Chullin 126 – Good Morning Raboisai

Maga and Ohel – Are They the Same Tumah?

1️⃣ Continuing the Two Half-Kezaysim

👉 The Gemara continues the case of:

- Two separate half-kezaysim of a meis.
- A person physically touches one half.
- He is also directly above or below the other half through Ohel.

The question is:

- Can Maga and Ohel combine to make the required full kezayis?

Yesterday we saw the possibility that certain forms of Ohel are considered:

- Ohel Negiah – Ohel that is effectively like touching.

2️⃣ Rav – Even Higher Than a Tefach

👉 Rav says:

Even if the person is:

- More than a tefach directly above the Tumah

It can still be considered:

- Ohel Negiah – a form of Maga.

The Tumah rises directly upward from the meis.

Being directly in that path is treated as:

- Contact with the Tumah.

3️⃣ So What Is Regular Ohel?

👉 According to Rav, ordinary Ohel is:

- B'hamshachah – when the Tumah spreads sideways through an enclosed area.

For example:

- The Tumah rises

- Hits the ceiling
- And then spreads throughout the room.

Someone standing elsewhere in that room:

- Has Ohel Tumah
- But is not considered to have directly "touched" the column of Tumah.

📌 **The Difference**

Directly above the Tumah:

- Ohel Negiah.

Tumah spreading sideways through the room:

- Regular Ohel.

The Roped Bed

🛌 **Tumah Under a Lattice**

👉 The Gemara brings a case involving:

- A bed or frame
- With ropes stretched across it
- With gaps between the ropes smaller than a tefach.

If Tumah is underneath:

- The ropes themselves can block the Tumah.
- The Tumah can rise through the open spaces.

If someone puts his hand:

- Directly above one of the openings – tamei.
- Directly above one of the ropes – tahor.

The Beraisa calls the first case:

- Hanoge'a – one who "touches."

This seems to support Rav:

- Even though the person is not physically touching the meis
- Contact with the Tumah rising through the opening is called Negiah.

5️⃣ Was It More Than a Tefach Away?

👉 The Gemara rejects the proof.

Perhaps the lattice was:

- Within a tefach of the meis.

If so:

- We still have no proof that being more than a tefach directly above Tumah is called Maga.

But this raises another question:

If it is within a tefach:

- Why doesn't the compressed Tumah burst through everything?

Tumah Retzutzah

6️⃣ Tumah With No Space

👉 Normally, when Tumah is trapped without sufficient space:

- Tumah Retzutzah applies.

The Tumah:

- Boka'as v'olah – breaks through and rises upward.

So if the lattice is less than a tefach above the meis:

- Why should the ropes protect anything above them?

This leads into:

- Rebbe Yosi's view concerning trapped Tumah.

Tumah Inside a Drawer

7️⃣ A Chest With a Drawer

👉 The Gemara discusses:

- A chest or cabinet
- Containing a drawer

- With Tumah inside the drawer.

The drawer itself has:

- A tefach of internal space.

But its opening is:

- Smaller than a tefach.

Min haTorah:

- The Tumah should remain contained inside.

Nevertheless, the Tanna Kamma says:

- The house becomes tamei.

📌 **Why?**

Because eventually:

- The person will open the drawer to remove the Tumah
- And the Tumah will then enter the house.

Chazal therefore:

- Treat the house as tamei already.

🚾 **Tumah in the House**

👉 If the situation is reversed:

- The Tumah is in the house
- And clean items are inside the closed drawer

Those items remain:

- Tahor.

Why?

Because:

- Derech Tumah latzeis – Tumah is expected to leave its enclosure.
- Ein derech Tumah likaneis – we do not assume Tumah will enter the enclosure.

Rebbe Yosi Disagrees

9️⃣ It May Never Be Removed Whole

👉 Rebbe Yosi says:

Why assume the person will:

- Open the drawer
- And remove the full kezayis of Tumah?

He could:

- Cut it into pieces smaller than a kezayis
- Or burn it where it is.

Therefore:

- The house does not necessarily become tamei.

🔟 The Drawer Faces Outside

👉 If the cabinet is positioned at the doorway with:

- The drawer opening facing outside

Then even according to the Tanna Kamma:

- The house is tahor.

Why?

