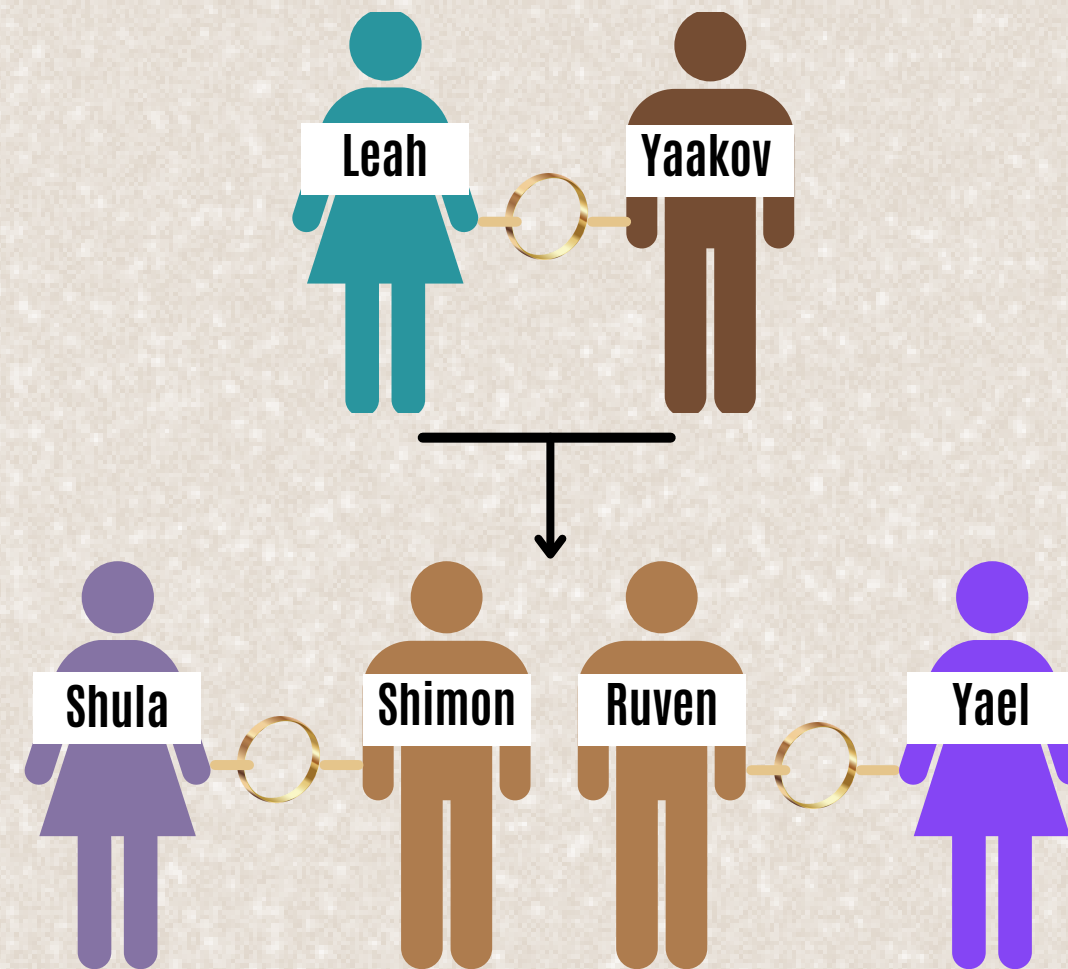


# YEVAMOT 17



# Mishna 17a

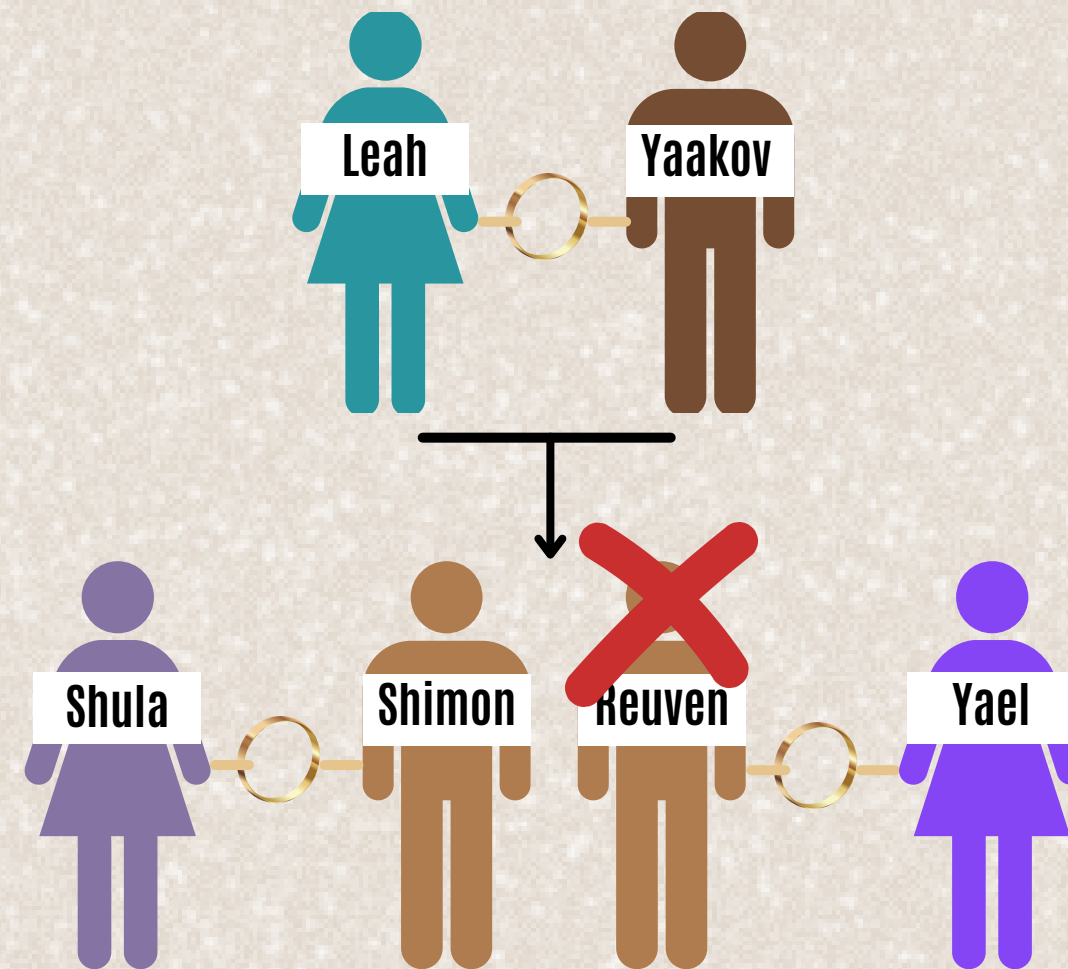


כִּיצַד אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו שְׁלֹא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ שְׁנֵי  
אֲחִים וּמֵת אֶחָד מֵהֶן וְנִוְלַד לָהֶן אֶחָ וְאַחֵר  
כָּךְ יֵיבֵם הַשְּׁנִי אֶת אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו וּמֵת  
הָרִאשׁוֹנָה יוֹצֵאָהּ מִשּׁוּם אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו שְׁלֹא  
הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ וְהַשְּׁנִיָּה מִשּׁוּם צָרָתָהּ

What is the case of the wife of his brother who died before he was born? If there were two brothers, one [Reuven] dies, and a third brother [Levi] is born, and then the second brother [Shimon] enacted yibum with [Reuven]'s wife [Yael] and then died, the first one [Yael] is exempt because she is the wife of [Levi]'s brother who died before he was born and the second one [Shula] because she is [Yael]'s tzara.



