



## בס"ד Intro

Today we will בע"ה learn קר ע"א קד of מסכת כתובות of Some of the topics we will learn about include.

The case of

המדיר את אשתו מליהנות לו

A man who imposes a נדר, a vow, on his wife, in which she is prohibited to benefit from him;

And the distinction between a Kohen and Yisroel regarding the length of the ;

The case of

המדיר את אשתו שלא תטעום אחד מכל הפירות יוציא ויתן כתובה

A man who imposes a נדר on his wife, in which she is prohibited to taste one type of fruit; And the reasons we do NOT say תמתין עד שלשים

They wait until the נדר expires.

The Machlokes in the case of המדיר את אשתו שלא תתקשט באחד מכל המינין A man who imposes a נדר on his wife, in which she is prohibited to beautify herself with one type of cosmetic;

The case of המדיר את אשתו שלא תלך לבית אביה A man who imposed a נדר, vow, on his wife, in which she is prohibited to visit her father's home;

Some of the terms and concepts we will learn about include

הפרה

When a woman makes a נדר, her husband has the authority for הפרה, to remove the נדר by stating מיפר ליכי, in which the נדר is annulled.

הקמה

However when the husband confirms the נדר by stating נדר by, the נדר remains effective.











There is a Machlokes in a case of אשה שנדרה והקים לה בעלה, a woman who imposed a נדר and her husband confirmed the נדר.

ואמר אי אפשי באשה נדרנית

And he subsequently divorces her because he does NOT want a wife who imposes נדרים;

Some say

תצא שלא בכתובה

She is NOT entitled to a Kesubah, because

היא נתנה אצבע בין שיניה

SHE initiated the נדר.

Others say יוציא ויתן כתובה She IS entitled to a Kesubah, because הוא נותן אצבע בין שיניה HE initiated the נדר









So let's review ...

In the previous Daf the Mishnah taught המדיר את אשתו מליהנות לו עד ל' יום עד ל' יום

יעמיד פרנס יתר מיכן

יונו כחכן יוציא ויתן כתובה

If a man imposed a נדר on his wife, in which she is prohibited to benefit from him;

If the נדר was for 30 days, he appoints a פרנס, a person who will provide his wife with מזונות, support, until the נדר lapses. However, if the נדר was for more than 30 days, he must divorce her immediately, and pay the Kesubah.

רבי יהודה אומר בישראל חדש אחד יקיים

ושנים יוציא ויתן כתובה

If he was a Yisroel, then for a נדר of one month, they remain married, and he is

מעמיד פרנס

And for a נדר time of two months, they divorce.

As Rashi in the Mishnah explains, because, שיכול להחזיר את גרושתו

If he regrets the divorce, they may remarry. However,

בכהן

שנים יקיים

ושלשה

יוציא ויתן כתובה

If he was a Kohen, the time is extended, and for a נדר of 2 months, they remain married, and he is מעמיד פרנס.

And only for a נדר of 3 months, they divorce.

As Rashi explains, because,

שאם יגרשנה לא יוכל להחזירה

If he regrets the divorce, they may NOT remarry.

The Gemara asks רבי יהודה היינו תנא קמא And the Gemara gives two explanations:

1.

רבי יהודה indeed agrees completely with the Tana Kama וכהנת אתא לאשמועינן

And he merely added the distinction between a Yisroel and a Kohen.











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2.

רבי יהודה does NOT agree completely with the Tana Kama חודש חסר

איכא בינייהו

They disagree in the דד time limit. According to the Tana Kama the limit is 30 days According to דבי יהודה the limit is within the shortest month of 29 days

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The Gemara continues;

אמר רב

מחלוקת במפרש

אבל בסתם

דברי הכל יוציא לאלתר ויתן כתובה

They only disagree when he specified a time-limit for the TJ1. However, they both agree when he did NOT specify a time-limit that he must divorce her immediately.

ושמואל אמר אפילו בסתם נמי ימתין שמא ימצא פתח לנדרו

שמואל disagrees and says that even when he did NOT specify a time-limit we wait 30 days, because he may find an opening to annul the ז.בדר.

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5 The Mishnah continues

המדיר את אשתו שלא תטעום אחד מכל הפירות

יוציא ויתן כתובה

A man who imposes a נדר on his wife, in which she is prohibited to taste one type of fruit, must divorce her immediately, and pay the Kesubah.

ר' יהודה אומר בישראל יום אחד יקיים

שנים

יוציא ויתן כתובה

רבי יהודה says;

If he was a Yisroel - for a נדר of 1 day, they remain married, and for a נדר of 2 days, they divorce.

ובכהן שנים יקיים

שלשה יוציא ויתן כתובה

If he was a Kohen, the time is extended, that for a נדר of 2 days, they remain married, and for a נדר of 3 days, they divorce.

