- יא) הַתּבוֹת שָׁמַּצְנִיעִים בָּהֶן מַאֲכָלִים כָּל הַשְּׁנָה, וְלִפְּעָמִים נִשְּׂפָּדְּ
 שָׁם מָרָק מִן הַקּדֵרוֹת, צְרִיכִין הָכְשֵׁר קַל, דְּהַיְנוּ שֶׁמְּעָרִין עֲלֵיהֶן רוֹתְחִין.
 וְדַוְקָא מִתּוֹדְּ הַכְּלִי שֶׁהְרְתִּיחוּ בּוֹ אֶת הַמָּיִם. וְלֹא יִזְרוֹק אֶת הַמַּיִם, אֶלָּא
 יִשְׁפְּכֵם עֲלֵיהֶן בְּקְלוּחַ. וְהַשֻּׁלְחָנוֹת, נוֹהֲגִין גַּם כֵּן לְלַבֵּן אֲבָנִים וּמַנִּיחָן
 יִשְׁפְּכֵם עֲלֵיהֶן, וְשׁוֹפְכִין עֲלֵיהֶן רוֹתְחִין, וּמוֹלִיכִין אֶת הָאֲבָנִים מִמְּקוֹם
 לָמָקוֹם בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁיּהְיוּ מִיִם רוֹתְחִים עַל פְּנֵי כַלּוֹ. וּצְרִיכִין לְשַׁפְּשְׁפָן מִקּדֶם,
 וְאַחַר מֵעֶת־לְּעֵת יַכְשִׁירוּם. וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם יֵשׁ נוֹהְגִין שָׁלֹא לְהִשְׁתַּמֵשׁ גַּם
 וְאַחַר הַהֶּכְשֵׁר בְּשֻׁלְחָנוֹת וּבְתֵבוֹת, אֶלָּא בְּפְרִיסַת מַפָּה אוֹ דָבָר אַחֵר.
- יב) יְדוֹת הַכֵּלִים צְרִיכוֹת גַּם כֵּן הֶכְשֵׁר. וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם אִם אֵין הַיָּד נְכְנֶסֶת לְתוֹךְ הַיּוֹרָה, יָכוֹל לְהַכְשִׁיר אֶת הַיָּד בִּשְׁפִיכַת רוֹתְחִין עָלֶיהָ.
- יג) כָּל כְּלֵי שְׁתִּיָּה וּכְלֵי הַמְּדּוֹת, צְּרִיכִין גַּם כֵּן הַגְּעֶלָה. וּכְלֵי זְכוּכִית, נוֹהֲגִין בְּמְדִינוֹת אֵלוּ דְּלָא מַהֲנֵי לְהוּ הַגְעֶלָה. וְכֵן כְּלֵי מַתֶּכֶת שֶׁהֵן מֻתָּכִין מִבְּפְנִים בְּהִתּוּדְ זְכוּכִית, אֵין לָהֶם תַּקָּנָה בְּהַגְעֶלָה, אֲבָל סַגִּי לְהוּ בְּלְבּוּן קַל, כְּמוֹ מְדוֹכָה בְּסָעִיף ו׳.
- יד) אֵין מַגְעִילִין אֶלָּא בְּמַיִם וְלֹא יְהֵא בָהֶם שׁוּם תַּעֲרֹבֶת, אֲפְלוּ אֵפֶר וְכַדּוֹמֶה. אָם הִגְעִיל הַרְבֵּה בְּיוֹרָה עַד שֶׁנֶּעְכְּרוּ הַמַּיִם כְּעֵין צִיר, אֵין מַגעִילִין עוֹד בָּהֶם.

ז ניסן טו) אָם מַגְעִיל עַל יְדֵי צְבָת שֶׁמַחְזִיק בָּהְּ אֶת הַכְּלִי, צָרִיךְּ לְרַפּוֹת אֶת הַכְּלִי וְלַחֲזוֹר וּלְתָפְסוֹ. דְּאָם לֹא כֵּן, הָרֵי לֹא בָּאוּ מִימִי הַהַּגְעָלָה בָּמְקוֹם הַצְּבָת. וְטוֹב יוֹתֵר לָשִׁים אֶת הַכְּלִי בְּמַחֲרוֹזָה אוֹ בְּתוֹךְ סָל. וְלֹא יַנִּיחַ כֵּלִים הַרְבֵּה בְּפַעֵם אַחַת לְתוֹךְ הַכְּלִי שֶׁהוּא מַגְעִיל בּוֹ, כְּדֵי שֶׁלֹא יִגְּעוּ זֵה בָּזָה. דְּאָם כֵּן, בְּמְקוֹם נְגִיעָתָן אֵינָן מַגְעַלִין.

