39.5.5 44b (לכשיגדיל יבעול ויתן גט) → 45b (משנה ד

שׁמֵר פְּתָאיִם ה׳ דֵּלּוֹתִי וְלִי יְהוֹשִׁיעַ: *תהלים קטז, ו* 

2. וַתַּעְגְבָה עַל פָּלַגְשֵׁיהֶם אֲשֶׁר בְּשֵׁר הָמוֹרִים בְּשָׁרָם וווּרָמַת סוּסִים זְרְמָתָם: יחזקאל כג, כ

- אֲשֶׁר פִּיהֶם דְּבֶּר שָׁוְא וִימִינָם יְמִין שָׁקֶר: *תהלים קמד, ח*
- I משנה ד Halakhic status of girl at 3 years old (when כנותן אצבע בעין is considered a Halakhically meaningful act; beforehand (כנותן אצבע בעין) a קנינין, she may be ביאה and if her ביאה איבם har יבם har יבט אול her, that is a valid (קנינין)
  - b אריות liability for having ביאה with her if she is married to another; partner is killed (but she is exempt)
  - c (if she is a זבה or זבה), she generates טומאה to the בועל which affects משכב תחתון כעליון
  - d *כהונה*, if she marries a כהן, may eat תרומה; if she is פסול, is excluded from marrying כהן, is excluded from marrying
- II Dispute ר"מ/חכמים about end-point of 3 years
  - a מתקדשת בביאה 3 years old is מתקדשת
  - b *חכמים*. 3 years and a day
    - דבי ד' ינאי. they disagree about the one day (must it be 1st day of 4th year or even on last day of year #3)
    - - 1 *Challenge*: ר״מ ברייתא rules that a girl is מתקדשת בביאה at 2 years and 1 day; הכמים after 3 years and 1 day
      - 2 Analysis: this works according to תנא ; just as there is a תנא who considers 30 days=year; 1 may feel 1 day=year
        - (a) But: this is difficult for קשיא s position (indeed קשיא)
- III Discussion re: בתולים before the age

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- a משנה: uses terminology "like putting a finger in the eye"
- b Question: do בתולים "go away" and are restored at some later point? Or do they simply not go at all if before 3?
- c Practical difference: if he had ביאה before 3, found דם, then after 3 and found no ד
  - i *If*: we consider them to have gone and returned, perhaps there wasn't enough time yet for them to be restored
  - But if: we consider them not to have gone at all this may indicate that another had ביאה w/her in the meantime (after 3)
    Challenge (אייא בריה דר״א): perhaps a wound is restored immediately and she certainly had relations with another
- d Rather: if he had ביאה before 3 and found ד, then had ביאה after 3 and again found דם
  - i If: we consider them to have gone and returned, this is דם בתולים
  - ii But if: we consider them never to have gone at all then the first דם נדה is דם נדה
- e Answer (ח״ח): from wording of משנה (which could have said "beforehand it is nothing")→they go and are restored
- f *Story*: with Roman noble's daughter who asked רבי at what age girls marry (3) and when they conceive (12)
  - i *She responded*: that she married at 6 and conceived at 7
  - ii *Challenge*: from ruling of מוך (those who may use) no need for a girl before 11 to use it, as she can't conceive
    - 1 Note: מוך disallow מוך and v. 1 applies
    - 2 *Answer*: either v. 2 (threshold of 12 doesn't apply to them or v. 3 she was lying about her age of conception
  - Story: girl came to רהונה, stating that she had had ביאה with פסול before age of 3 and he permitted her to כהונה
  - i When: she added on that she had done this several times, he prohibited her
  - ii Students: protested ביאה that any ביאה (even multiple) before age 3 doesn't count (he was just testing them)
- IV משנה Halakhic status of boy at 9 (whose ביאה Is Halakhically meaningful)
  - a נגט is given until he reaches majority יבמה if he has relations with the יבמה, this is a יבם, but no גט is given until he reaches majority
    - i *Challenge*: why is a מאמר sufficient when he reaches majority? ביאת בן ט תופסתא יבמות יא: is parallel to מאמר for an adult
      - 1 Just as: if he did מאמר, requires גע for his מאמר and חליצה for the זיקה for the
      - 2 *Same here*: should require both
      - 3 Answer (דב): means that when he reaches age, should have ביאה with her (completing "יבום") and give her a גט
  - b And: he becomes איז משל בתחתון כעליון) בועל נדה (מטמא משכב תחתון כעליון), his ביאה invalidates girl; but if he is a ביאה, his ביאה will not empower girl to eat הרומה; if he commits bestiality, that בהמה is now פסול למזבח and is stoned on his account; if he had ביאה with any of the עריות, they are killed on his account, but he is exempt