



בס"ד Intro

Today we will מסכת כתובות זיף ק"ג earn דף ק"ג of מסכת כתובות Some of the topics we will learn about include.

כגון זו כופין אותו על מדת סדום זה נהנה וזה לא חסר-

In a case where one person will gain and the other person will not lose, we compel the second person to accommodate the first person.

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אלמנה שאמרה אי אפשי לזוז מבית בעלי If an אלמנה says she wants to continue living in her husband's house, the יורשין must allow her to stay and must provide her with all the things she received while married



B However

אמרה אי אפשי לזוז מבית אבא

If an אלמנה says she wants to live by her father, the יורשין are allowed to deduct from the monies they have to give her because

ברכת הבית מרובה

When there are more people in a house it brings more ברכות and therefore because they lose out from her leaving, they give her less support according to their loss

The גמרא presents a ברייתא that records the instructions of on his deathbed.



Records instructions of כבי on his deathbed







So let's review ...

זאגט די משנה אלמנה שאמרה אי אפשי לזוז מבית בעלי

If a widow says that she cannot bear to move from her husband's house;

אין היורשין יכולין לומר לה לכי לבית אביך ואנו זנין אותך

They cannot tell her to move out and be supported there. אלא זנין אותה

ונותנין לה מדור לפי כבודה

The יורשין must give her a place to live in the house of their father in the manner she was accustomed to while he was alive.

The גמרא explains that her right to live in her husband's house is derived from the clause written in the כתובה מנסי ואת תהא יתבת בביתי ומיתזנא מנכסי כל ימי מגר ארמלותיך בביתי

From here we derive a number of things:



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משתמשת במדור

כדרך שמשתמשת בחיי בעלה

She has full use of everything in the house, such as the servants and the items around the house.

2. בביתי

ולא בבקתי

She is only allowed to continue living there if it's a house with enough room, but not if it's a hut where there is not enough room for both her and the יתומים.

משתמשת במדור כדרך שמשתמשת בחיי בעלה 2 בביתי בביתי She's NOT allowed to live there if there's not enough room for both her and the







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3.

יתומים שמכרו מדור אלמנה לא עשו ולא כלום

If the יתומים sold the house without her permission the sale is not valid, because the house was already משועבד to her from when her husband was alive.

The גמרא adds:

מדור אלמנה שנפל

If the house collapsed, not only don't the יורשים have to rebuild it, but they can even prevent the widow from rebuilding it.

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יתומים שמכרו מדור אלמנה

לא עשו ולא כלום

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to her from when was already משועבד to her from when her husband was alive

מדור אלמנה שנפל

Mot only DON'T the pelar have to rebuild it,

They can PREVENT the widow from rebuilding it

The משנה continues אמרה אי אפשי לזוז מבית אבא

If a widow says that she cannot bear to move from her father's house:

יכולין היורשין לומר לה אם את אצלנו יש ליך מזונות ואם אין את אצלנו אין ליך מזונות

The יורשין can tell her that they will only give her full support if she lives with them. However, if she lives elsewhere they will give her less support because ברכת הבית מרובה

There are three explanations for this phrase – the first two are from '"יש:

1.

בני אדם שעוזרין זה את זה משתכרין

More people are collectively more productive by helping each other, and the cost of living is therefore less.

2.

מזל דרבים עדיף

More people bring more ברכות. Therefore, her leaving causes them a loss.

3.

says; תוספות

נר לאחד נר למאה

Fixed expenses remain the same if she stays.

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The משנה concludes אם היתה טוענת מפני שהיא ילדה והן ילדים זנין אותה והיא בבית אביה

If the widow says she doesn't want to stay, because, in their situation, it's inappropriate for them to live in one house, they must fully support her in her father's house.