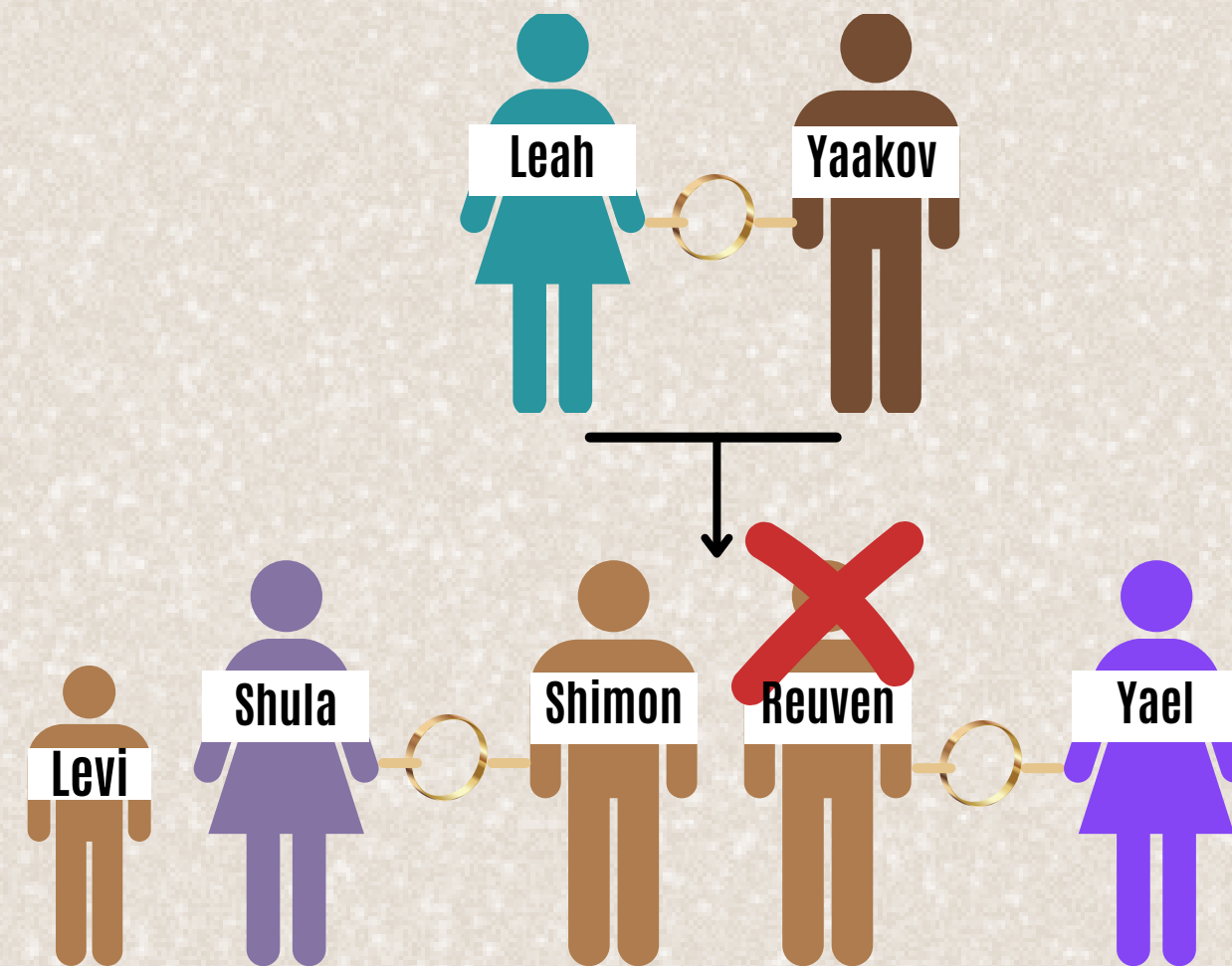
# Mishna 17a



כִּיצַד אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו שְׁלֹא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ שְׁנֵי  
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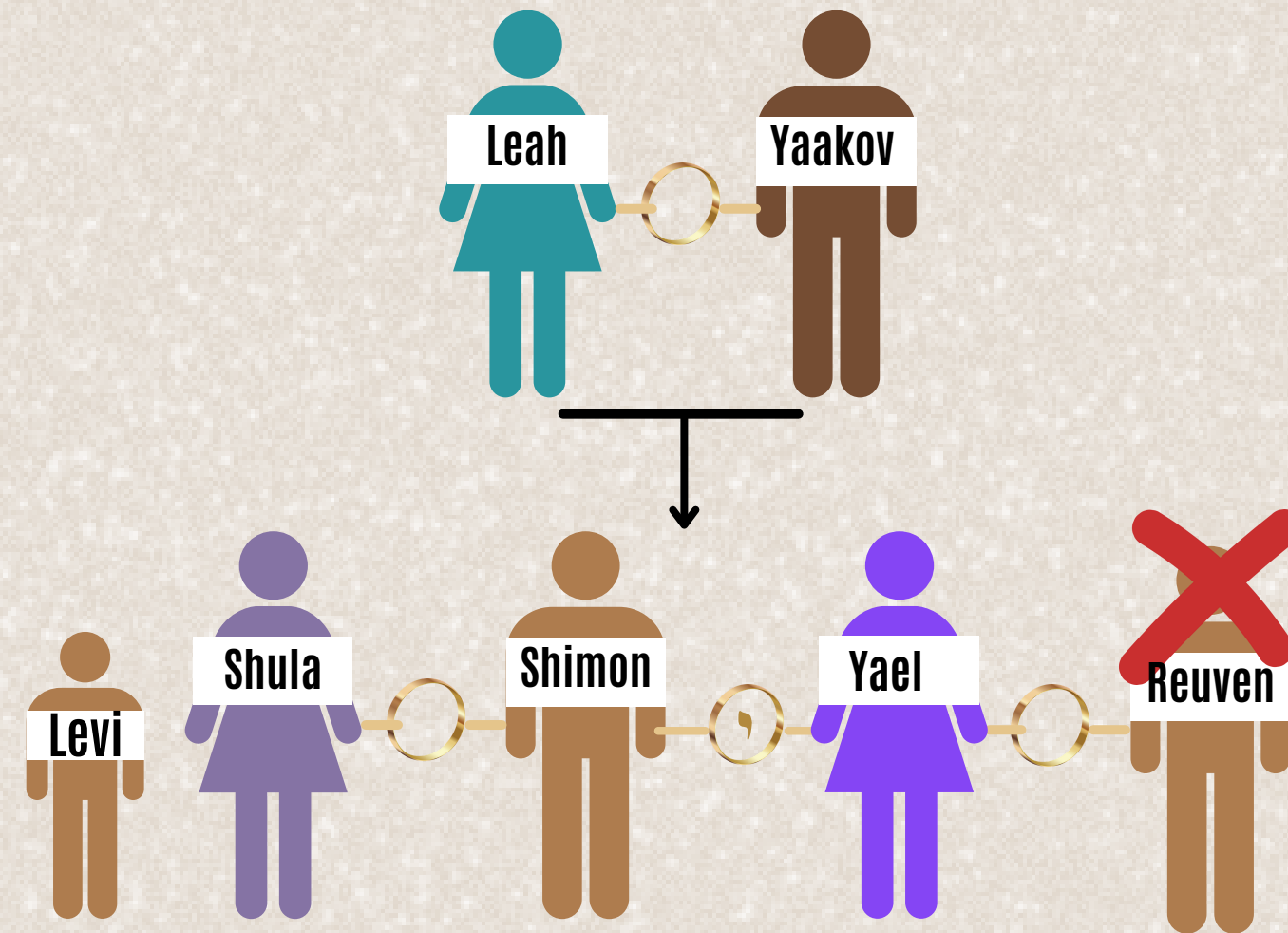


פִּיֶּצֶד אִשָּׁת אָחִיו שְׁלֹא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ שְׁנֵי  
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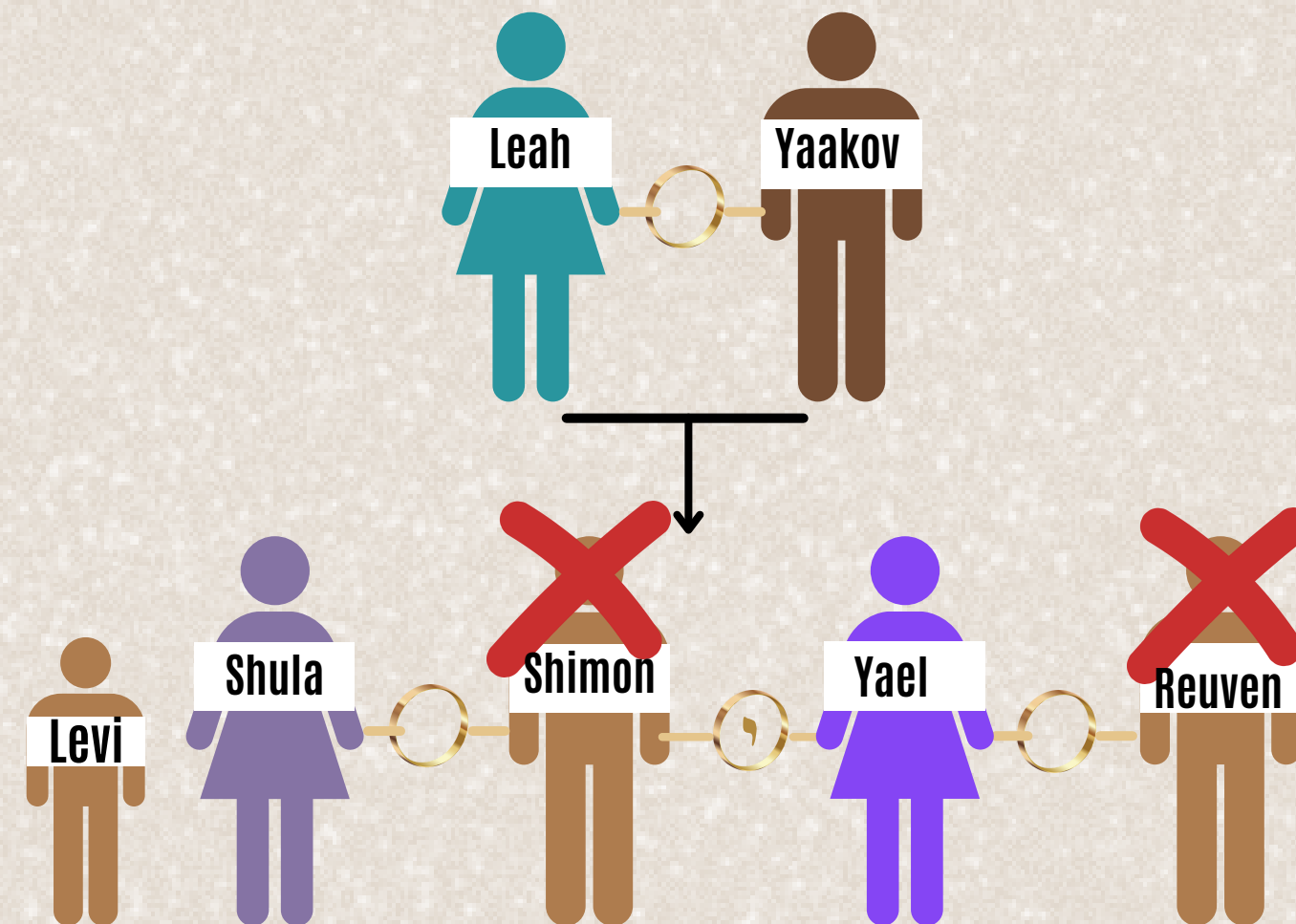
# Mishna 17a



