



## בס"ד Intro

Today we will מסכת כתובות זף סדף מ"ג וearn מסכת כתובות of the topics we will learn about include.

The question of

בת הניזונת מן האחין מעשה ידיה למי

In a case of a daughter a יתומה, an orphan who is supported from her father's estate;

Who is entitled to her wages that she earns after his death? The brothers, the יורשים of the estate - Or, she keeps it?

The case in which her father is entitled to כתובת ארוסה The case in which SHE is entitled to כתובת ארוסה

The Machlokes רבי יהודה וחכמים regarding מתובת ארוסה that precedes a נשואין

The Machlokes of נתובת ארוסה מאימת גביא, the point from which she is טורף מלקוחות, confiscates properties to collect ארוסה.

Some of the terms and concepts we will learn about include

#### רחורה

The initial Kesubah provides a בתולה, a virgin, a benefit of 200 Zuz, and a בעולה, NOT a virgin, a benefit of 100 Zuz

תנאי כתובה

Additional provisions in the Kesubah which provide several benefits for her and her children - These benefits will be discussed at length in subsequent Dafim. Some of these benefits include

מזונות אלמנה

When he dies, although his estate is inherited by his יורשים, the widow is supported from his estate.

מזונות הבת

When he dies, her daughters are supported from his estate.

## האב זכאי בזכות בתו בזמן שהיא ברשותו

A father is entitled to his daughter's benefits while she is a πίστρ, a minor, or a πίστρ, twelve-years-old, but before six months elapsed, in which she is under his jurisdiction. However.

בוגרת מוציא מרשות האב

When she becomes a 12 שגרת, 2 years old twelve, she is no longer under her father's jurisdiction. Therefore, SHE is entitled to all the benefits.

אירוסין אינו מוציא מרשות האב

When a father accepts Kiddushin for his daughter, she is still under his jurisdiction. Therefore, HE is entitled to all the benefits. However,

נשואין מוציא מרשות האב

When she gets married she is no longer under his jurisdiction. Therefore, SHE is entitled to all the benefits.

When he dies she is released from his jurisdiction, because

אין אדם מוריש זכות בתו לבנו

A father CANNOT bequeath זכות בתו, his privileges to his daughter's benefits, to his son the יורש, the inheritor. Therefore, SHE is entitled to all the benefits.











ت"ت So let's review ...

The previous Mishnah mentioned

מעשה ידיה ומציאתה

אע"פ שלא גבתה

מת האב

הרי הן של אחין

If the father dies before receiving her wages and findings שעשתה בחייו, that she earned while he was alive, her brothers, who inherit the father, collect it, because,

The father was already entitled to them before he died.

מעשה ידיה ומציאתה - אע"פ שלא גכתה מת האכ הרי הן של אחין Her brothers, who inherit the father, collect it, because, כבר זכה בהם האב The father was already entitled to them before he died

The Gemara continues with a question.

מעשה ידיה למי

In a case of a daughter a יתומה, an orphan, who is supported from her father's estate through – תנאי כתובה – Who is entitled to her wages, שעשתה לאחר מיתתו, which she earned after his death?

שלא זכה בהם האב

Which were NOT yet acquired by her father?

Do we say?

במקום אב קיימי

מה התם מעשה ידיה לאב

ה"נ מעשה ידיה לאחין

The brothers, the יורשים, the inheritors, take their father's position when providing - And just as her father is entitled to her wages - So too, after his death, the brothers are entitled to her wages.

OR

לא דמי לאב

התם מדידיה מיתזנא

הכא לאו מדידהו מיתזנא

The brothers do NOT take their father's position when providing מזונות, because, the father provides nisown assets, whereas the brothers do NOT provide מזונות from their own assets, but from their father's assets. Therefore,

מעשה ידיה לעצמה

SHE keeps her own wages.

This question is actually a Machlokes:

רב ששת holds

מעשה ידיה לאחין

רב יוסף and רב hold מעשה ידיה לעצמה

supports the opinion of Rav that she keeps her wages, from the Pasuk;

והתנחלתם אותם לבניכם אחריכם

אותם לבניכם

Dedicated By: \_

ולא בנותיכם לבניכם

The word אותם excludes and teaches that only an עבד כנעני, his servant is bequeathed to the sons, but

אין אדם מוריש זכות בתו לבנו

His daughter's benefits are NOT bequeathed to the sons.









Zugt Di Mishnah:המארס את בתו וגרשה אירסה ונתארמלה כתובתה שלו In a case of a father who accepted the initial Kiddushin for his daughter, a נערה or נערה, and she was subsequently divorced.

