

מסכת יבמות דף סו

DAF YOMI4 Kids

Inside the Daf

A **כתובה** is a marriage document that is signed by witnesses. One of the things that is written in a **כתובה** is the wife's property that she owned at the time of the marriage.

The property that a woman owns at the time of marriage falls into one of two categories: **נכסי צאן ברזל** ("iron sheep" property) and **נכסי מלוג** ("plucked" property).

"Iron sheep" property are possessions that become the property of the husband, upon marriage. "Plucked" property remains the woman's during the marriage, but the husband may use it. See the chart below to compare the two types of property.

Today's **גמרא** talks about servants that belonged to the wife before her marriage. Once she gets married, these servants become either **נכסי צאן ברזל** or **נכסי מלוג**. See the chart below to learn what difference it makes whether the servant becomes **נכסי צאן ברזל** or **נכסי מלוג**.

- ✓ Property a wife brings into her marriage
- ✓ Becomes the property of her husband
- ✓ If the husband dies or divorces his wife, these properties return to her in their original condition



נכסי צאן ברזל
 "iron sheep" properties



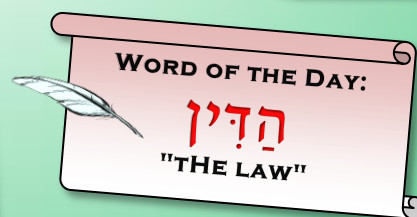
נכסי מלוג
 "plucking" properties

- ✓ Property a wife brings into her marriage
- ✓ The property is hers
- ✓ Husband may use the property
- ✓ If the husband dies or divorces his wife, the property returns to her in whatever



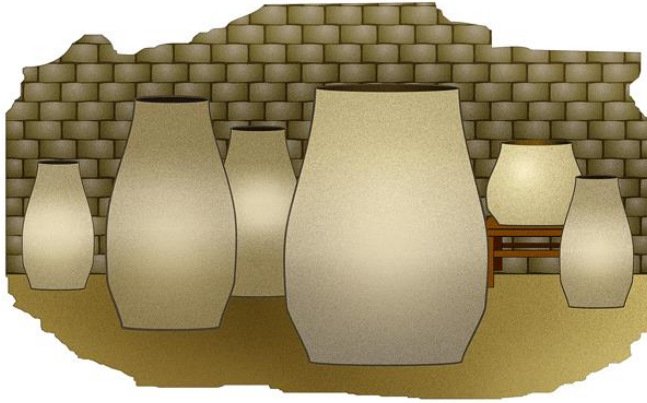
Did You Know...

Only a **כהן**, his family and his property may eat **תרומה** food. If a non-**כהן** rents an animal from a **כהן**, he may feed it **תרומה** food since it still belongs to the **כהן**.



The Item or Its Value?

We learned (pg. 17) that if the husband dies or divorces his wife, נְכָסֵי צֵאן בְּרָזָל ("iron sheep" property) returns to her in its original condition.



vessels, the man wants to give her the money they are worth. If the woman insists on having the vessels themselves, may he give her the money instead?

Let's say a wife brought in valuable jugs or vessels into her marriage which were listed as נְכָסֵי צֵאן בְּרָזָל. The couple get divorced and now the woman wants her vessels back. Since they are נְכָסֵי צֵאן בְּרָזָל, the man must return them to her in their original condition.

רַב יְהוֹנָדָה says that the law is on her side and the man must give her the actual vessels. The property itself is important and prestigious to her family. Now that she is getting divorced and returning to her first family, it is only right that she brings their property back, as is.

But let's say that, instead of giving her the

A Moment

Jason was very upset. He brought his great-grandfather's stop watch to school for show-and-tell. His best friend, Ethan, had asked to borrow it and now he had lost it. Poor Jason was on the verge of tears. That watch was priceless!

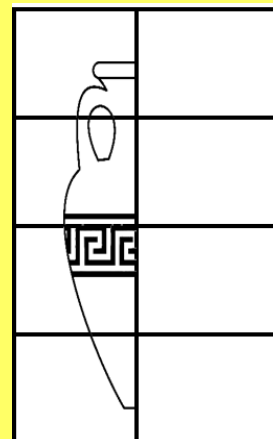
"What's the big deal?" said Ethan. "I'll just pay you what it was worth."

"Some things can't be replaced with money, Ethan," said Jason. "In the גְּמָרָא we see that if a husband wants to give his ex-wife only the *value* of her property, but not give back the property itself, that רַב יְהוֹנָדָה says he must give back the property itself. Since the property is a family heirloom, it cannot be replaced by money alone. You should keep this in mind when you borrow something with family significance. Money alone cannot replace it!"

Games

FINISH IT OFF!

Finish the other half of the vessel



Review Questions – יבמות דף ס"ו

1. What difference does it make if a servant is נְכָסֵי צֵאן בְּרָזָל ("iron sheep" property) or נְכָסֵי מְלוּג ("plucked" property)?

2. If a woman wants her actual נְכָסֵי צֵאן בְּרָזָל property, but the man wants to give her money instead, what must be done?

3. Why may a non-כֶּהֱן feed תְּרוּמָה to an animal he rented from a כֶּהֱן?