



כתובות דף מ"ה

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The גמרא says that if עדים come while she is in her father-in-law's house and testify that she was מזנה in בית אביה she gets פתח בית אביה. The גמרא then adds the following: כלומר ראו גידולים שגידלתם. Why did the גמרא add this reasoning? It is not in the פסוקים and we don't find the גמרא giving a reason for similar punishments.
2. The גמרא says that if the עדים come while she is in her parents home that she was מזנה while living at home, she gets פתח שער העיר. Since the point of doing it in her parents house is ראו גידולים, why is this case different than the earlier case, when the witnesses came when she was בבית חמיה?
3. The גמרא says since the understanding is that she wasn't brought to תידון בחנק בגרה ולבסוף בגרה until after she became a בוגרת, why does it say ולבסוף בגרה? Every נערה becomes a בוגרת, so the point is NOT that she became a בוגרת but rather that she wasn't brought to תידון בית דין earlier, and this is what the גמרא should have said.
4. רבא says that מוציא שם רע is a חידוש and we can't learn from it to other areas. Since it's a חידוש shouldn't we limit it to the case of נערה only? Usually we say בו אלא חידושו?
5. Further to the above, according to רבא that the מוציא שם רע extends to a בוגרת, why doesn't she get סקילה at her parents' house?

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