



כתובות דף כ"ח

1. The משנה says that there are certain types of testimony that are acceptable even if the witness is testifying about something which they saw when they were a קטן, for example a father's signature. The משנה then lists things for which this type of testimony is not acceptable. Since we have already learned that only a limited number of testimonies are acceptable, wouldn't we conclude that everything else is NOT acceptable? Why do we need another list?
2. Further to the above the משנה lists certain relatives (father, brother) as well as a רבי, how about other people who are not mentioned, is someone able to testify about a signature that he saw as a child which belonged to a cousin or a non relative?
3. The גמרא says that a child is afraid of a רבי, how does that affect his memory of the רבי's signature?
4. The גמרא stipulates, that someone testifying about what they saw as a child is only believed if there is a גדול with him. Does this refer to all of the cases in the משנה, or only for קיום שטרות?
5. The גמרא says that רבי אלעזר ברבי יוסי only testified once in his life, and it almost caused a תקלה. Does this mean that one should avoid testifying?
6. When someone is testifying about בית הפרס, is he testifying לחומרא, meaning that it was presumed to be completely טהור and he is believed to say that it not, or is it לקולא, meaning that its only מדרבנן?

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