Although, in the first case of
המדיר את אשתו מליהנות לו
המדיר את אשתו מליהנות לו
The Mishnah rules that we wait ל';
And, in this, the second case of
המדיר את אשתו שלא תטעום אחד מכל הפירות
The Mishnah rules that we only wait?



The Gemara gives two explanations. According to רב we can answer כאן בסתם

In the current case the דר does NOT have a time-limit. Therefore, he must divorce after יום אחד, and we do NOT wait ל' יום, because at that time he will have to divorce her then anyway, since the נדר will not lapse on its own. כאן במפרש

In the first case the ל' יום has a time-limit of ל' יום. Therefore, we DO wait 30 days, because at that point he will NOT have to divorce her, since the since the use then.









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According to שמואל who says אפילו בסתם לא יוציא Even when the נדר does NOT have a time-limit we also wait, because שמא ימצא פתח לנדרו

We can answer that the first case is where שנדרה הוא

The husband imposed the נדר. Therefore, we wait ל' יום, because of

שמא ימצא פתח לנדרו

However, the second case is where

שנדרה היא

וקיים לה איהו

The wife imposed the נדר on herself, and her husband confirmed it. Therefore, we do NOT wait ל' יום, because אינה מבקשת פתחה לנדרה

SHE will NOT seek to annul her vow, because she prefers to divorce and receive her Kesubah.

Although SHE initiated the נדר, she is entitled to a Kesubah, because the Mishnah concurs with the opinion that

הוא נותן אצבע בין שיניה

HE is considered the main cause of the גדר, by confirming the גדר.

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According to שמואל who says אפילו בסתם לא יוציא because שמא ימצא פתח לנדרו המדיר את אשתו שלא תטעום... מליהנות לו אחד מכל הפירות שנדרה היא שנדרה וקיים לה איהו We do NOT wait pr 'S, אינד מבקלת בתחד אנדוד בדר Although SHE initiated the she is entitled to a Kesubah because הוא נותן אצבע בין שיניה

The Mishnah continues המדיר את אשתו שלא תתקשט באחד מכל המינין יוציא ויתן כתובה

A man who imposes a נדר on his wife, in which she is prohibited to beautify herself with one type of cosmetic; he divorces her immediately, and pays the Kesubah.

After some discussion the Gemara explains that here too it's a case of

נדרה היא

Dedicated By: \_\_

וקיים לה איהו

The wife imposed the נדר on herself, and her husband confirmed it. She said:

יאסר הנאת תשמישך עלי אם אתקשט

I shall become forbidden in marital relations if I adorn myself.









9 The Gemara here asks as before, why divorce immediately, when we learned earlier on דף סא regarding when we wait a week or two?

And answers as before that there it's a case of נדרה הוא

The husband imposed the LTJ. Therefore, she's willing to wait, because,

דסברה מירתח רתח עילואי

והשתא מותיב דעתיה

She assumes that he made the נדר in a fit of anger, and when he will calm down he will be מתיר נדר.

However, here,

נדרה היא

וקיים לה איהו

She made the נדר, and he confirmed it. Therefore, she is NOT willing to wait, because

סברה מדאישתק מיסנא הוא דסני לי

She thinks that since he confirmed her נדר, he dislikes her.

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The Mishnah concludes

ר' יוסי אומר בעניות

שלא נתן קצבה

ובעשירות

שלשים יום

רבי יוסי disagrees and says that we only say יוציא ויתן כתובה when, in the case of a poor wife, the נדר did NOT have a time limit - OR - in the case of a rich wife, when the נדר was for 30 days or more.

However we do NOT say יוציא ויתן כתובה when the נדר had a time limit for a poor wife, or the נדר had a limit of less than 30 days for a rich wife. Rather,

תמתין עד אותו זמן

They wait until the נדר expires.

The Gemara cites three opinions as to the acceptable time limit for a poor wife:

י"ב חודש

12 months

עשר שנים

10 years

רגל

שכן בנות ישראל מתקשטות ברגל

Until the next Yom Tov

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Zugt Di Mishnah:

המדיר את אשתו שלא תלך לבית אביה

A man who imposed a נדר on his wife, in which she is prohibited to visit her father's home;

בזמן שהוא עמה בעיר

חודש אחד

יקיים

שנים

יוציא ויתן כתובה

When both, she and her father, reside in the same city, in which her visits are more frequent;

Then for a נדר of 1 month, they remain married, but for a נדר of 2 months, they divorce, and he pays the Kesubah.

ובזמן שהוא בעיר אחרת

רגל אחד

יקיים

שלשה

יוציא ויתן כתובה

When her father resides in a different city, in which her visits are less frequent;

If the נדר does NOT surpass the first Yom Tov, they remain married.

But if the נדר surpasses the third Yom Tov, they divorce, and he pays the Kesubah.

The remainder of the Mishnah is included in the next review.





