18.03.02

26a (משנה ב) $\rightarrow 26b$ (אבל משום שיקרא לא חיישינן)

ָּכִי יָקַח אִישׁ אִשָּׁה וּבְעָלָהּ וְהָיָה אָם לֹא תִמְצָא חֵן בְּעֵינָיו כִּי מָצָא בָהּ עֶרְוַת דָּבָר **וְכַתֵב לָה** סֵפֶר כְּרִיתָת וְנָתַן בְּיָדָהּ וְשׁלְּחָהּ מְבֵּיתוֹ: *דברים כד, א*

- I משנה ב' writing שטר-templates
 - a if a סופר wants to prepare גיטין, he must leave the חורף to be filled in when the specific parties come forward:
 - i in גיטי נשים the man's names, the woman's name and the date
 - 1 רב יהודה: he must also leave out the phrase רב יהודה:
 - 2 observation: this follows "א (even though he's explicitly mentioned in עדי מסירה כרתי (סיפא
 - (a) therefore: we require כתיבה לשמה
 - ii in שטרי הלוואה the borrower, the lender, the amount of money and the date
 - iii In שטרי agn the buyer, the seller, the amount of money, the location of the property and the date
 - b Reason: מפני התקנה
 - i Meaning:
 - ור' יונתן: help for the סופרים;
 - (a) follows א"ז who should require לשמה to be written לשמה as a precaution against חורף being pre-written;
 - (i) However: מפני התקנה (to make life easier for the סופרים) he doesn't do so:
 - (ii) יהודה: invalidates all as a precaution against pre-writing תורף
 - (iii) איים himself validates all שטרות; there is no need for a precaution against writing גיטין improperly
 - 2 חזקיה: help for domestic tranquility
 - (a) follows ר"מ who should require nothing be written לשמה (only עדי חתימה)
 - (i) However: in order to avoid possiblity of אני writing או in advance, and her learning of it and thinking that her husband directed it, leading to disharmony
 - 3 יעיגון: help to avoid עיגון; could follow either ר"א or ר"א or ר"א
 - (a) תורף could be prepared :ר"מ
 - (i) however: in order to avoid divorcing on the spot due to anger he requires לשמה be written לשמה
 - (b) א"ר: essentially, even טופס should require לשמה
 - (i) however: in order to avoid delaying preparation of a גע in case he's about to travel, he allows preparation of the טופט
 - c Dissent: טופס where even the טופס was prepared in advanced
 - d Dissent: ר' אלעזר invalidates only גיטי נשים cf. v. 1
 - i Proper meaning: v. 1 only dictates חורף לשמה but as a precaution against it, he requires טופס לשמה also
- II Analysis of requirement of זמן on גיטי נשים
 - a *Observation*: the אירוסין doesn't distinguish between divorce from marriage or from
 - i *Understood*: according to בת אחותו) ר' יוחנן) no reason to distinguish
 - ii However: according to פירות which the fiancé doesn't yet have) why the need for גט ארוסה.
 - א Answer: (from עולא) concern lest he marry her then give her the מ and her child (born from the marriage) will be stigmatized

III Ruling:

- a רב rule like ר"א, validating all טופסי שטרות except for רש"י). גיטי נשים see footnote)
 - i *challenge:* דיינים would invalidate any אשרתא completed by דיינים before the witnesses attest to their signature
 - 1 inference: we are concerned with מיחזא כשיקרא –
 - 2 implication: we should invalidate שטרות prepared in advanced
 - ii block: ד"מ reported ב"מ as permitting a לשמה found in the trash, as long as it is signed לשמה
 - 1 Note: even גיטי נשים (including ר"א) only dissent re: גיטי נשים due to v.1
 - 2 However: regarding other שטרות, they agree
 - 3 Support: יחדון ruled that a שטר הלואה that was used once may not be reused because the שעבוד has been lifted
 - (a) Implication: if it were not for that reason, it could be reused i.e. no concern for מיחזא כשיקרא

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