Because when the Tumah is eventually removed:

- It will be taken directly outside
- Rather than through the house.

1️⃣1️⃣ What Else Does Rebbe Yosi Disagree With?

👉 The Gemara carefully examines Rebbe Yosi's statement.

If everyone already agrees that:

- A drawer facing outside does not make the house tamei

What is Rebbe Yosi adding when he says:

- Tahor?

The Gemara suggests that Rebbe Yosi may also be disagreeing about:

- Tumah Temunah – trapped Tumah.

Perhaps Rebbe Yosi holds:

- Tumah Temunah does not necessarily burst through its enclosure.

A Dog That Swallowed Human Flesh

1️⃣2️⃣ The Dog Dies

👉 The Gemara brings a fascinating case:

- A dog swallowed human flesh.
- The dog then died.

Now there is:

- Human Tumah enclosed inside the dog's body.

The question is:

- Can that Tumah affect a nearby house?

1️⃣3️⃣ Where Is the Dog Lying?

👉 The halachah depends partly on:

- The dog's position near the doorway
- And where the relevant opening faces.

If there is:

- A proper tefach opening

The Tumah can:

- Exit through that opening
- And affect the house.

The Gemara initially thinks this may prove:

- Rebbe Yosi agrees that trapped Tumah bursts out.

1️⃣4️⃣ Rebbe Eliezer – Which Way Will the Tumah Leave?

👉 Rebbe Eliezer focuses on:

- The direction in which the swallowed Tumah will eventually leave the animal.

It is not necessarily going to:

- Come back through the dog's mouth.

Rather:

- It will naturally pass through the digestive system.

Therefore:

- The direction the dog is facing becomes relevant to whether the Tumah is ultimately expected to enter the house.

No Proof About Tumah Retzutzah

1️⃣5️⃣ A Full Tefach Opening

👉 The Gemara rejects the proof regarding Rebbe Yosi.

The case can be where:

- There is already a full tefach opening.

The Tumah therefore does not need to:

- Burst through the dog's body.

Instead:

- It has an actual halachic opening through which it can travel.

Therefore:

- This case tells us nothing definite about Tumah Retzutzah.

1️⃣6️⃣ Rebbe Yosi Requires an Actual Opening

👉 Rebbe Yosi's dispute can instead concern:

- The size and nature of the opening.

He requires:

- An actual cavity/opening of a tefach

Rather than relying on:

- A theoretical opening that could be carved out.

Rav Acha brei d'Rava explains the Beraisa:

- Specifically in terms of an actual opening through which the Tumah can pass.

Rebbe Shimon – Maga, Masa and Ohel

1️⃣7️⃣ Three Forms of Tumah

👉 The Gemara returns to the relationship between:

- Maga – touching
- Masa – carrying
- Ohel – being under the same covering.

Rebbe Shimon distinguishes:

- Maga and Ohel are not automatically the same category.

This explains why:

- Physically touching half a kezayis
- And sharing an ordinary Ohel with another half

Do not necessarily combine.

Three Tumos from a Meis

1️⃣8️⃣ Each Case Has Two Out of Three

👉 The Gemara gives three fascinating examples where:

- Two methods of Tumah apply
- But the third does not.

The three methods are:

- Maga
- Masa
- Ohel.

The three examples are:

- Melo tarvad rekav – a ladleful of decomposed remains
- Etzem k'se'orah – a bone the size of a barley grain
- Golel v'dofek – parts associated with the grave/coffin.

1️⃣9️⃣ Melo Tarvad Rekav

👉 A full measure of decomposed human remains gives Tumah through:

- Masa
- Ohel.

But not:

- Maga.

📌 Why Not Maga?

The remains consist of:

- Many tiny separate particles.

When a person touches them:

- He is not necessarily touching the entire required shiur.

Therefore:

- There is no Tumah through ordinary Maga.

This demonstrates:

- Maga and Ohel are not always identical.

2️⃣0️⃣ Etzem K'se'orah

👉 A bone the size of a barley grain gives Tumah through:

- Maga
- Masa.

But not:

- Ohel.

It is significant enough:

- To transmit Tumah when touched or carried

But not enough:

- To create Ohel Tumah.