He then accepted a second Kiddushin, and she was subsequently widowed.

HE is entitled to both Kesubos, because,

אירוסין אינו מוציא מרשות האב

Kiddushin does NOT release a daughter from her father's jurisdiction.

## However,

השיאה וגרשה השיאה ונתארמלה כתובתה שלה

If he performed the initial marriage for his daughter, a , and she subsequently divorced. He then performed a second marriage, and she was subsequently

SHE is entitled to both Kesubos.

### רבי יהודה אומר הראשונה של אב

רבי יהודה disagrees and says that her father is entitled to the Kesubah of the first marriage.

## אמרו לו משהשיאה אין לאביה רשות בה

The Chachamim replied that he is NOT entitled to the first Kesubah, because the initial marriage releases her from his jurisdiction.

Rashi explains that our Mishnah accords with the opinion

ארוסה יש לה כתובה

The Chachamim initiated that a woman is entitled to a Kesubah at the time of אירוסין.

However, the Gemara explains that the Machlokes is, when is זכה בה האב; when does the father acquire the rights to the Kesubah?

They both agree that it is NOT at the time of אירוסין. However,

רבי יהודה says

בתר כתיבה אזלינן

The father acquires the concern at the time it is written.

Therefore,

הראשונה של אב

Because the first כתובה was written while she was still a ארוסה, before the first נשואיו:

However, השנייה שלה, the second Kesubah belongs to her, because the כתיבה was after the first נשואין which was מוציא

The Chachamim say בתר גוביינא אזלינן

The father acquires the כתובה at the time it is collected. Therefore, כתובתה שלה

Even the first כתובה is hers, because it was collected after the first נשואין, which is מוציא מרשות אב

## However,

ומודה רבי יהודה במארס את בתו כשהיא הטנה

ובגרה ואח"כ נשאת שאין לאביה רשות בה

מבי יהודה agrees with the Chachamim in a case of where the father accepted Kiddushin while his daughter was a קטנה, but she only got married after she became a בוגרת; that her father is NOT entitled to the Kesubah, because the כתיבה was after בגרות, which is מוציא מרשות אב

המארם את בתו וגרשה - אירסה ונתארמלה כתובתה שלו אירוסין אינו מוציא מרלות האב השיאה וגרשה - השיאה ונתארמלה 97/9' '21 הראשונה משהשיאה אין לאביה רשות בה Rashi explains that our Mishnah accords with ארוסה יש לה כתובה









5 The Gemara continues discussing כתובת ארוסה:

ומיגבא מאימת גביא

When does the טורף of the מתובה take effect to be טורף of the לתובה, to allow her to confiscate properties that were sold to others?

רב הונא says

מנה מאתים מן האירוסין

ותוספת מן הנשואין

The initial Kesubah of 100 or 200 Zuz can be collected from אילקוחות who purchased properties subsequent to Kiddushin, because, as Rashi explains;

עיקר כתובה מדרבנן אישתעבד

The initial י פיתובת ארוסה is a כתובת obligation, and the שיעבוד took effect at the time of Kiddushin - even before an actual Kessubah was written.

But the additional Kesubah can only be collected from כתיבת שטר who purchased properties subsequent to כתיבת, the writing of the Kesubah prior to the marriage, because

תוספת כתובה מעצמו אישתעבד

The additional Kesubah is his personal obligation, and the שיעבוד only took effect at the time of מתיבה

רב אסי disagrees and says

אחד זה ואחד זה מן הנשואין

The entire Kesubah, both, the initial and added Kesubah, can only be collected from ילקוחות who purchased properties subsequent to כתיבת הכתובה, because, as Rashi explains; מחלה לשיעבודא קמא

She absolves him from the שיעבוד of the עיקר כתובה from the time of Kiddushin, and is willing to accept a new שיעבוד for the entire Kesubah from the time of כתיבת שטר כתובה.



# ומיגבא מאימת גביא

When does the שיעבוד of the כתובה take effect to be טורף מלקוחות, to allow her to confiscate properties that were sold to others?

רב הונא

מנה מאתים מן האירוסין - ותוספת מן הנשואין

תוספת כתובה מעלמו אישתעבד

This is his personal obligation.

This FLAY'S only takes effect at the time of

עיקר כתובה מדרבנן אישתעבד

the 7/2/8 took effect at the time of Kiddushin even before the Kessubah was written

רב אםי

אחר זה ואחר זה מן הנשואין

מחלה לשיעבודא קמא

She is willing to accept a new FINY for the entire Kesubah from the time of FIND WILLIAM



Dedicated By: \_

