19.01.11

12a (וב"ה אומרים) → 13b (דלית ליה קלא)

- ז. אָלה וְכַחֵשׁ וְרָצֹחַ וְגָנֹב וְנָאף פָּרָצוּ וְדָמִים בְּדָמִים נָגָעוֹּ: הושע פרק ד פסוק ב 2. **על כֵּן תָאֲבָל הָאָרֶץ וְאָמְלֹל כָּל יוֹשֵׁב בָּה** בְּחַיָּת הַשְּׁדָה וּבְעוֹף הַשְּׁמִים וְגַם דְּגֵי הַיִּם יַאָּסֵפּוּ: הושע פרק ד פסוק ג 3. כֹל אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמַת רוּחַ חַיִּים בְּאַפִּיו מִ**כֹּל אֲשֶׁר בָּחַרָבָה מֵתוּ**: בראשית פרק ז פסוק כב
- 4. כִּי מְנָאֲכִים מָלְאָה הָאָרֶץ **כִּי מִפְּנִי אָלָה אָבֶלֶה הָאָרֶץ** יָבָשׁוּ נְאוֹת מִדְבֶּר וַתְּהִי מְרוּצְתָם רָעָה וּגְבוּרָתַם לֹא כֵּן:י*יומיהו פרק כג פסוק י*
- I Analyzing ב"ה's approach פרוטה ושווה פרוטה
 - a פרוטה" suggested that "פרוטה" means any coin
 - b אביי from measure given in our אנה →it's a specific and set amount; from more recent estimations → still set
 - i note: value of איסר fluctuates between 24-32 in a זוז goes up 24 per וזוז goes up 24 per
- II possibility of value (שמואל): even if the item isn't ש"b here (and now), it may be elsewhere קידושי ספק ל
 - a dissent: ר' חסדא in such a case קידושי ספק in such a case
 - Note: even if there were עדים elsewhere to that effect (עדים בצד אסתן ותאסר)
 - b Note: if a family member (e.g. mother) testfies that it was ש"מ at the time she doesn't have the purview to ban the woman on the 2nd מקדש (by confirming the 1st)
 - i Dissent (to שבויה that she is אביי ורבא we are only lenient in case of שבויה (that she is אשת איש not אשת איש
 - ii Result: in particular case, רבא avoided marrying into that family (not due to אביי, but due to אביי, ורבא
 - c Case: man was מקדש with cheap item in שוק
 - i Ruling: need גע (as per שמואל may have value somewhere) and רב as per מכות as per :רב
 - מכות gave מכות for inappropriate קידושין, including מכות
 - (a) Dissent: שידוכי he only gave מכות (perhaps without שידוכי perhaps even with שידוכי
 - d Related case: man was מקדש with insufficent item, then he pointed out ש"פ
buried in it, which she took w/o a word
 - i Ruling (צמבא): since the silent acceptance happened after giving the money, it's meaningless
 - 1 *Proof*: if he gives her money as פקדון, then tells her to keep it as קידושין
 - (a) If: he said it at the time he handed over the money מקודשת
 - (b) If: he said it later: if "רצתה" then it's valid, if not not
 - (i) Analysis: לא רצתה מ"מ must be silence; if she really said "no", then even מ"מ should be invalid
 - (ii) Challenge: no analogy in that case, she was given a פקדון and knows if she throws it away חייבת
 - 1. retort: women aren't expert in law she'll think the same about קידושין 2. ruling (דבינא): those who are familiar with the challenge should regard this as ספק;
 - 3. however: we (who aren't) disregard the possibility of קידושין at all in this case
 - e case of stolen item: girl was selling wares, man stole one and offered it back as קידושין; she took it silently
 - i ruling: she may say "I simply accepted my own wares back" → no קידושין
 - ii *challenge*: ruling that קידושין via stolen merchandise (of hers) is valid
 - iii resolution: if they had already had שידוכין, it's valid (proof from resolution with contradictory ברייתא)
- III Gathering after death of ר' אסי students and colleagues "gathering" his teachings
 - a Just as woman isn't פחות מש"פ with פחות מש"פ same applies to
 - i Challenge: פחות מש"פ may be purchased for פחות מש"פ
 - ii Answer: that is only if done via חליפין
 - b Comment on שמואל dictum about non-experts staying away from סידור גו"ק homiletic application of vv. 1-4
 - c Comment on קנים ב:ה orought her חטאת but died before bringing אילדת brought by heirs
 - i שמואל: only if she designated it while alive שעבודא לאו דאורייתא
 - ii שעבודא דאורייתא -): even if she didn't designate it שעבודא דאורייתא
 - 1 Note: this parallels disagreement re: collecting an oral debt from heirs and ילקוחות:
 - (a) רב ושמואל: may not collect שעבודא לאו דאורייתא
 - (b) ר"ל ור' יוחנן: may collect שעבודא דאורייתא
 - 2 Justification: if we only had dispute in re: מנוה על פה agrees in re: קנים (it's written in מורה (it's written in קנים)
 - 3 And: if we only had dispute in re: מלוה הכתובה בתורה obligates since it's מלוה הכתובה בתורה
 - iii Final ruling (ר׳ פפא): שעבודא דאורייתא
 - 1 Therefore: an oral debt is collected from heirs
 - 2 But: not from לקוחות since there's no קול