2️⃣ 1️⃣ Golel V'Dofek

👉 Golel v'dofek transmit Tumah through:

- Maga
- Ohel.

But not:

- Masa.

📌 The Pattern

Each example has:

- Two of the three forms of Tumah
- But lacks the third.

This clearly demonstrates:

- Maga, Masa and Ohel each have their own halachic rules.

Back to the Femur

2️⃣ 2️⃣ A Sealed Kulis of Neveilah

👉 The Gemara returns to:

- A femur containing marrow.

The Torah's wording indicates:

- A completely enclosed femur of neveilah does not transmit Tumah through Maga.

But if there is:

- Even a small opening

Then:

- The marrow becomes accessible

- And Tumah through Maga can apply.

2️⃣3️⃣ How Can an Ordinary Neveilah Ever Give Maga?

👉 The Gemara asks:

An ordinary dead animal is also:

- Covered by skin.

If covering blocks contact:

- How can anyone ever become tamei through touching a neveilah?

📌 Answer

The body naturally has:

- Openings
- Blood vessels
- Other points of access.

Therefore:

- The flesh is considered accessible.

A completely sealed femur is different.

Intending to Make a Hole

2️⃣4️⃣ Rav Oshaya's Question

👉 Rav Oshaya asks:

Suppose someone has:

- A sealed bone containing Tumah.

He decides:

- That he intends to drill a hole in it.

But he has not yet:

- Actually made the opening.

Does his machshavah alone make it as though:

- The bone has already been punctured?

The Gemara considers whether:

- Machshavah can give the sealed bone the status of one that is already open.

The transcript presents the conclusion here as:

- Not fully clear due to the girsa.

Eggs of Sheratzim

2️⃣ 5️⃣ A Sealed Egg

👉 The Mishnah discusses:

- An egg of a sheretz.

If the shell is:

- Completely sealed

The shell protects against:

- Direct Maga with the Tumah inside.

But if the egg has:

- Even a small hole

The Tumah inside becomes:

- Accessible
- And can transmit Tumah.

This parallels:

- The punctured femur.

The Half-Flesh, Half-Earth Mouse

2️⃣ 6️⃣ A Unique Mishnah

👉 The Mishnah describes:

- A mouse which is partly flesh
- And partly earth.

If someone touches:

- The flesh side – tamei.
- The earth side – tahor.

2️⃣7️⃣ Rebbe Yehudah

👉 Rebbe Yehudah adds:

Even if someone touches:

- The earth portion directly opposite the flesh

He becomes:

- Tamei.

The Tumah of the flesh can therefore:

- Affect the corresponding part of the creature.

This unusual case:

- Continues the Gemara's discussion of how coverings, connections and access affect Tumah.

📌 Key Chazarah

- Rav holds that being directly above Tumah can be considered Ohel Negiah even when more than a tefach away; ordinary Ohel is where the Tumah spreads sideways through an enclosure.
- The lattice case shows how Tumah can rise through gaps while the solid sections block it.
- Tumah Retzutzah is Tumah trapped without sufficient space, which can break through its enclosure.
- A closed drawer containing Tumah may make the house tamei mid'Rabbanan because it will eventually be opened and the Tumah removed.
- Rebbe Yosi argues that the Tumah could instead be cut up or burned without ever entering the house.
- A dog that swallowed human flesh raises the question of whether the enclosed Tumah can escape into a nearby house.
- The Gemara ultimately explains the dog case using an actual tefach opening, so it does not prove that Rebbe Yosi accepts Tumah Retzutzah.

- Rebbe Shimon distinguishes between Maga, Masa and Ohel rather than treating them as one type of Tumah.
- Melo tarvad rekav has Masa and Ohel but not Maga.
- Etzem k'se'orah has Maga and Masa but not Ohel.
- Golel v'dofek have Maga and Ohel but not Masa.
- A sealed femur of neveilah does not give Tumah through Maga, while a puncture can make the marrow accessible.
- Rav Oshaya asks whether merely intending to make a hole can give a sealed bone the status of a punctured one.
- A sheretz egg similarly depends on whether its shell is sealed or punctured.
- The Mishnah ends with the unusual case of a mouse that is partly flesh and partly earth; Rebbe Yehudah extends Tumah even to the earth directly opposite the flesh.

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