כִּיצַד אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו שְׁלֹא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ שְׁנֵי  
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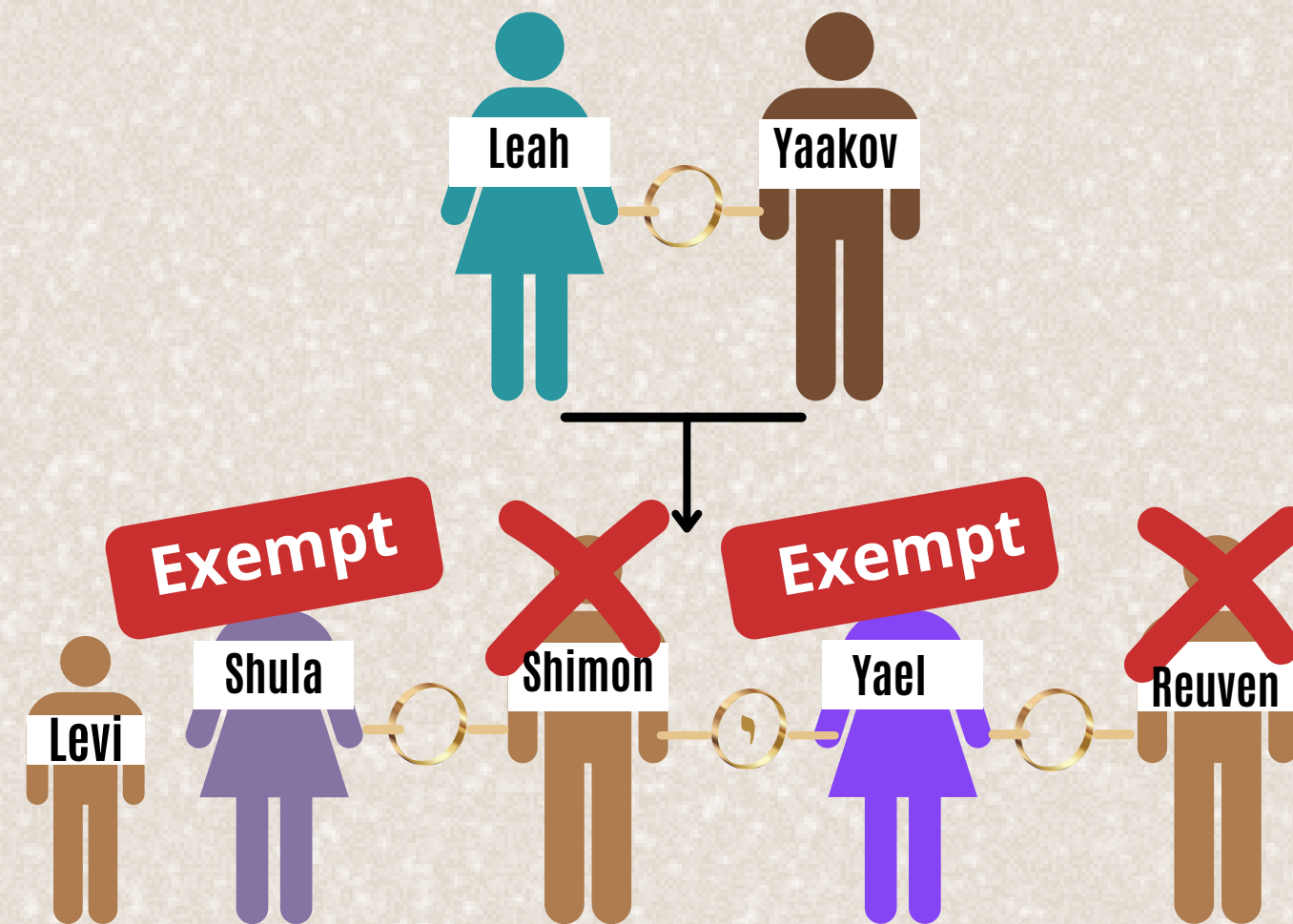


כִּיצַד אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו שְׁלֹא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ שְׁנֵי  
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הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ וְהַשֵּׁנִי מִשּׁוּם צִדְתָּהּ

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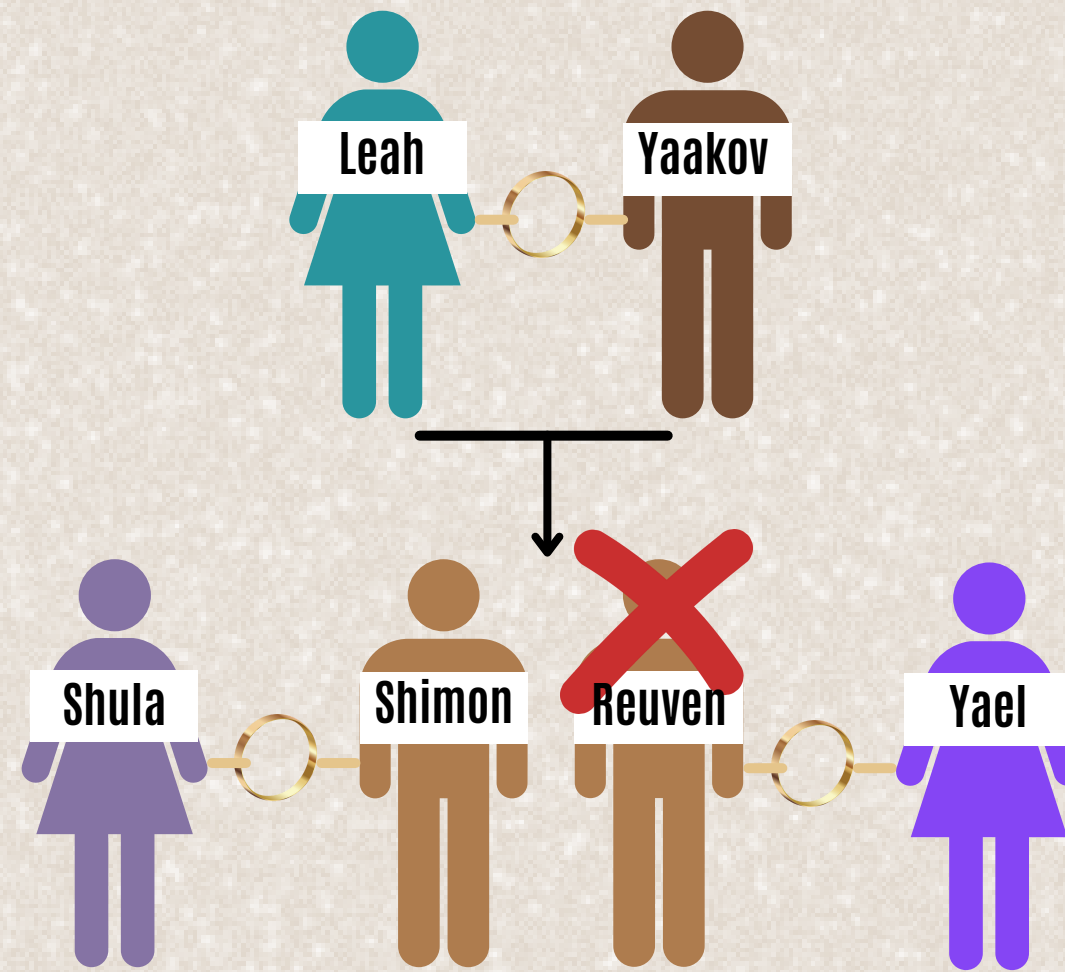
# Mishna 17a



כִּיצַד אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו שְׁלֹא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ שְׁנֵי  
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הָרִאשׁוֹנָה יוֹצֵאָהּ מִשּׁוּם אִשְׁתּוֹ אָחִיו שְׁלֹא  
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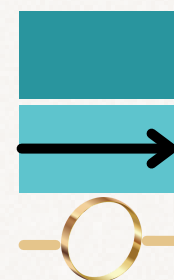
What is the case of the wife of his brother who died before he was born? If there were two brothers, one [Reuven] dies, and a third brother [Levi] is born, and then the second brother [Shimon] enacted yibum with [Reuven]'s wife [Yael] and then died, the first one [Yael] is exempt because she is the wife of [Levi]'s brother who died before he was born and the second one [Shula] because she is [Yael]'s tzara.