טז) אֵין לְהַגְעִיל אָלָא כָּלִי שֵׁאֵינוֹ בֵּן־יוֹמוֹ, דְהַיִנוּ שֵׁכְּבַר עָבַר

^{8.} This is only when hot foods are kept in them, but otherwise, they do not require kashering. (Ibid. 451:113)

^{9.} Others hold that since hot puddings, that contain *chametz*, are sometimes placed there, they require that hot stones be placed on them, (similar to *kashering* tables, that are discussed in this paragraph). (*Ibid.* 451:114)

^{10.} You must not use another vessel to dip into the vessel containing the boiling water and then pour it onto the surface from the second vessel. (*Ibid.* 451:20)

- 11) A cabinet, in which food is kept⁸ the entire year, and soup is sometimes spilled there from the pots, requires simple *kashering*, that is pouring boiling water on it;⁹ but it must be poured out of the vessel, in which the water was boiled. ¹⁰ The water should not be thrown, but it should be poured in a steady stream. (As for *kashering*) tables, it is also customary to place glowing hot stones on the table, and pour boiling water on them, and then to move the stones from place to place in such a manner, that the boiling water covers the entire surface. The table must be scrubbed first, and after twenty-four hours, it should be *kashered*, in the manner described above. Nevertheless, some people are accustomed, not to use tables and chests even after *kashering*, without covering them with a cloth or something else.
- 12) Handles of vessels also require *kashering*. However, if the handle does not fit into the *kashering* pot, you should *kasher* the handle, by pouring boiling water on it. 11
- 13) Vessels used for drinking or measuring, also require *kashering*. ¹² As for glassware, it is the custom in these regions not to *kasher* them. ¹³ Vessels made of metal, glazed on the inside, cannot be kashered by immersion in boiling water; but "simple glowing" is sufficient, just as with a mortar, see par. 6.
- 14) Only water should be used for *kashering*, and nothing should be mixed with it, not even ashes or similar substances. If you *kashered* many vessels in one *kashering* kettle, so that the water became thick and filmy like soup, you should not continue to *kasher* with it.
- April 16 15) If you *kasher*, using a pair of tongs, to hold the vessel, you should relax your hold on the vessel, and then grip it firmly again; otherwise, the *kashering* water would not reach the spot held by the tongs. It is better to put the vessel in a net or in a basket. You should not put many vessels at one time into the kettle in which you *kasher*, so that they should not touch each other; otherwise, the place where they touch, would not be *kashered*.
 - 16) You should not kasher a vessel that has been used the same day, that is, unless

^{11.} However, if you know, for certain, that the handles were immersed in boiling liquid, containing *chametz*; pouring hot water over them will not help, but they must be *kashered* in the regular way by immersion, then in boiling water. (*Ibid.* 451:71)

^{12.} There is another method for *kashering* drinking glasses. If they have not been used during a twenty-four hour period, you may fill them, even with cold water, allowing the water to overflow, and then leave the water in the glasses for twenty-four hours. After twenty-four hours, you spill out the water and refill the glasses with new water. After twenty-four hours, you spill out the water and repeat the process a third time. This need not be done in consecutive days, so long as it was repeated thrice, as outlined. (*Ibid.* 451:150)

^{13.} In a situation where new glasses cannot be purchased, and you have no other drinking vessels, the *Chayei Adam* writes that you may rely on the *kashering*, described in note 12 above. (*Ibid.* 451:156)

