

כתובות ב

יש אומרים that we do not get married on ערב שבת or Sunday in order to prevent חילול שבת. יש מתירין that we do marry בזמן הזה on those days, and this, writes the מחבר is the prevailing מנהג.

If a person gives a גט על תנאי, for example, he writes, this is a גט unless I return within thirty days, and in fact the husband decides to return, and on the way, he gets detained, and arrives after thirty days, the גט is valid, as there is no אונס by גיטין (unless of course he stipulated that if he is held up by unforeseen circumstances, the גט is בטל).

If, however, an אונס occurs that is not שכיח, for example, he is eaten by a lion, then the גט is invalid, and (if he ad no children) his wife falls to יבום.

A man who says: הרי זו גיטך אם מתי או ה"ז גיטך אם מתי מחולי זה, or, if he says הרי זו גיטך לאחר מיתה, he has not said anything. יש אומרים that it is a ספק.

If a man says הרי זה גיטך מעכשיו אם לא באתי מכאן עד יב חודש, and he dies within the twelve months, the woman is divorced. However, if there is a יבם he should do חליצה.