# Mishna 17a



עֲשֶׂה בָּהּ מֵאֵמֶר וּמֵת שְׁנִיָּה  
חֹלֶצֶת וְלֹא מֵת־יִבְמָה

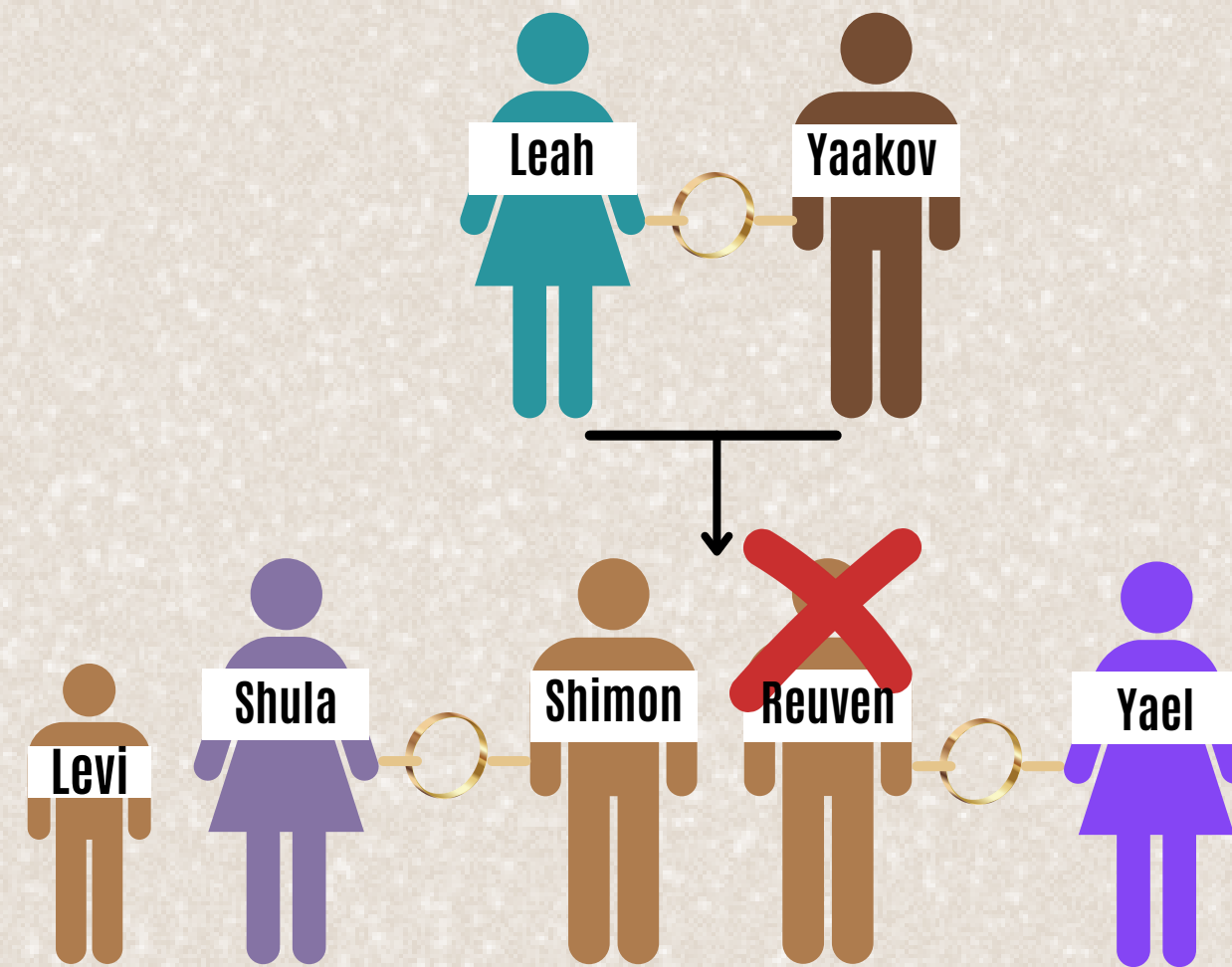
If he [Shimon] made a declaration [toward Yael] and then died, the second one [Shula] enacts chalitza and not yibum



Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married —  — Divorced —  —



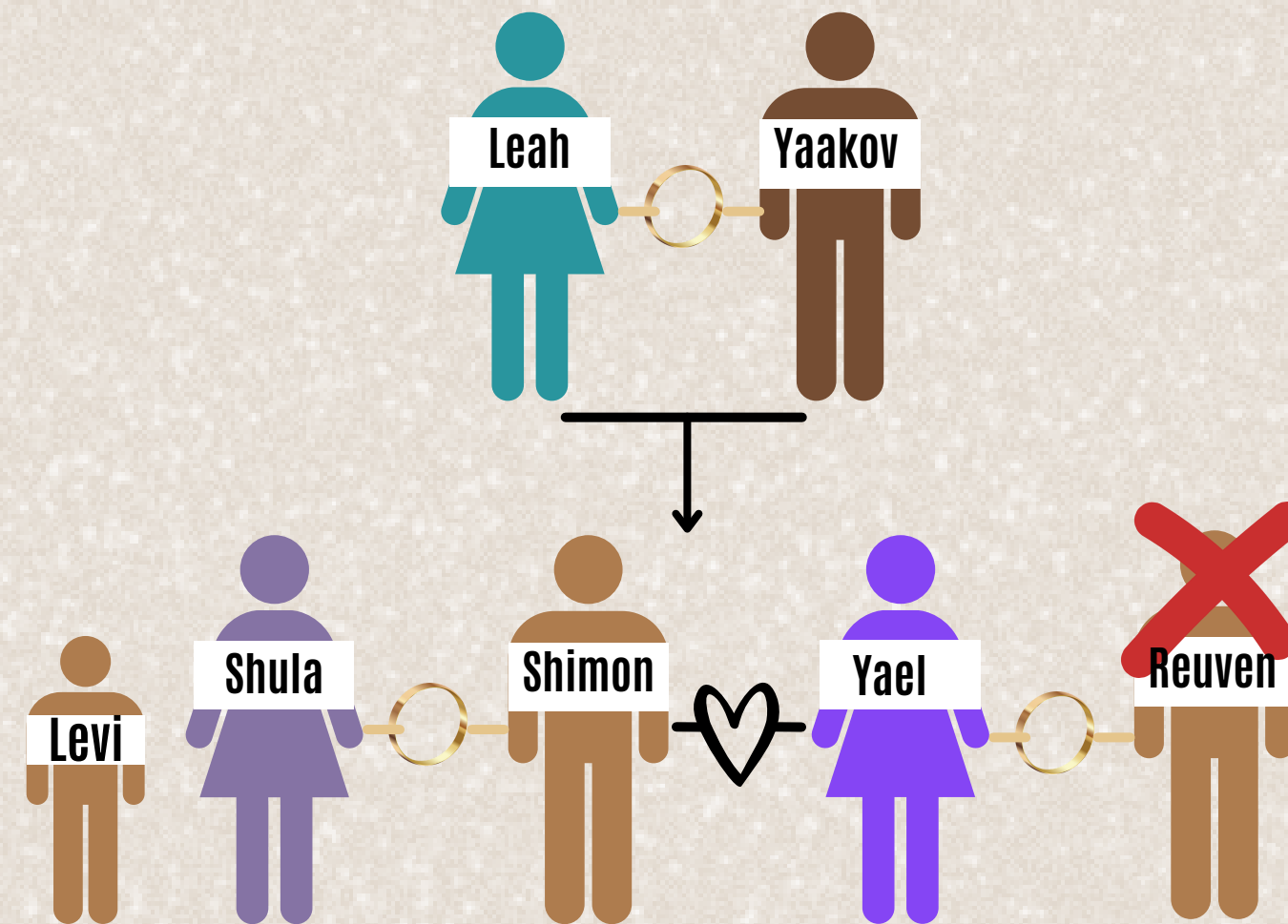
# Mishna 17a



עֲשֶׂה בָּהּ מֵאֵמֶר וּמֵת שְׁנִיָּה  
חֹלֶצֶת וְלֹא מֵת־יִבְמָה

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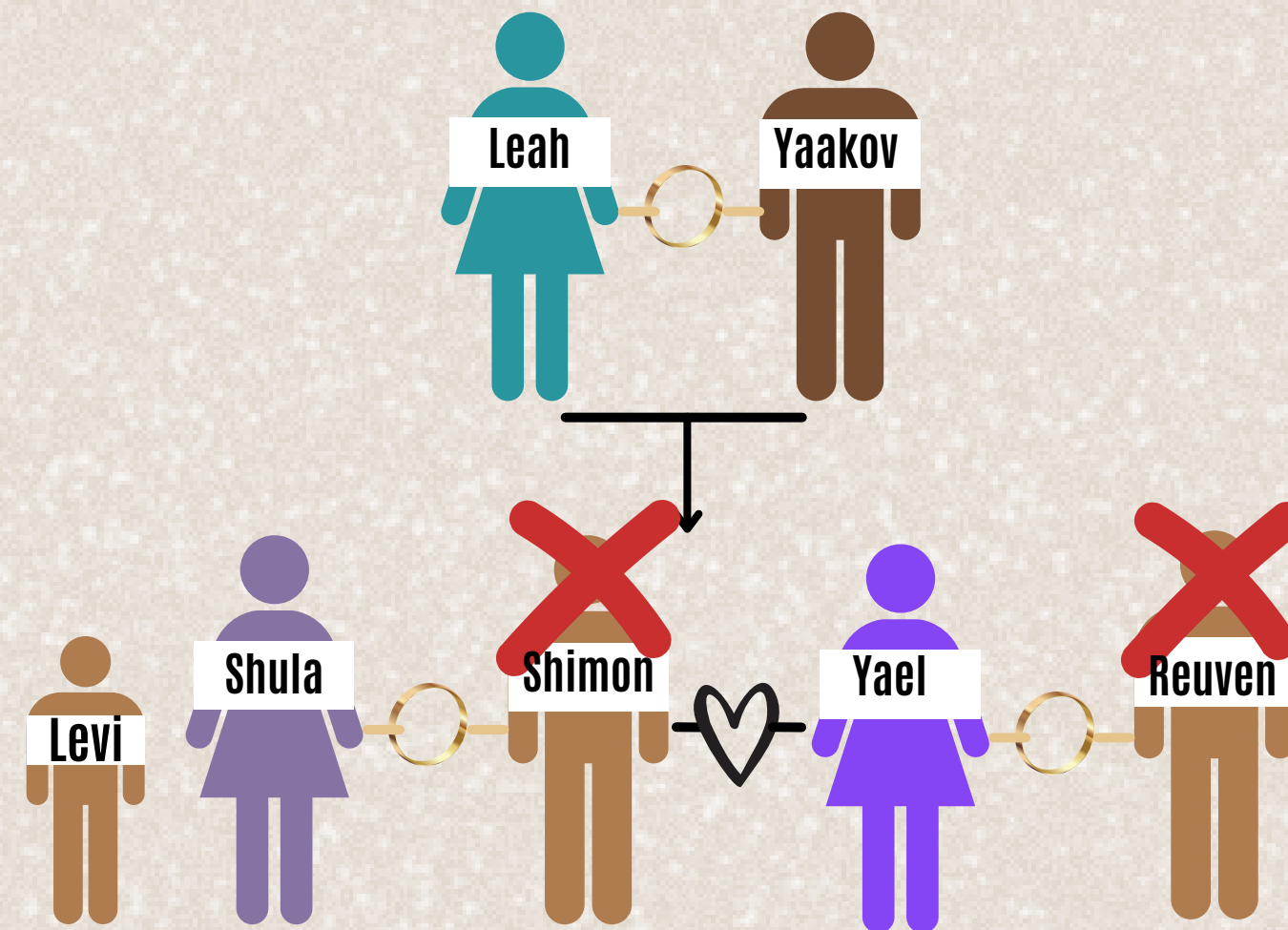


