Kesubos Daf Samach Vuv

BOSHTA U'PEGAMA

- **Q: Rava bar R' Chanan** asked, how can the husband deserve to get paid when one embarrasses his wife? Does that mean that one should get paid when someone embarrasses his horse as well? **A:** A horse can't get embarrassed.
  - **Q:** If a person is spit at and the saliva reaches his clothing, he should get payment for embarrassment, and we have learned that this is not the Halacha!? **A:** A person is not embarrassed when someone spits on his clothing. A person is embarrassed when his wife is injured.
    - **Q: Ravina** asked, does this mean that a person's entire family should be paid when someone injures him, since they all get embarrassed? **A: R' Ashi** said, a family member is not considered part of one's body. A wife is considered to be part of one's body.

MISHNA

- If one promised money to his son-in-law as a dowry, and the son-in-law died, leaving his wife as a yevama to his brother, the **Chachomim** said that the father-in-law can say to the yavam, I only wanted to give the dowry to your brother, not to you.
- If the wife brings in a dowry of 1,000 dinars, he must pay her 1,500 dinars upon divorce or his death. If she brings in any other asset that has to be appraised, he takes off 1/5 of the appraised value when he returns it to her at termination of the marriage. However, if the assets were appraised at a maneh and they are truly worth a maneh, he has only a maneh.
- If the husband agrees in the kesubah that the assets are a maneh, she must gross that up to one and a quarter maneh, so that the amount less a fifth will be a maneh.

GEMARA

- A Braisa says, the father-in-law can refuse to give the dowry to the yavam even if the dead brother was an ahm haaretz and the yavam is a talmid chochom.

PASKA L'HACHNIS LO ELEPH DINAR…

- **Q:** The Mishna seems to repeat the same Halacha multiple times!? **A:** One is to teach that this is the Halacha for a large appraisal, one for a small appraisal, one for a case when the groom had the assets appraised, and one is for where the wife had it appraised.

MISHNA

- If the wife promises to bring in a dowry of money, her 4 dinars becomes 6 dinars that must be returned. The husband accepts upon himself to give 10 dinars for her perfume and cosmetics, for every maneh that she brings in. **R' Shimon ben Gamliel** says, everything is done according to the custom of the locale.

GEMARA

- **Q:** The previous Mishna already said that money is grossed up by 50%!? **A:** We needed to be taught regarding large sums (where the possibility for large profits exist) and separately regarding small sums (where there is little expense).

HACHOSSON MIKABEL ALAV ASARAH DINAR L'KUPAH

- **Q:** What is the "kupah" in the Mishna? **A: R' Ashi** said, it is a box of besamim that she uses.
- **R' Ashi** said, when the Mishna says that he must give 10 dinars, that was only said for the people of Yerushalayim (where the woman uses besamim).

- Q: **R' Ashi** asked, does he give 1/10 of the appraised amount or of the adjusted amount that he must give? Does he give it every day? Of every week? Of every month? Of every year? **TEIKU**.
- **R' Yehuda in the name of Rav** said that the **Rabanan** gave the daughter of Nakdimon ben Guryon 400 dinars for besamim for each day.
- A Braisa says, **R' Yochanan ben Zakai** once saw a girl collecting barley from among the wastes of animals of Arabs. She asked him to help support her and told him she was the daughter of Nakdimon ben Guryon. He asked her, what happened to all your father's money? She said, he didn't give tzedaka or do chessed. He asked her, where is all your father in law's money? She said, it was lost along with her father's money. **R' Yochanan** cried when he remembered that at her wedding she had brought in one million dinars just for her part of the dowry.
    - Q: We find that Nakdimon did give tzedaka!? **A:** Either he gave it for his own honor, or he didn't give as much as he should have.