

15.8.3

63a (משנה ה) → 63b (סיום הפרק)

- I 2n משנה ה: time-parameters and the intercalated year
- a if he bans wine "for a year" and the extra month is added – the bans is extended by a month
 - b if he bans "until the beginning of אדר" (and they add a month) – the ban is effective only until 'ח אדר א'
 - c if he bans "until the end of אדר" – the ban is effective only until the end of א' אדר
 - i *implication*: the default meaning of אדר א' is אדר א'
 - ii → our משנה must be authored by ר' יהודה, who says that unspecified אדר in a שטר is אדר א' (*contra* ר"מ – אדר ב')
 - iii *rejection*: could even be ר"מ – in our case, he doesn't know there'll be a 2nd אדר → meant "month after שבט"
 - 1 *support*: ברייתא which rules (against the משנה) that אדר א' means אדר ב'
 - (a) *Resolution*: משנה is case where he doesn't know it's מעוברת; מעוברת is case where he does know
- II 3n משנה ה: banning wine "עד הפסח" means until ליל הסדר (when people drink wine)
- III משנה ה: continuation of theme of 3n משנה ה'
- a meat "until the fast" means until the meal before י"כ, when people eat meat
 - b garlic "until שבת" means until שבת eve, when people eat garlic
- IV משנה ז': extravagant words
- a if B bans himself from benefiting from A unless takes a gift for his son, it can be released without a חכם, by A saying "consider it as if I got it"
 - b if A bans B from benefiting from him unless B gives a particular gift to A's son, it can be released without a חכם, by A declaring that it is as if he received it
 - i *dissent*: ר"מ holds the ban to be irrevocable (and is in effect until B gives the gift)
 - c If a man bans a woman from benefiting from him, where the context is clearly marital (e.g. he just divorced her or is turning down others' insistence on marrying her), she may gain regular benefit from him
 - d If B man bans himself from "a drop of water" or "entering your house" of A in the context where A is pestering him to eat with him, he may drink a drop of water and enter his house