עֲשֶׂה בָּהּ מֵאֵמֶר וּמֵת שְׁנִיָּה  
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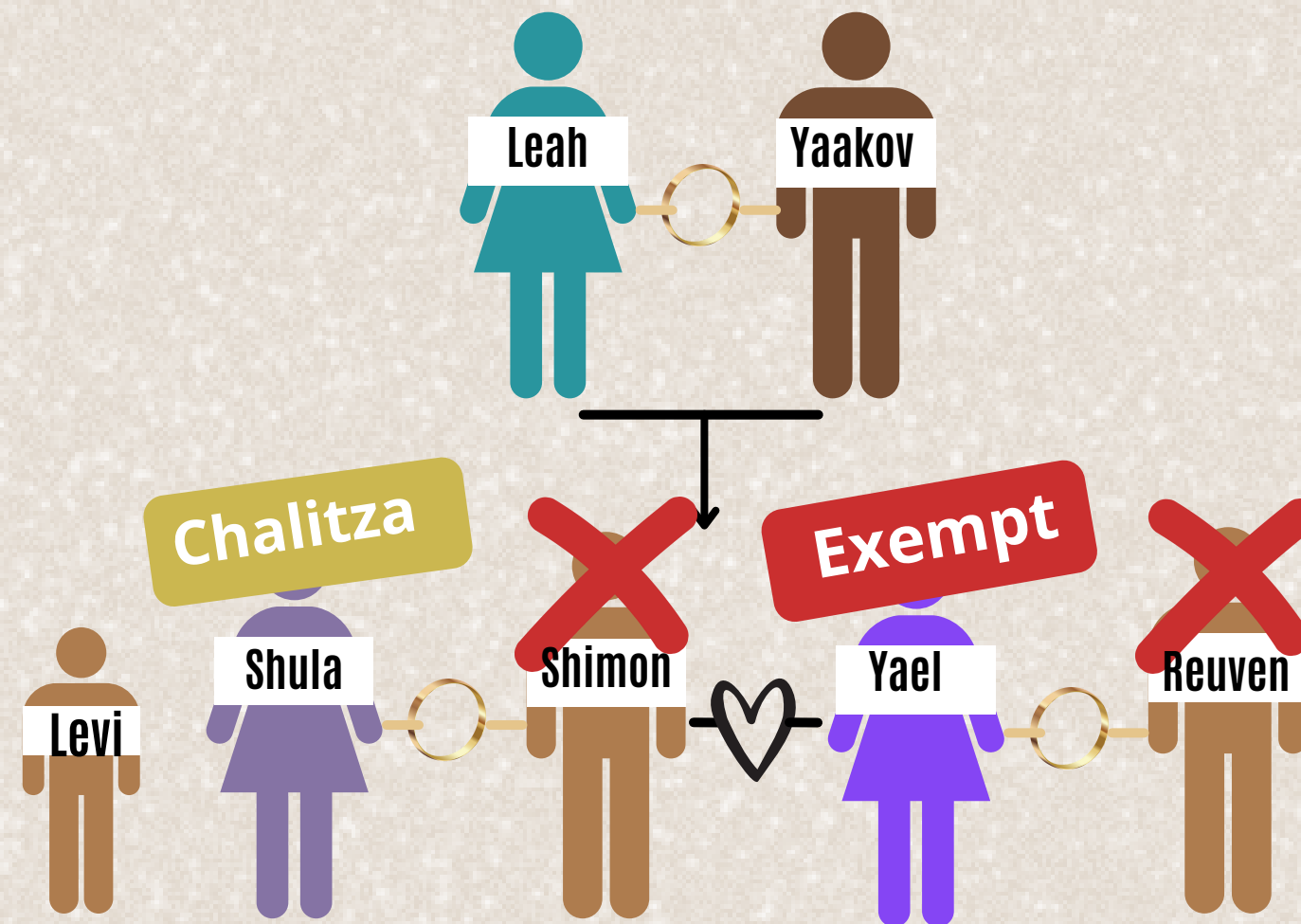
# Mishna 17a



עֲשֶׂה בָּהּ מֵאֵמֶר וּמֵת שְׁנִיָּה  
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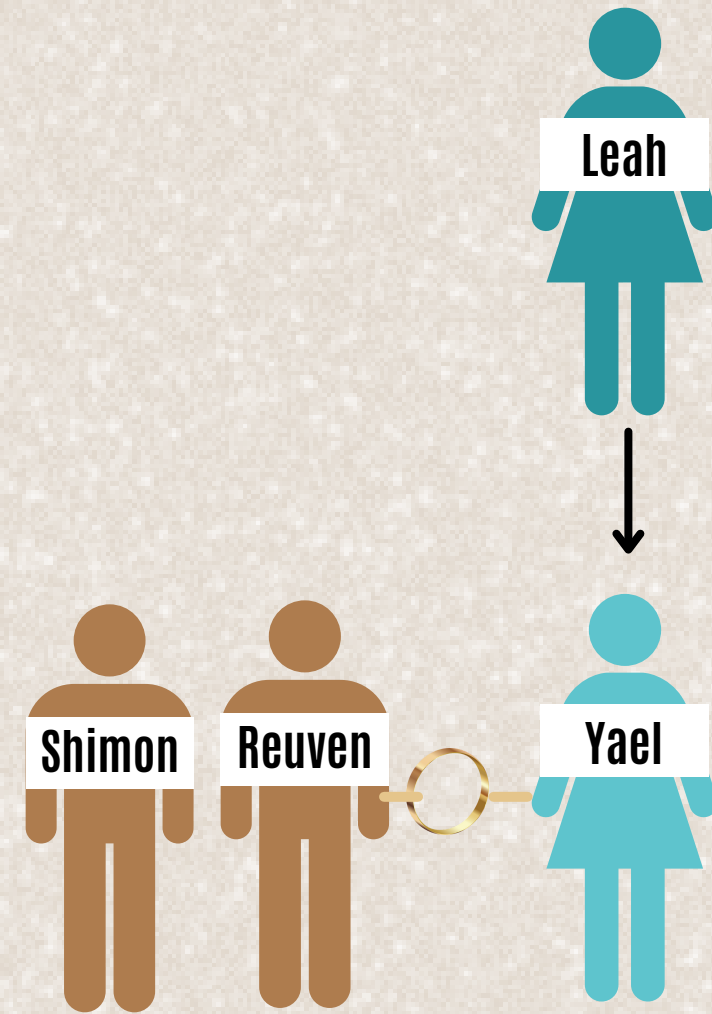


עֲשֶׂה בָּהּ מֵאֵמֶר וּמֵת שְׁנִיָּה  
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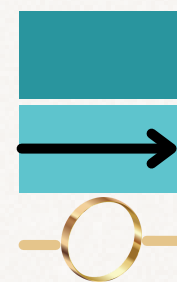



17b



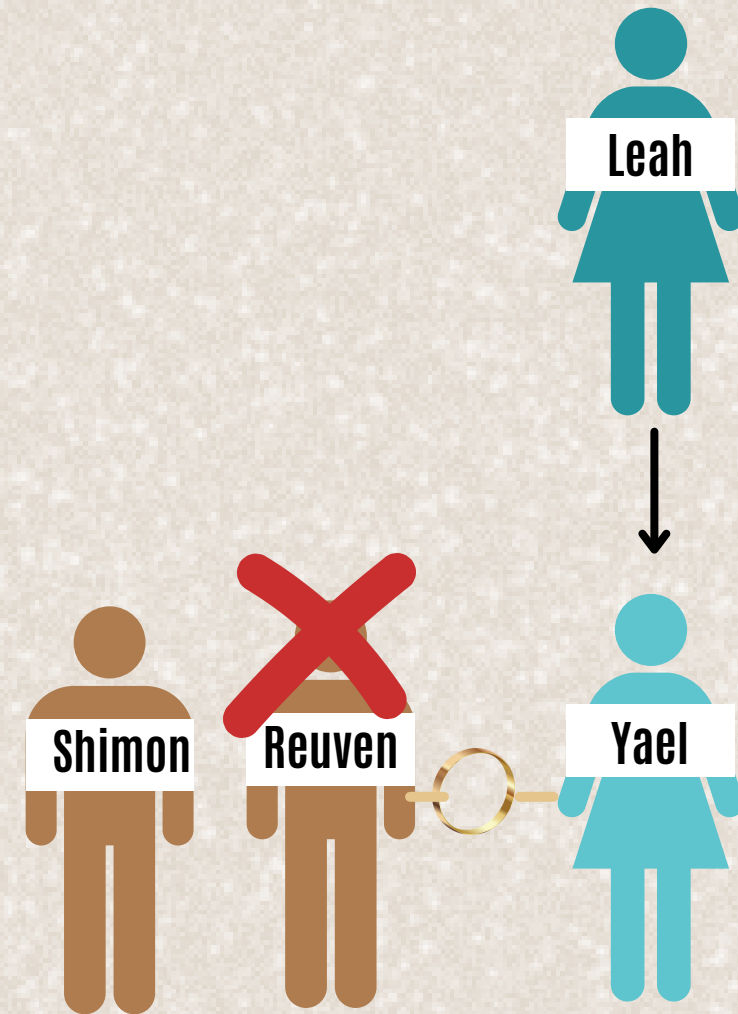
אָמַר רַב הוּנָא אָמַר רַב שׁוּמְרֵת  
יָבֵם שְׂמִיתָהּ מוֹתֵר בְּאַמָּהּ

