbos!