

Inside the Daf

A **כְּתוּבָה** is a marriage document that is signed by witnesses. There are many things written in a **כְּתוּבָה**. Some of them are the husband's responsibilities to his wife. If the wife owned possessions at the time of the marriage, they may be written in the **כְּתוּבָה**, too.

There are two types of property a woman may bring into a marriage: **נְכָסֵי צֵאן בְּרָזָל** ("iron sheep" property) and **נְכָסֵי מְלוּג** ("plucked" property).

What happens if a woman's husband dies, and while she is waiting for her husband's brother to perform **יבום**, she herself dies.

To whom does her property belong? Does it belong to her husband's brother, the same way it would if he performed **יבום**? Or does it belong to her father, just as it would if she died a widow and without children?

The **מִשְׁנָה** and **גְּמָרָא** explain, **בֵּית שְׁמַאי** say that her "plucked" property is divided between her husband's brother and her father. Her "iron sheep" property, which became her husband's property when they married, stays in her husband's family and only her husband's brother receives it.



נְכָסֵי צֵאן בְּרָזָל
"iron sheep" properties



נְכָסֵי מְלוּג
"plucking" properties

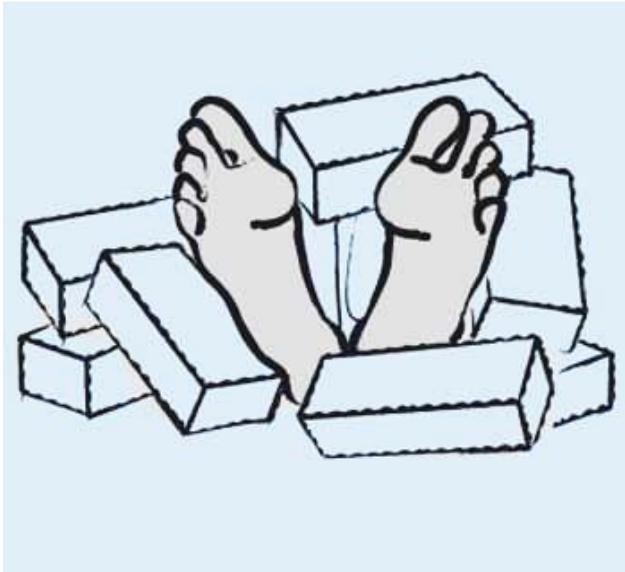
2 Types of
כְּתוּבָה
(marriage
contract)
Property:

These items that a wife brings into her marriage become the property of her husband. The value of these properties are written down and if the husband dies or divorces his wife, these properties return to her in their original condition.

These are possessions a woman brings into her marriage and which remain hers. The husband may use these things during the marriage but if he dies or divorces, these possessions return to his wife in whatever condition they are in.

Father and Son

Usually, a son inherits the property of his father once the father dies. What happens if a house collapses on both the father and son, killing both? It is important to know who died first.



If the son died before the father, then the son's creditor* may not collect this money. Since the son died before his father, he never inherited the money. The father's money instead goes to his brothers.

If the father died before the son, even by just a second, the son inherits his father's property. That means, if the son owed someone money, the creditor can collect the money from the father's money. Even though it is the son who owes the creditor, the son inherited the father's money when the father died.

If we are not sure whether the father or the son died first, בֵּית שְׁמַאי say the money is divided between the father's brothers and the son's family.

CREDITOR
Cred•i•tore
 A person who is owed payment or property

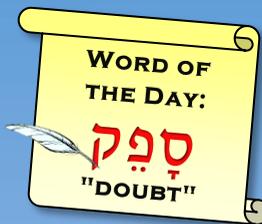
A מְדוּת Moment

"Thanks for the five dollars," Marty said to his father. "I'm going get a treat for myself at the corner store. I'll be right back!"

"Do you still have to pay back money to your school canteen for buying all that food on credit?" his father asked.

"Er...yeah," Marty admitted.

"Pay back what you owe before buying something for yourself. Even in today's *daf yomi* we read about a son using his father's money to repay creditors before spending it on himself."



Did You Know...

Once בְּיָוִם (levirate marriage) has been performed, the widow is fully married.

Games

What's the word?

Find the hidden word by crossing out the sounds that appear 4 or more times. (It means "property of")

Review Questions – יבמות דף ל"ח

1. What are נִקְסֵי צֶמַח בְּרִזָּל? נִקְסֵי מְלוּג?

2. According to בֵּית שְׁמַאי, who gets the father's money if he and his son die at the same time?

3. After בְּיָוִם is performed, what happens to the widow?

א	ו	צ	ל	מְ	ג	ו	מְ	נ	ל
צ	ג	מְ	ו	ג	ל	א	כְ	ג	צ
א	ל	ו	צ	א	י	ג	מְ	ו	סִ