מֵעֵת־לְעֵת מִשָּׁעָה שֶׁבְּשְׁלוּ בּוֹ חָמֵץ. וְכֵן הַיּוֹרָה שֶׁמַּגְעִילִין בָּהּ, לֹא תְהֵא בַּת־יוֹמָהּ. וְיֵשְׁגִּיחַ שֶּבְּכָל פַּעֵם שֶׁהוּא נוֹתֵן אֶת הַכְּלִי לְתוֹךְ הַיּוֹרָה, יַצְלוּ הַפִּים רְתִיחוֹת. וְאִם צָרִיךְּ לְהַגְּעִיל אֶת הַיּוֹרָה, אֲזַי כְּשֶׁהַמִּיִם מִעֲלִין רְתִיחוֹת, תְּהָא הַיּוֹרָה מְלֵאָה וְיִזְרוֹק בָּה אֲבָנִים מְלֻבָּנוֹת, כְּדֵי שֶׁיִּשְׁטְפוּ הַמִּים הָרוֹתְחִין עַל שְּׁפָתָהּ. וְאֵין לְהַגְעִיל [בְּעֶרֶב בֶּּסַח] רַק עַד חֲצוֹת היּוֹם.

- יז) נוֹהַגִּין שֶאַחַר הַהַּגְעָלָה שוֹטְפִים אֶת הַכֵּלִים בְּמַיִם קָרִים.
- יח) אָם אֵפְשַׁר, יֵשׁ לְהַגְעִיל בִּפְנֵי בַּעַל תּוֹרָה הַבַּקִי בְּדִינֵי הַגְעַלָה.

סִימָן קיז קצָת דִּינִים מְלַקָּטִים לַפָּסָת

- א) אִם נִמְצְאָה אֵיזוֹ תַעֲרֹבֶת חָמֵץ בְּעֶרֶב פֶּסַח עַד הַלַּיְלָה, הֲרֵי הִיא כְּמוֹ שְׁאָר אִסּוּרִין שֶׁבְּטֵלִים בְּשִׁשִׁים. וְלָכֵן אִם נִמְצָא גַּרְעִין בְּעוֹף וּבְתַבְשִׁיל, זוֹרְקוֹ, וְהַשְּאָר מֻתָּר לֶאֱכוֹל אֲפָלוּ בַּפֶּסַח. אֲבָל בְּתוֹךְ הַפֶּסַח, חָמֵץ אוֹסֵר אֲפָלוּ בְּמַשֶּׁהוּ גַּם בַּהֲנָאָה. וּבְכָל מָקוֹם שֶׁנִּמְצָא אֵיזֶה גַּרְעִין מַחֲמֵשֶׁת מִינֵי דָגָן אוֹ מַשֶּׁהוּ חָמֵץ, צְרִיכִין לַעֲשׁוֹת שְׁאֵלָה.
- ב) בְּאֵר מַיִם שֶׁנִּמְצְאוּ בָּהּ נֵּרְעִינֵי תְבוּאָה, אֵין לְהִסְתַּפֵּק מֵהַמַּיִם הָאֵלוּ אֶלָּא בְּדֹחַק נָּדוֹל, כְּגוֹן שֶׁאֵין מַיִם אֲחֵרִים בְּנִמְצָא. וְאִם נִמְצְאָה בָּה חֲתִיכַת פַּת, אָסוּר, אֱפִלוּ אֵין מַיִם אֲחֵרִים. וְגֵם סִנּוּן לָא מַהֲנֵי.
- ג) נוֹהֲגִין שֶׁלֹא לְהַבְהֵב אֶת הָעוֹפוֹת בַּקֵּשׁ שֶׁעִם הַשְּׁבָּלִים, כִּי חָיְשֵׁינָן שֶׁמָּא יֵשׁ בָּהֶן גַּרְעִין מְחָמָץ. וְלָכֵן מְהַבְּהֵבִין בַּעֲשָׂבִים אוֹ חוֹתְכִין אֶת הַשְּבֵּלִים מִן הַקָּשׁ. וּבְדִיעֲבַד מֻתָּר. וְיִּזְּהָרוּ לְטוֹל אֶת הַזֶּכֶּק מִן הָעוֹף קֹדֵם שֵׁמָהַבָּהֵבִין אוֹתוֹ.
- ד) כַּל מִינֵי קּטְנִיוֹת, אֱסוּרִים. וְכֵן כַּל מִינֵי פַּרוֹת יְבַשִּׁים, אֱסוּרִין,

^{14.} This should be done immediately, so that the vessel will not absorb the boiling water of the kashering vessel. (Ibid. 452:34)

^{1.} This is said, in reference to *chametz* in liquid form, that has become mixed with other liquid; or if the *chametz* has contributed to the taste of the mixture. Regarding dry *chametz*, that has been mixed with other dry foods, (see *Shulchan Aruch* and *Ramah* 447:4.)