אם היתה מוענת מפני שהיא ילדה והן ילדים זנין אותה והיא בבית אביה If it's inappropriate for them to live in one house, they must fully support her in her father's house

The גמרא proceeds to cite a ברייתא that records אשכבתיה דרבי

The passing of Rebbe;

And begins with the words of רבי on his deathbed; תנו רבנן

בשעת פטירתו של רבי אמר

לבני אני צריך

Rebbe called for his sons and gave them the following instructions:

אמר להם

הזהרו בכבוד אמכם

Be careful in the honor of your mother.

The אמרא explains that רבי was referring to his wife who was not their mother. And since a person is only מחויב to honor his father's wife or mother's husband while his parent is alive, רבי had to specifically instruct them to continue to honor her.

רבי continued to tell his sons:

נר יהא דלוק במקומו שולחן יהא ערוך במקומו מטה תהא מוצעת במקומה

יבי instructed them to have his house set every שבת evening as it was during his lifetime, because he would come and make קידוש for his family. This practice stopped when it became known to others.









The ברייתא continues: אמר להן לחכמי ישראל אני צריך רבי called for the חכמים and instructed them; אל תספדוני בעיירות

Do not hold הספדים in the towns, but in the city, so that people of the towns would come to the city, and the larger crowds will be greater כבוד התורה.



continued רבי והושיבו ישיבה לאחר שלשים יום

> They should only make הספדים for 30 days, because he reasoned that he wasn't greater than משה רבינו who was mourned for 30 days.

The גמרא relates that תלתין יומין ספדין ביממא וליליא

For 30 days they made הספדים by day and by night, and for 12 months they made הספדים either by day or by night and the rest of the time the people studied תורה.









9 רבי continued שמעון בני חכם גמליאל בני נשיא

The אמרא explains that רבי was saying that even though his younger son חכם was the greater חכם, nevertheless his older son נשיא should be נשיא because of his greater יראת חטא

רבי added חנינא בר חמא ישב בראש חנינא בר חמא ישב בראש המא should be the ראש ישיבה However, ultimately, לא קיבל רבי חנינא לא קיבל רבי חנינא בר חמא מון did not take the position of ראש ישיבה because he felt that רבי אפס who was 2 ½ years older than him should be the ראש ישיבה



The גמרא explains that even though רבי חייא was still alive, nevertheless, רבא ישיבה did not appoint him to be רבי because

רבי חייא עסוק במצות הוה

רבי חייא was constantly occupied with רבי, and רבי felt that being ראש ישיבה would not allow him to continue.









The גמרא recounts how רבי חייא himself would go through the entire process of preparing parchment to write the חמשה חומשי תורה. He would go to places where there were no teachers and give each child one חומש, teach each child one of the ששה סדרי משנה by heart, and then tell them to teach each other what they had learned.

Regarding the above, Rebbe expressed himself; כמה גדולים מעשה חייא

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רבי חייא > PREPARED parchment to write חמשה חומשי תורה > WENT where there were no teachers and gave each child a חומש > TAUGHT each child one of the ששה סדרי משנה by heart > TOLD them to teach each other what they had learned יבי expressed; כמה גדולים מעשה חייא

The ברייתא continues: אמר להן לבני קטן אני צריך נכנס רבי שמעון אצלו מסר לו סדרי חכמה רבי taught his son רבי, who was the greater חכם, מעשה בראשית ומעשה מרכבה

אמר להן לבני גדול אני צריך נכנס רבן גמליאל אצלו ומסר לו סדרי נשיאות אמר לו בני נהוג נשיאותך ברמים רבי taught his son רבן גמליאל who was to become the נשיא that he should not lower himself in any way in front of other people The גמרא explains

הא בפהרסיא

Dedicated By: ___

This applies only in public, even in front of a תלמיד חכם;

But in private he is allowed to show honor and respect to a חלמיד חכם, and he need not worry about lowering himself. As we find that when יהושפט מלך יהודה would see a תלמיד in private חכם

היה עומד מכסאו ומחבקו ומנשקו וקורא לו רבי רבי מרי מרי