Rav Huna said in the name of Rav Shehset  
“A yevama [Yael] who dies, the brother  
[Shimon] is permitted to her mother”



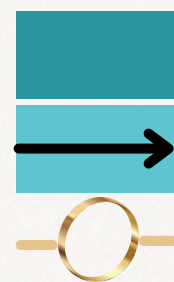
Siblings are in the same color  
Descendants are in a lighter shade  
Married —  — Divorced

17b



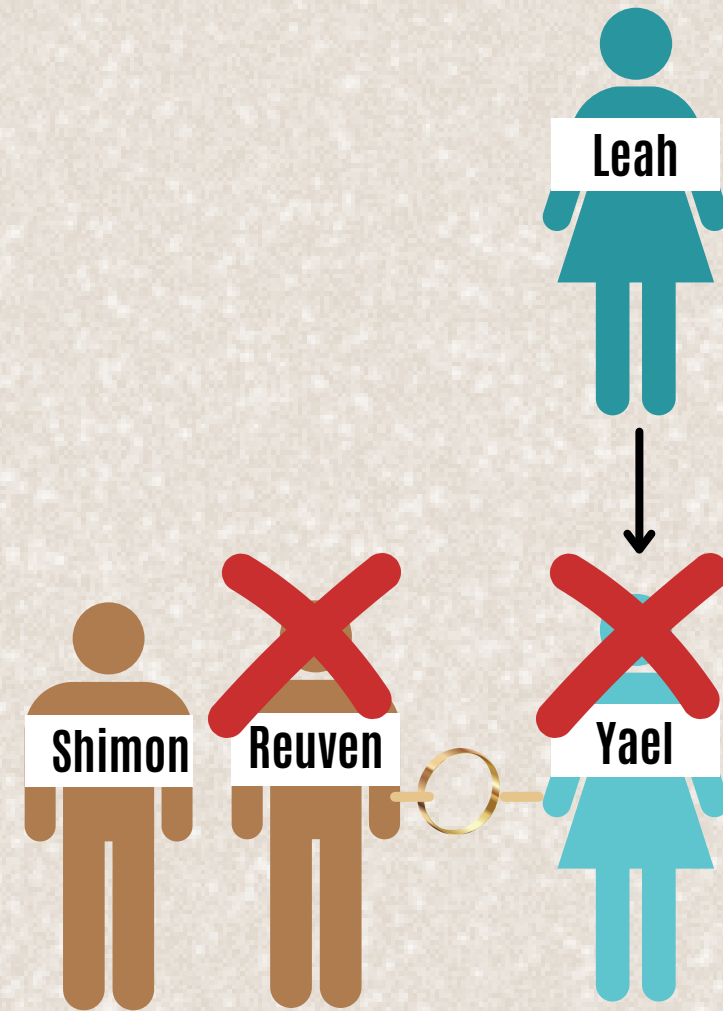
אָמַר רַב הוּנָא אָמַר רַב שׁוּמְרֵת  
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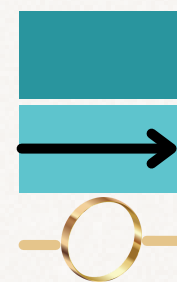


17b

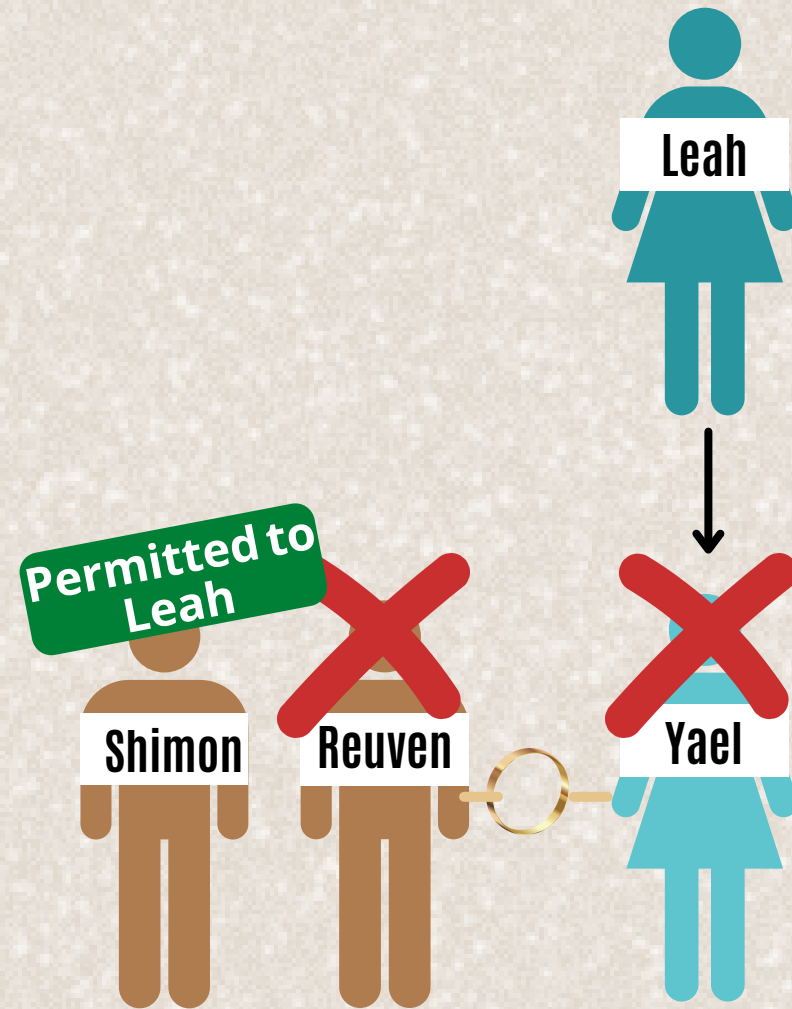


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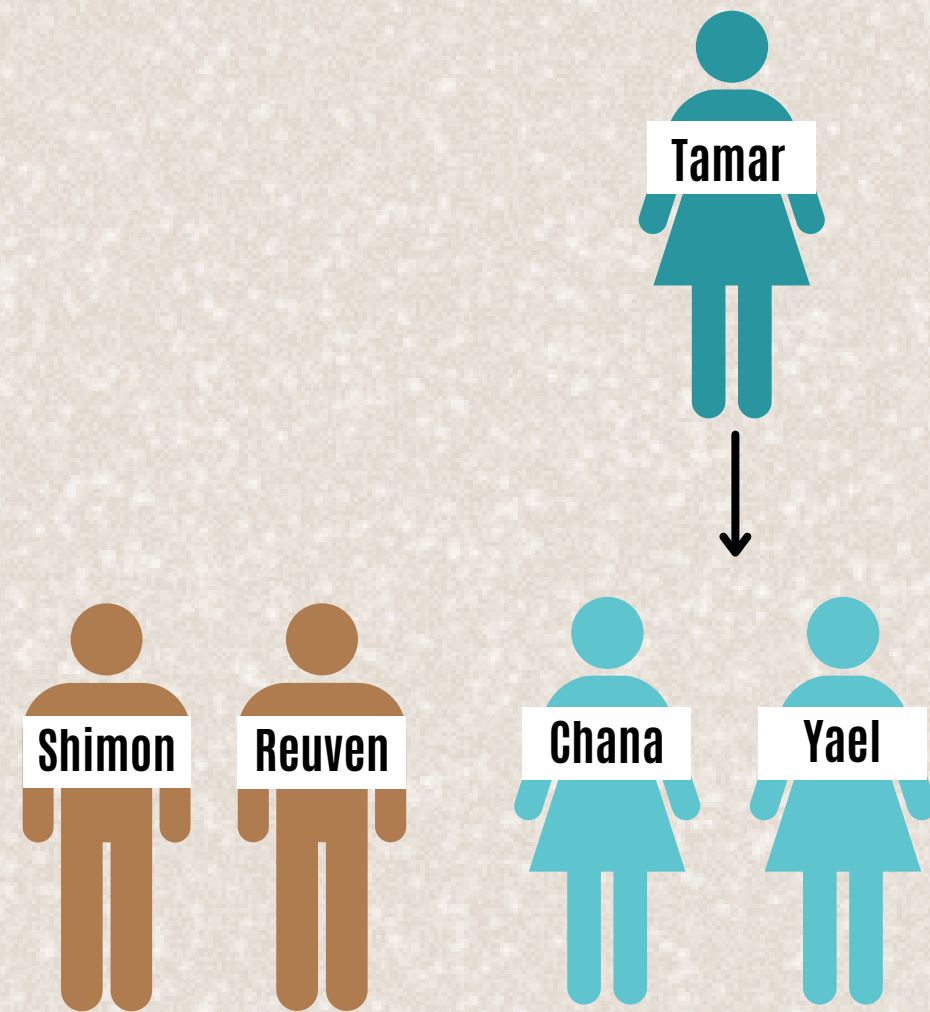


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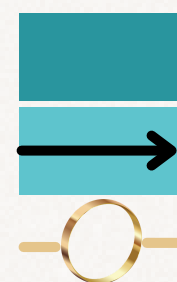


