



כתובות דף ל"ח

DAF 38 IS DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF YISROEL BEN MORDECHAI AVRAHAM

1. בבת why does it have to be בבת אחת writes רש"י ד"ה בדבר אחר אחת? Since it's two actions done at the same time. Is this only true if we hold אפשר לצמצם?
2. The משנה writes, נערה שנתארסה ונתגרשה. Why did the משנה leave out נתארמלה? Would the דין be any different if she was widowed?
3. Further to the above, what would be the case if she was married but not נבעלה?
4. רש"י ד"ה שנתארסה ונתגרשה writes that if she was still engaged there would be a חיוב מיתה. Why is this necessary? Isn't it obvious that an ארוסה would be במיתה?
5. The גמרא says that כסף קידושין would go to the father even if he already married her off once and she got divorced, after אירוסין. Would the father be entitled to כסף קידושין if she was married and divorced, or only if she was engaged?

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל

לע"נ הרב צבי ליפא בן יחיאל ישראל זצ"ל

If you have any comments or suggestions, please email me at

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