^{2.} This is true also if the *chametz* and the other food are of the same species, i.e. vinegar and vinegar, soup and soup. (*Biyur Halachah* 447:2)

twenty-four hours have passed, since *chametz* was cooked in it. Likewise, the kettle, in which the *kashering* is done, should not have been used that same day. You should pay attention that the water is still bubbling when you put a vessel in the kettle. If the kettle, itself, has to be *kashered*, then, when the water is boiling, it must be full and you should throw glowing stones into it, so that the boiling water will overflow its rim. On *erev Pesach*, *kashering* must be done, only until midday.

- 17) It is customary, after kashering, to rinse the vessels with cold water. 14
- 18) If possible, the *kashering* should be done in the presence of a Torah scholar, who is well versed in the laws of *kashering*.

Chapter 117

Various Laws Concerning Pesach

- 1) If you find any *chametz* in food ¹ on *erev Pesach*, anytime before nightfall, it is like any other forbidden substance, which is nullified if it becomes mixed (into a permitted subtance), sixty times its volume. ² Therefore, if you find a grain of seed in poultry or in cooked food, you should throw away the seed, and you may eat the rest, even on *Pesach*. ³ But during *Pesach*, itself, even the smallest bit of *chametz* makes food forbidden (to eat) and to derive benefit from it. Thus, wherever you find a seed of the five species of grain, or a small particle of *chametz*, you should consult a competent *Posek*.
- 2) If grain seeds are found in a water well, you should not use this water, except in case of urgent need, ⁴ for example, if no other water is available. But if you find a piece of bread in the well, the water is forbidden to be used, even if no other water is available and even filtering is of no use.
- 3) It is the custom not to singe poultry with straw bearing ears of grain, for we are concerned that one of the seeds may be *chametz*. We, therefore, singe poultry with grass, or we cut the ears off of the straw. But, if inadvertently, (the poultry was singed with straw bearing ears of grain), the poultry may be used. You should take care to remove the crop from the poultry, before you singe it.⁵
 - 4) All kinds of legumes are forbidden; 6 and all kinds of dried fruit are forbidden,

^{3.} This is true, only when the cooked food had been cooled before *Pesach*. (If the food was still warm on *Pesach*, it had absorbed the *chametz* on *Pesach* and would be forbidden). (*Mishnah Berurah* 447:19)

^{4.} This is certainly true if the seed is still whole, but only soft. (Ibid. 467:62)

^{5.} Those who are scrupulous, in their observance, are careful to split the chicken in half, in order to examine it very carefully for any kernels of wheat or other *chametz.* (*Ibid.* 467:86)

^{6.} They are forbidden, only so far as eating, but they may be kept over *Pesach*, and their benefit is not forbidden. When there is an urgent need, such as when there is no other food to eat, or for a sick person (who needs such food), it is permitted. (*Ibid.* 453:6,7,12; 465:4) Some of the typical legumes that we must not eat are the various species of beans, rice and peas.

אֶלָּא אִם כֵּן נוֹדַע שֶׁנְתִיַבְּשׁוּ בְּהֶכְשֵׁר עַל גַּבֵּי קָנִים אוֹ בְּתַנּוּר שֶהַכְשַׁר לְשֵׁם פֶּסַח. אֲפִלּוּ תְּאֵנִים יְבָשׁוֹת וְצְמּוּקִים, בֵּין גְּדוֹלִים בֵּין קְטַנִּים, אֲסוּרִין. וְכֵן קְלְפּוֹת תַּפּוּחֵי זָהָב. וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם הַמַּשְׁקָה שֶׁעוֹשִׁין מִן הַצְּמוּקִין, נוֹהֲגִין הָתֵּר לִשְׁתּוֹתוֹ. נוֹהֲגִין שֶׁלֹא לִתֵּן לְתוֹךְ הַתַּבְשִׁיל צִפּּרֶן הַצְּמוּקִין, נוֹהֲגִין הֶתֵּר לִשְׁתּוֹתוֹ. נוֹהֲגִין שֶׁלֹא לִתֵּן לְתוֹךְ הַתַּבְשִׁיל צִפּּרֶן וְבָּפֹם, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁיֵשׁ בָּהֶם חֲשַׁשׁ חִמּוּץ, וַאֲפְלּוּ כַּרְכֹּם הַגְּדֵלָה בִּמְדִינָתֵנוּ בַּנְנוֹת, אָסוּר, מִשׁוּם לָּא פַלּוּג. וּשְׁאָר בְּשָׁמִים שֶׁאֵין בָּהֶם חֲשַׁשׁ חִמּוּץ, וְבֵּנְ הַבֶּלְח, קֹדֶם שֶׁנּוֹתְנִים אוֹתָם לַתַּבְשִׁיל, צְרִיכִים לְבָדְקָם אִם אֵין אֵיזֶה וְכֵן הַמֶּלַח, קֹדֶם שְׁנּוֹתְנִים אוֹתָם לַתַּבְשִׁיל, צְרִיכִים לְבָדְקָם אִם אֵין אֵיזֶה וְבִּיּת תְבוּאָה מְעֹרָב בָּהֶם.

