13.13.2

107b (או חולצת או מתייבמת) → 109a (משנה ב׳)

מֵימֵינוּ בְּכֶסֶף שָׁתִינוּ עֵצֵינוּ בִּמְחִיר יָבֹאוּ: א*יכה פרק ה פסוק ד*

- I מאון age of מאון age of מאון
 - a π if she was married off by family members (not the father) and she consented
 - b בי חונינא בן אנטיגונוס if she isn't mature enough to guard her כסף קידושין when she marries, no need for מאון i הלכה כרחב״א
 - ii *Tangential ruling*: if she doesn't perform מאון but accepts קידושין from another, even if she was originally married, this is inherently valid (ר' יהודה בן בתירה והלכה כמותו)
 - c nothing done by a קטנה is meaningful –but need for מאון; marriage is insigificant vis-à-vis אכילת תרומה
 - i ה"א is consistent (as opposed to ר' יהושע) in nullifying any act of a מאון; only requires מאון so that there is some vehicle for disengagement
- II description of wording of גט מאון and interpreting her words as מאון
 - a אט used to be verbose, since it looked like a standard גט מאון, they shortened it:
 - i "on X day, A was ממאן her husband B in our presence"
 - b if she says: "I don't want him", even if context indicates that she is staying married, this is מאון
- III ראב"י : משנה ג' any restraint which come from him she is considered his wife; from her not considered his wife
 - a Meaning:
 - i שמואל: if she is courted by another and refuses due to her present husband כאשתו; if due to the unworthiness of the suitor לא כאשתו
 - ii בני ר' אבין : if he gives her a גט this is "from the man" and she is retroactively considered המאון is may not marry her kin nor she, his; if she performs מאון, not marry her kin may marry each other's kin (parallel to next משנה)
- IV גט מאון consequences of גט. גט
 - a איסורי קורבה חor is she considered a גרושה איסורי
 - b מחזיר גרושתו:
 - i If he divorced her, took her back then she did מאון, married another (dissolved) she may return
 - ii If she was ממאן, returned, he divorced her, she married another (dissolved) she may not return
 - c Rule: if מאון follows מאון, may not return; if מאון follows גע, she may return
 - i Observation: his מאון nullifies his הט which is not true about another's משנה ה') גט
 - 1 *Reason*: he may convince her to be ממאנת; which he wasn't successful doing (convincing her **not** to be ממאנת) while married to him
 - 2 *Exception*: but she may marry his brother, since he isn't familiar with intimate gestures and cannot convince her to perform מאון (other version even brother is prohibited, precaution against the original husband).
 - ii *Contradiction*: one's מאון does/doesn't nullify another's גט
 - 1 *Answer1*: different authors
 - (a) *Identity*: גע י"ע, who prohibited someone who leaves במאון after גע; or he was asked about מאון in a case of ייבום which allows the ארי מנכפף ייבום and he prohibited
 - 2 Answer2: if she already had 3 גרולה, she appears to be a גדולה,
- V "נום status of "returned wife" vis-à-vis משנה ו'
 - a if he divorces her and takes her back "יבום" is permitted (ר"א) forbids)
 - b if he marries an orphan (i.e. קידושי מאון), divorces her and takes her back ר"א) is permitted (קידושי forbids)
 - i reason for ר"א's positions:
 - 1 אסורה ליבם because she was געיפה at one point (גרושת אחיו)
 - (a) *challenge*: then she shouldn't need חליצה (which ר"א requires)
 - 2 איאביי is unsure if death or the original marriage generates the זיקה (original marriage dissolved)
 - 3 אירבא וו is sure that death generates זיקה; everyone is aware of a divorce, but not of a return (might have returned her at night and died the next morning)
 - 4 יאשי י: precaution against final case, as indicated by inclusion of final case (supportive ברייתא)
 (a) הרמים יחוע applies if he took her back as a קטנה and died before she came of age
 - (i) *reason*: her divorce was דאורייתא but the return (קידושי מאון) was less than that
 - c if he marries a קטנה via her father and divorces her, she is considered a יתומה בחיי האב
 - if: he takes her back, all agree that the יבם is prohibited; all agree that the יבום may have יבום may have

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