17b

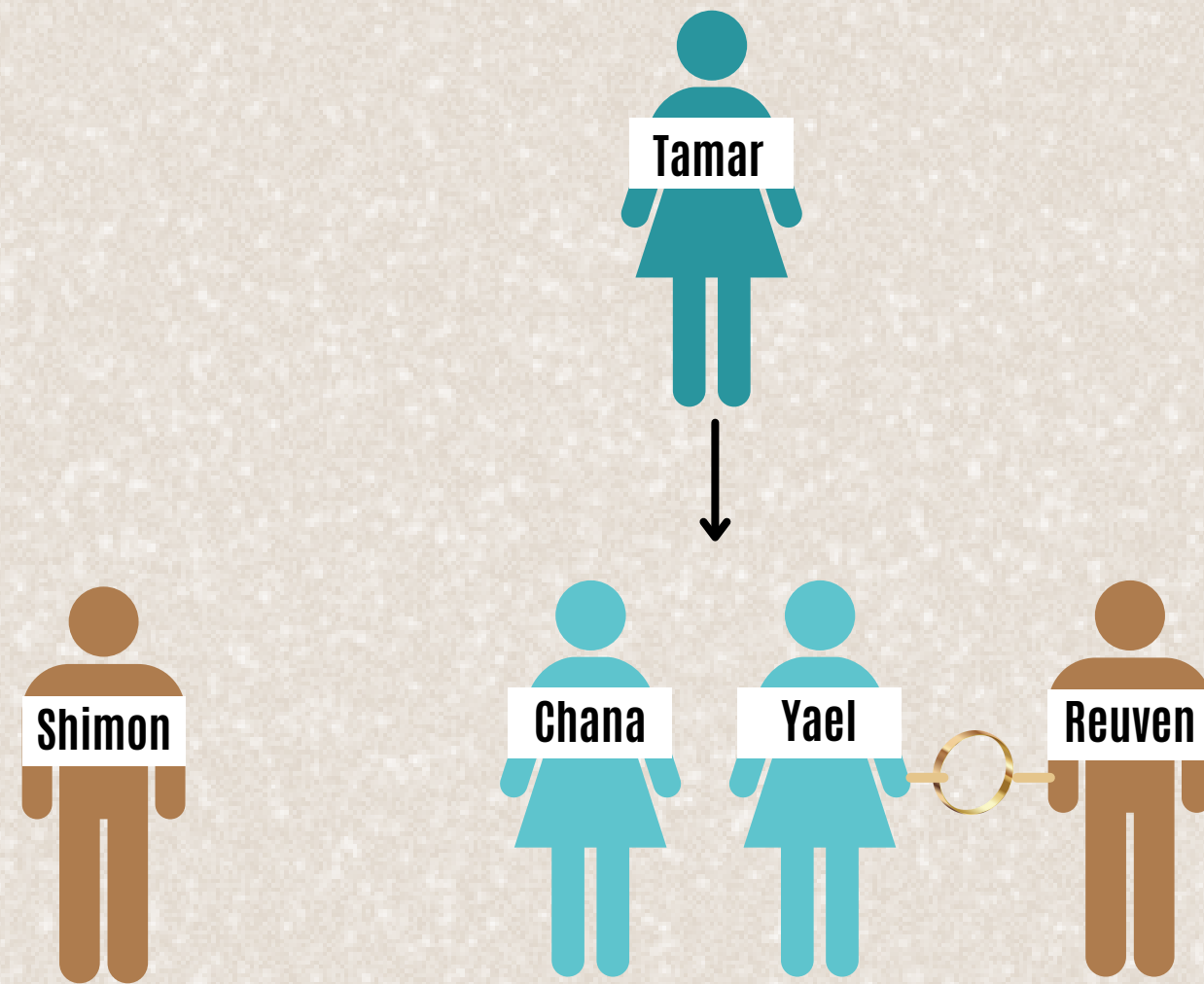


תֵּנֵן יְבָמָתוֹ שְׂמִתָּה מוֹתֵר בְּאַחֻתָּה.  
בְּאַחֻתָּה אֵין, בְּאִמָּה לֹא

It is taught, "If his yevama died, he is permitted to her sister". To her sister, but not to her mother.

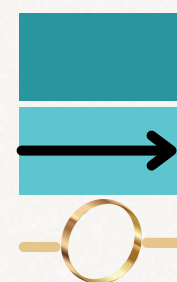




17b



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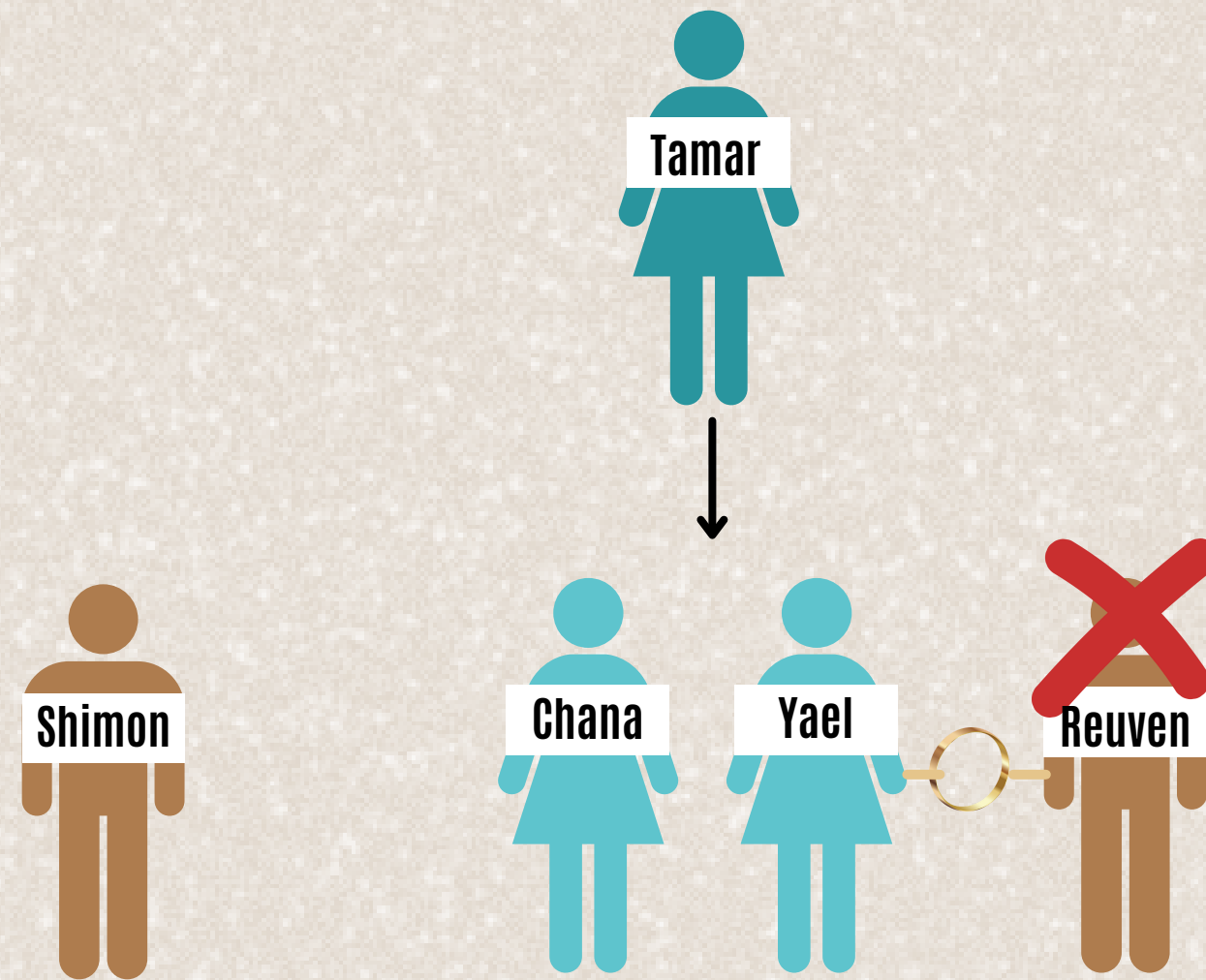
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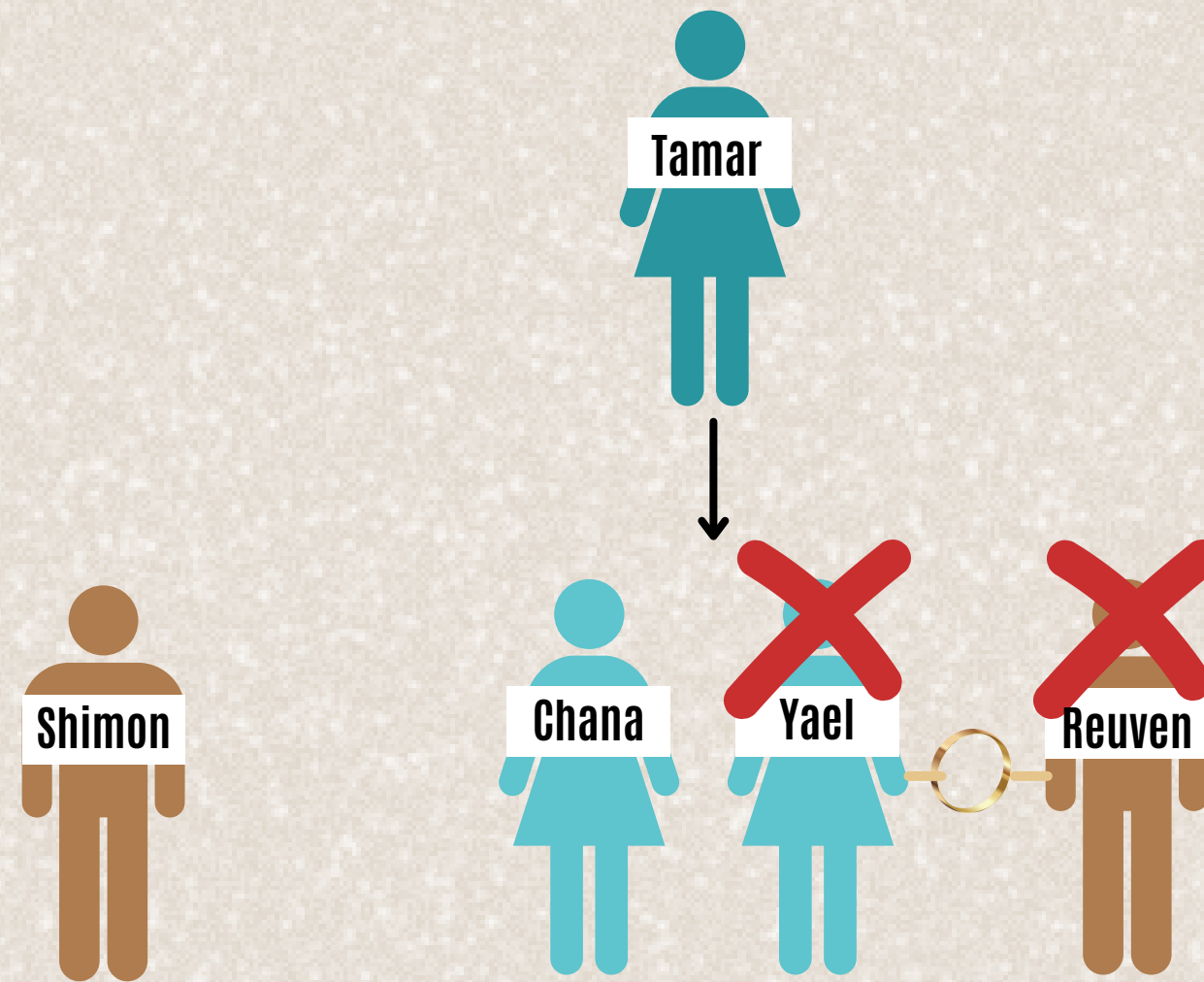
17b