^{ת׳ ניסן} ה) דְּבַשׁ, אֵין אוֹכְלִין אֶלָּא מַה שֶׁלֹא נִתְרַפֵּק, אוֹ שֶׁנְּתְרַפֵּק עֵל יְדֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לְשֵׁם פֶּסַת.

- ו) בּשְׁעַת הַדְּחָק, כְּגוֹן לְצֹּרֶדְּ חוֹלֶה, אוֹ זָקֵן, מֻתָּרִין לֶאֱפוֹת מַצּוֹת עִם מֵי בֵּיצִים אוֹ שְׁאָר מֵי פֵּרוֹת, כְּגוֹן חָלָב אוֹ זַיִן וְכַדּוֹמֶה, וְהִיא נִקְרֵאת עִם מֵי בֵּיצִים אוֹ שְׁאָר מֵי פֵּרוֹת, כְּגוֹן חָלָב אוֹ זַיִן וְכַדּוֹמֶה, וְהִיא נִקְרֵאת מַצָּה עֲשִׁירָה, וּבְלְבַד שֶׁיִּזְהֵרוּ שֶׁלֹא יִתְעָרֵב בָּהֶם אֲפְלּוּ מְעֵט מִיִם. אֲבָל בְּשְׁנֵי הַלֵּילוֹת הָרִאשׁוֹנִים צְרִיכִין לֶאֱכוֹל מַצָּה מַמְּשׁ, וְאֵין יוֹצְאִין בְּמַצָּה בְּשְׁירָה. וְשֶׁלֹא לְצֹרֶדְּ נָּדוֹל, אָסוּר לֶאֱפוֹת מַצָּה עֲשִׁירָה. אֲפְלּוּ קֹדֶם פֶּסַח לְשֵׁם פְּסַח.
- ז) הַנּוֹתֵן תְּבוּאָה אוֹ מֻרְסָן לִפְנֵי עוֹפַוֹת, יִזָּהֵר לְתִתָּם בְּמָקוֹם יָבֵשׁ, שֶׁלֹא יִתְלַחְלָחוּ. אֲבָל לִבְהַמָה, אָסוּר לִתֵּן מֻרְסָן, כִּי יִתְלַחְלַח מִן הָרֹק. שֶׁלֹא יִתְלַחְלָחוּ. אֲבָל לִבְהַמָּה, יִזְּהֵר לָתֵת לָהּ מְעֵט מְעֵט, שֶׁלֹא תַשְׁאִיר וְגֵם אִם נוֹתֵן לָהְּ תְּבוּאָה, יִבָּעֲרָם מִיָּד. מְלָחִים. וְאִם הִשְׁאִירָה, יְבַעֲרָם מִיָּד.
- ח) בְּעֶרֶב פֶּסַח מִשְּׁעָה שֶׁהֶּחָמֵץ נָאֱסַר בַּהֲנָאָה, וְכֵן בְּכָל יְמֵי הַפֶּסַח, אָסוּר לֵהָנוֹת אֲפִלּוּ מֵחֲמֵצוֹ שֶׁל גּוֹי. וְלָכֵן אָסוּר לְיִשְׁרָאֵל לְהוֹלִיךְ אוֹ לִשְׁמוֹר חֲמֵצוֹ שֶׁל גּוֹי. וּמִבָּל־שֶׁבֵּן דְּאָסוּר לִקְנוֹת חָמֵץ בִּשְׁבִיל גּוֹי, וַאֲפִלּוּ בִּמְעוֹתָיו שֶׁל גּוֹי.
- ט) וְכֵן אָסוּר לְהַשְּׂכִּיר אָז לַגּוֹי בְּהֵמָה שֶׁתָּבִיא לוֹ חָמֵץ, אוֹ חֶדֶר לְשִׁים בּוֹ חָמֵץ, מִפְּנֵי שֶאָסוּר לְהִשְׁתַּכֵּר בְּאִסוּרֵי הֲנָאָה. אֲבָל מֻתָּר לְהַשְׁכִּיר לוֹ בְּהֵמָה לְשָׁבוּעַ שֶׁל פֶּסַח (חוּץ מִשַּׁבָּת וְיוֹם־טוֹב) בִּסְתָם, שֶׁאֵין לְהַשְׁכִּיר לוֹ בְּהֵמָה לְשָׁבוּעַ שֶׁל פֶּסַח (חוּץ מִשַּׁבָּת וְיוֹם־טוֹב) בִּסְתָם, שֶׁאֵין הַגּוֹי מְכֵּישׁ לוֹ שֶׁהוּא צָּרִיךְ אוֹתָהּ לְהָבִיא חָמֵץ, אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁהוּא יוֹדֵעַ

