

THE FOURTH PEREK OF YEVAMOS IS DEDICATED

לע"נ דוד בן יצחק איסאק

Yevamos Daf 39 is Dedicated

Lzecher Nishmas R' Shmuel Ben Aharon Halevi

Lzecher Nishmas Eliahou ben Refael Touitou



הערות של רב יחיאל גרינהויז

יבמות דף לט

1. The Gemara explains that a יבמה gets her כתובה from her first husband's property. Since every widow collects a כתובה, why wouldn't a יבמה first collect hers when her husband dies, and then get a new כתובה from the יבם? What happens if he does חליצה?
2. The Mishna says that the מצוה of Yibum is on the oldest brother. If the oldest refuses, is there a preference for the next oldest, or are the rest of the brothers all equal?
3. If the oldest brother is an איסור לאו to the יבמה is he still first in line? Does his priority apply only if he can actually do יבום?
4. רש"י explains that a קטן can't do יבום because we are concerned that he may turn out to be a סריס. Why doesn't he simply say that since a קטן is not חייב in the מצוה we don't let him do it, because it will mean losing a מצוה?
5. גמרא ע"ב discusses a שטר חליצה and the language which it contains, why don't we simply write that she got a חליצה on this day? Why recount the background story?
6. The Gemara says that we don't need witnesses that he is a brother from the same father. What is the concern, if he is not a brother than she doesn't need יבום?
7. Further to the above, If there are other brothers who may lose from not inheriting the estate, how can we rely on פסולי עדות. When it comes to monetary issues we always require 2 witnesses?

If you have any comments or suggestions please email me at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל

רפואה שלימה לרב רפאל צבי ליפא בן אסתר רכאל