22.9.7

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146a (משנה ה') → 147a (צעריה הוא דקא מדכר קמ״ל)

- I משנה ה' claims on סבלונות (gifts sent by fiancé to betrothed's family)
 - If: he sent gifts even a large amount and ate a סעודת חתן there (even worth a רינר), can't be recovered
 - i רבא: only if it was a דינר (not less)
 - 1 *Question*: what if he drank there? What if he sent a שליח to eat there? What if father-in-law sent him food (i.e. he didn't eat "there")?
 - (a) Attempted solution from ruling at אושא. man sent great gifts, came to his ממיז's house and they sent him a hot drink, which he drank outside and then died
 - (i) Ruling: סבלונות which typically wear may not be reclaimed, those which don't may be reclaimed
 - (b) *Inference*: even drinking is enough to lose the claim
 - (c) Inference: even less than a דינר
 - (i) *Rejection*: perhaps this was a very fancy drink
 - (d) Inference: even if they sent him food -
 - (i) *Rejection*: perhaps outside of the door is considered at חמיו's house
 - 2 Question: if he did eat a small amount, do they pro-rate the gifts when returning them?
 - 3 Question: does appreciation of the (now lost) סבלונות go to him (if marriage cancelled) or her?
 - (a) Lemma1: if the סבלונות were here, he'd collect them "as is" \rightarrow belongs to him OR
 - (b) Lemma2: she has to repay if they're lost they belong to her \rightarrow us hers number is hers number is
 - 4 *Question:* what of סבלונות that typically get used up but weren't used up?
 - (a) Answer: from ruling at אושא סבלונות העשויין ליבלות אושא
 - (i) *Implication*: even if they didn't get worn
 - (ii) *rejection*: meaning is actually only if they got worn out
 - (b) answer: ruling minimal סבלונות which she used while in father's house cannot be reclaimed
 - (i) *rejection*: that's in reference to very cheap clothes which he certainly forgives
 - b *But*: if he didn't eat there at all, can be recovered (if wedding is cancelled)
 - c If: he sent large gifts, for her to bring back to his home (after marriage)- may be reclaimed
 - d But if: the gifts were small and for use while she was still in her father's house may not be reclaimed
 - i אדין סבא, whether he or she dies or he reneges on the wedding, the סבלונות are returned, but food isn't returned
 - 1 *But*: if she reneged, even food (which she ate) is returned
 - (a) ריה דר*יה דרא בריה דר"* estimated as per cheap meat up to 1/3 less than the חתן paid for it
- II Various stories:
 - a man once sent new wine and oil and flax garments to his father-in-law for שבועות
 - i *Teaching*: the agricultural power of "" (such fruits ready that early) OR
 - 1 If: someone makes such a claim, it is realistic
 - b **27**. a man was told that his fiancee had no sense of smell, he followed her into a ruined building to check this out, saying "I smell radishes" but she let on (wittily) that she smelled dates in his hands and then the building collapsed and she died
 - i *Ruling*: since he went there to check her out, he doesn't inherit her
- III מתנת שכ"מ reclaiming a מתנת שכ"מ
 - *If*: he left some land for himself and got better, the gift is unrevocable
 - But if: he didn't leave anything for himself and got better, he may recover all of it
 - i *Author*: maintains that we follow אומדנא (an estimation of the donor's intent)
 - 1 רשב"מ must be רשב"מ in re: giving away his property when he hears that his son died and later he learns that his son was alive
 - 2 ערבי ד"ש שוורי ד", who expanded allowance for people about to die to order a גט for their wives if they said כתבו
 (a) ד"ל that case is different he said כתבו
 - (b) *m*^{*n*}. that estimation is too obvious to apply to our case
 - ii *Question*: who is the author of the ברייתא that if he was on his deathbed and, when asked to whom to give his estate, he mentioned that he thought he had a son or his wife was pregnant and now that he learned that not to be the case, he gave it to שלוני but it turned out that he was wrong the gift is revoked
 - 1 Suggestion: must be רשב"מ who follows אומדנא
 - 2 *Rejection*: even רבנן agree here, since he said "I thought"
 - (a) Justification: א סד"א he was just mentioning his own pain (about his son or childless wife) קמ"ל (מי"ל –

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