



Points to Ponder

הערות של רב יחיאל גרינהויז

יבמות דף צה

1. The גמרא discusses a man who married his sister in law, because he thought that his wife died overseas, and makes a distinction between his sister in law being אסור to return to her husband whereas he can return to his wife. Why isn't the גמרא concerned about him marrying his sister in law in first place? Since we only let a lady marry משום combined with the assumption that she will not want to suffer from the consequences of a mistake, but here we let him marry his sister in law, where these safeguards are not in place?
2. The גמרא tells of a case of someone who did an עבירה with his mother-in-law, and רב דף כו' on יהודה let him stay married to his wife. How is this case different from the גמרא about someone who is suspected of having done something inappropriate, where we say that he can't marry the lady's daughter?
3. Rashi writes that מאמר יבמים is דרבנן (תוספות), if it's only דרבנן how can we use it in a חומר קל וחומר?
4. When a man mistakenly married his sister in law he can return to his wife. Does he have to give his sister in law a גט?
5. The גמרא refers to the איסור אשת איש as a איסור קל, as opposed to the איסור אחות אשה. Since she is no longer a אשת איש once she is divorced, why is this a reflection on the איסור? She is מותר because the קנין אישות is no longer here, which is the same as אחות אשה, who is only אסור while she is here?

If you have any comments or suggestions please email me at

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