כמה אדם רוצה ליתן כולי להשיא לעבדו -

How much a person is willing to give, etc. to marry her off to his servant

Overview

The גמרא explained the משנה, which stated that פגם is assessed as if she was a maidservant being sold, to mean the difference in price how much a person would pay to buy a שפחה for his עבד, whether she is a בתולה or a בעולה. Our תוספות clarifies this ruling.

asks תוספות

תימה דמה שומא היא זו –

It is astounding! what type of assessment is this?!

וכי אשה חשובה ממשפחה גדולה אינה נפסדת בפגמה אלא שוה שפחה הניסת לעבדי -Is it then so that a prominent woman from an important family does not lose her value by being defiled, only equivalent to the value of a maidservant who is married to a slave –

מוספות answers:

ויש לומר דכל אשה שמין לפי מה שהיא בענין זה -

And one can say, that we assess each woman according to her status, regarding this matter of buying her to marry his slave -

כמה אדם רוצה ליתן בין בתולה לבעולה להשיא לעבדו אשה כזאת הנפגמת² -How much of a difference is there in what a person would pay to marry off to his slave such a devalued women whether she is a בעולה or a בעולה -

והא דנקט שפחה אורחא דמלתא נקט דאין דרך להשיא לעבדו בת מלכים: And the reason the גמרא mentions a שפחה, for he mentions the usual case, since it is not usual to marry one's slave to princesses (only to other slaves).

Summary

The term שפחה is merely an example; we assess each woman according to her status.

Thinking it over

Why do we not simply assess how much one would be willing to pay for a בתולה more than for a בעולה for his marriage; why involve slaves at all?!³

¹ The difference in value between a שפחה בתולה and a שפחה בעולה is much less than the reduction in value of a prominent woman, whether she is a בעולה or a בעולה; how can we assess her loss based on the decreased value of a שפחה?!

² We are not assessing a שפחה necessarily, but rather each woman according to her status.

 $^{^{3}}$ See 'ז אות ג' קע"ז אות גר.