unless it is known that they have been dried in a proper way on planks, or in a stove that has been made kosher for *Pesach* (see above 110: 1 and 2). Even dried figs and raisins, whether large or small, are forbidden to be used; orange peels are also forbidden. Nevertheless, the beverage prepared from raisins, is customarily permitted to drink. It is the custom not to put cloves or saffron into food because they are suspect of containing *chametz*. Even in our regions, where saffron is raised in gardens, it is forbidden, in order not to make an exception (to the law). There are spices, including salt, that are not suspect of containing *chametz*. However, before putting them into the food, you should examine them to see whether there are any grain seeds in them.⁷

- April 17 5) You should only eat honey, that has not been removed from the comb, or honey, that has been taken out of the comb by a Jew, to be used specifically for Pesach. 8
 - 6) In case of great urgency, for example, when it is needed for a sick or elderly person, it is permissible to bake matzos with eggs, fruit juice, milk, wine, or similar beverage, and this is called *matzah ashirah* (rich matzah). Care should be taken, however, not to mix any water with it. However on the first two nights of *Pesach*, actual matzah must be eaten; you have not fulfilled your duty, if you eat *matzah ashirah*. If there is no urgent need, it is forbidden to bake *matzah ashirah*, even before *Pesach*, to be used on *Pesach*.
 - 7) If you feed grain or meal to fowl, you should be careful to put it in a dry place, so that it should not become wet. But it is forbidden to feed meal to cattle, since it becomes wet from their saliva; and when feeding them grain, you should be careful to give them a little at a time, so that no wet grain is left over. If there is any grain left over, you must clear it away immediately.
 - 8) On erev Pesach, from the time chametz is forbidden, as well as during the entire week of Pesach, it is forbidden to derive any benefit, even from chametz belonging to a non-Jew. A Jew is, therefore, forbidden to haul or to guard chametz, belonging to a non-Jew. It goes without saying, that a Jew is forbidden to buy chametz for a non-Jew, even with the money belonging to the non-Jew.
 - 9) During Pesach, it is forbidden to rent an animal to a non-Jew for the purpose of carrying *chametz* to him, or to rent him a room for the purpose of storing *chametz* in it, because it is forbidden to make profit from things, from which you are forbidden to benefit. But you are permitted to rent him an animal for the week of *Pesach* (except for Shabbos and Yom Tov), for an unspecified purpose, ⁹ as when the

^{7.} Needless to say, that dried fruits, spices, salt, etc. are permitted in our times, when they have proper, authorative kosher certification.

^{8.} See note 7.

^{9.} This applies only to animals, but pots or other vessels, that are usually used for cooking, may not be rented to him, under any circumstances, because he will probably cook items containing *chametz* in them. (*Ibid.* 450:11, *Shaarei Tzion* 46)