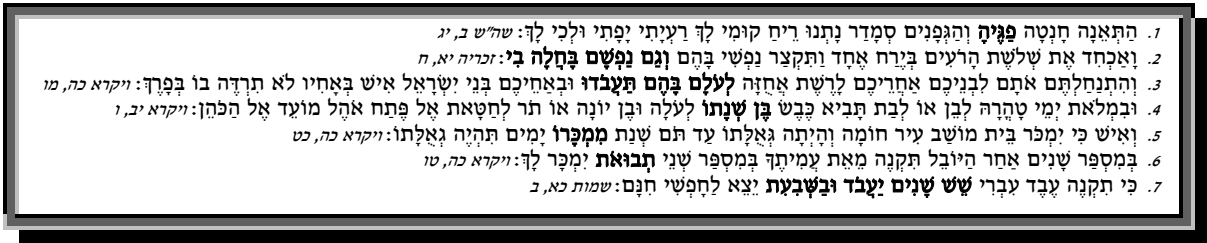


39.5.7; 47a (משנה ז) → 48a (סיום הפרק)



- I ז משנה: nomenclature adopted by חכמים, using stages of growth of a fig
  - a תינוקת פגה (unripe per v1): yet a
  - b נערות בחל (per מעשרות א:ב v2): days of
    - i During all of these: father has control over her מציאה, wages, נדרים, גדרים, נדריים, נדריים
    - c צמל (as in "יצאה מלאה") after she reaches בגרות – at this point, father has no more rights over her
- II ח משנה: Definition of סימנים: various opinions about growth of breasts
  - a שמואל: used his slavegirl to check but paid her for בושת, per v. 3 – only given for work, not for shaming
    - i Tangent: varying levels of treatment of slave girls among the חכמים
  - b בריתא: gives further סימנים of the torso – for בגרות (more developed than סימנים in משנה)
    - i דשב"י: there are 3 סימנים "below", corresponding to 3 above
      - 1 If: she is a "פגה" above, we know that she doesn't yet have שתי שערות below
      - 2 If: she is a "בוהל" above, we know that she has brought שתי שערות below
      - 3 If: she is a "צמל" above, we know that the "palm" has softened below
        - (a) Clarification: the "כף" is a spot just above the genital area which is round; as she grows, it softens
    - ii Final ruling: רבי – we follow each opinion לחומרא (once she has any of the סימנים, we are מחמיר and treat her as גדולה)
      - 1 Note: רבי's answer "הלכה כדברי כולן להחמיר" may have been about an entirely different issue (ר"פ vs. ר"ג)
        - (a) חצר הצורית: which is קובע for מעשרות – various opinions as to what constitutes חצר הצורית
          - (i) רבי ruled that if any of these criteria are found there – קובע למעשרות
- III ט משנה: time-line for סריס and איילונית; if they reach the age without שתי שערות, bring proof of their age and they are declared
  - a Consequently: they cannot be חולץ or מייבם
  - b ז"ה: 20 years for each
  - c ז"ש: 18 years for each
    - i ד' אליעזר: rules like ב"ה for men and ב"ש for women, who mature faster
  - d Challenge: we equate a boy who is 9 and one who is 20 for ייבום (i.e. his ביאה is like מאמר of adult; we are still waiting)
    - i Answer (ר'): in our משנה, he already showed signs of being a סריס – seen in our משנה's wording – "והוא סריס" –
    - ii Question: if he doesn't show סימני סריס, how long do we wait for סימנים before declaring him?
      - 1 Answer (ר' חייא): a majority of his life-span (i.e. 35)
      - 2 Note: when a potential סריס would be brought to ר' חייא, if he was weakly, he would instruct them to fatten him up
        - (a) And if: he was overweight, he would instruct them to put him on a diet – סימנים may be affected by body state
- IV Summary discussion about years in our פרק – are they full years ("מעט לעת") or "into that year"?
  - a דב: all spans in our פרק are מעל"ע
  - b עולא: when it states אחד יום..., it is a complete year; else, it is into that year
    - i Challenge (to רב): why would it say it in some משניות but not others?
    - ii Additionally: later תנאים ruled that 1 month into 20<sup>th</sup> year (כ"ה) or 1 month into 18<sup>th</sup> year (כ"ש) is "the age"
    - iii דב: this is a dispute among תנאים
      - 1 מעל"ע: these years are all מעל"ע:
        - (a) קדשים: per v. 4
        - (b) בית בערי חומה: year for redeeming house in חומה – v. 5
        - (c) שדה אחוזה: 2 years which the seller must wait to force back a buy-back – v. 6
        - (d) עבד עברי: goes free after 6 full years from his sale – per allusion in v. 7
        - (e) ר' יוסף: may mean for ערכין (רב) or for our chapter (ר' יוסף)
          - (i) Note: they don't disagree (clearly, as רב is the one who claims that all the years in our chapter are מעל"ע)
          - (ii) Rather: רב assumed that the בריתא was listing only those written in תורה
            - 1. דב יוסף: if so, בריתא should have said ליכר ולנקבה – not ונת בן (which alludes to our chapter)
    - c Final ruling: follows בן כיפר in ר' יוסי בן כיפר, סריס/איילונית, 30 days into 20<sup>th</sup> year is sufficient (with סימני סריס)