תָּנַן יְבָמָתוֹ שְׂמִתָּה מוֹתֵר בְּאַחֻתָּה.  
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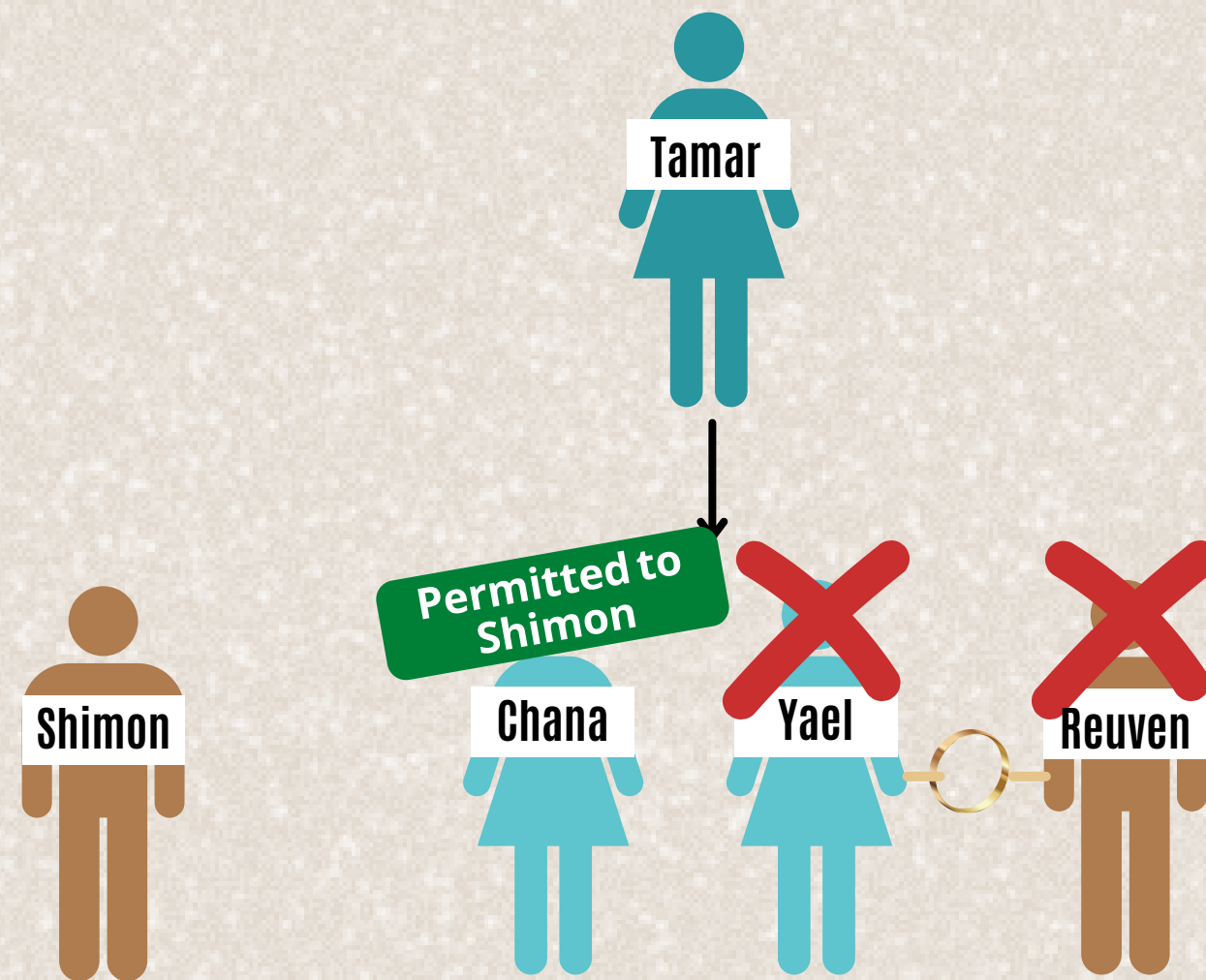


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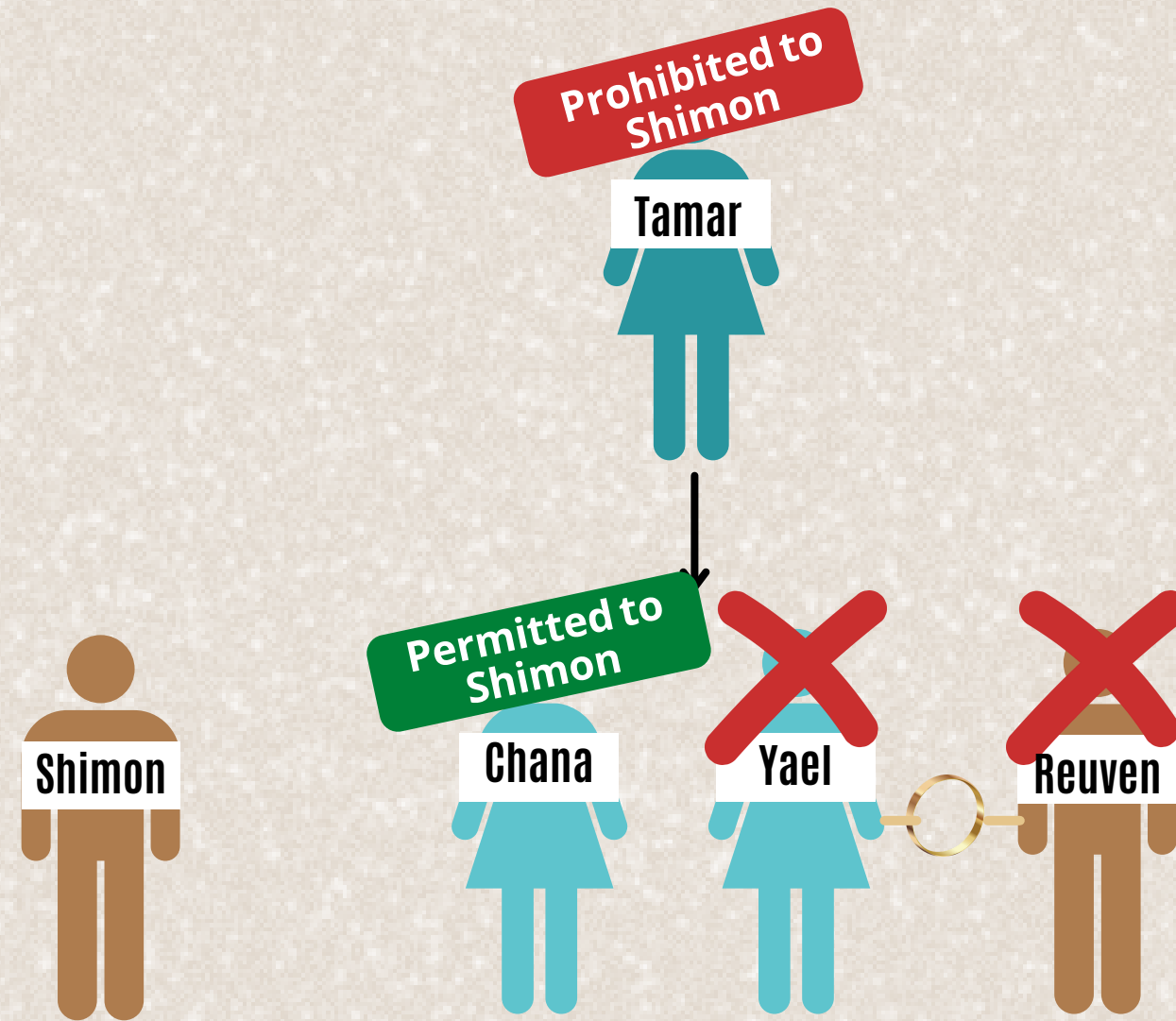
17b



תִּנָּן יְבָמָתוֹ שְׂמִתָּה מוֹתֵר בְּאַחֻתָּה.  
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