## 15.10.6

73b (משנה ה') → 75a (משנה ה')

- I משנה ה': jurisdiction of "virtual" husband
  - a מערה , 12 months after requesting to be married to her גערה, or a גערה, 30 days after such a request isn't yet married
    - i א"ר: since the fiancé must begin supporting her, he has jurisdiction over
    - ii הפתח : he has no jurisdiction over הפרח נדרים until she actually marries him
    - iii suggestion: perhaps משנה האשונה (כתובות ה:ב) is in accord with (מתובות ה-אשונה משנה האשונה משנה ראשונה משנה ראשונה משנה האשונה (בתובות ה-ב)
      - 1 *explanation*: original ruling was that a girl, after the stated period, may begin eating הרומה; final ruling was that she doesn't eat תרומה until she actually enters the husband's house
      - 2 dis-alignment:
        - (a) חכמים: perhaps they only apply their ruling to נדרים, which are מה"ת; they may allow תרומה דרבנן
        - (b) נרדים: perhaps he only maintains his position vis-à-vis נרדים, since a woman vows under the assumption of agreement of her husband; but he may not allow דרבנן, even דרבנן
- II יבם jurisdiction of יבם
  - a יבמין: even with multiple הפרת נדרים, he (?) has authority over
    - i יבם who performed מאמר (see below, III)
      - 1 challenge: in מאמר s argument presents הקנו לו מן השמים as הקנו לו מן השמים; but if he performed מאמר he acted
        - (a) answer: means "he acquired for himself via heaven's help"
    - ii מאמר follows ב"ש's thinking, that מאמר is a full קנין
      - note: according to מאמר (מוניש, ר' אלעזר (אמורא) only grants "deflective" status to מאמר (rejects other wives from מאמר)
        - (a) *question*: according to this approach, how does א"ז's approach work?
        - (b) Answer: case where the מאמר who performed מאמר was already brought to court and ordered to support the יבמה (since he was delaying the ייבות) based on principle that a woman vows based on her husband's agreement even a "virtual" husband
  - b יבם only if there is a single יבם
    - i explanation: he maintains that יש זיקה i.e. when she falls to the גבם, they are already considered "tied"
    - ii response (to א"ח): even to ג"ש, that relationship can be fouled if another brother has גע with her (or gives her a גע)
  - c ר"ע: in no case does a יבם have authority over הפרת נדרים until they are married
    - i arguments:
      - 1 הפרת נדרים is under authority of one who made his own קנין, certainly if heaven "arranges" it for him
        - (a) Retort (צ"י): can't compare in case of ייבום, others (brothers) have potential relationship with her
        - (b) *Response (ר' יהושע*): that argument only defeats the case of multiple brothers
        - (c) Defense (ע"ק): even with one brother, if she violates the זיקה, it's merely a אירוסין; לאו אירוסין; לאוב מיתה אירוסין
  - d Tangential question: can our discussion resolve ב"ש's q. about מאמר is it equivalent to נישואין or אירוסין?
    - i Apparently: seems to prove that it is parallel to נישואין, else father would have to cooperate in הפרת נדרים
    - ii Deflection: perhaps יפר משנה means יפר (cooperates with father to repudiate נדרים)
- III Reassessing יבם performed 'ר' s interpretation of 'ר' s position (that the מאמר 'r' s performed יבם
  - 1 support: ברייתא restates our משנה's 3 positions
    - (a) ארוסה arguing *a minori* that if an ארוסה, with whom he had no prior connection, yet is "completely" his when she marries him, is under his authority for יבמה
    - (b) משנה restates position from משנה
    - (c) ג'יע claims that there is no distinction between 1 or 2 יבמין, with or without מאמר
      - (i) footnote: נדרים adds that other matters are dealt with as נדרים
        - 1. *meaning*: יבמה argued that they must agree that a יבמה who has relations with another is not ארוסה as is an חייבת סקילה
        - 2. support (דב אשי): wording of last line of auto משנה שארוסה גמורה ליבם כשם שארוסה גמורה ליבם לבם המורה ליבם לא
  - 2 explanation (how this is supportive of ר' אמי):
    - (a) from א"ר"ע's mention of not distinguishing between having performed מאמר or not
    - (b) from א"ר" description of the נגמרה לו ar ישמרה ש must be completing a process already begun (מאמר)