



## כתובות דף מ"ט

This Week's Daf is Dedicated in Memory of  
*Chaya Rivka bas R' Dovid A'H*

### POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה says that just like sons don't inherit until after their father dies, so too the daughters don't get support until after their father's death. Since the girls being supported after his death is a כתובה תנאי how can we learn from it, what the father's obligations are when he is still alive. His obligation to his children has nothing to do with the wife's כתובה.
2. The גמרא says that when the משנה says that a father is not obligated to feed his daughter it's implying that there is a מצוה. Why would we need to know this from the משנה? Assuming that it's צדקה, everyone know that there's a מצוה of צדקה?
3. The גמרא says that if a father doesn't support his young children we call him out in public, and if he is wealthy we force him to feed them, like רבי נתן בר אמי forced רבא to give צדקה. Forcing someone to give צדקה as תוספות explains is problematic, and they suggest that it means with words. If it's just words, how is a rich man different than everyone else? The גמרא just said that we call out any father who doesn't feed his sons.
4. Further to the above, תוספות gives another answer, which is that the people in town agreed on a fix amount of צדקה per month. If that is the case, how is it relevant to support for one's children?
5. The גמרא says that if a man gifted all of his assets to his sons, the אושא in חכמים made a תקנה that he and his wife can eat from these assets. Was the תקנה done because we assume that he didn't mean to leave himself without any assets, or is it a special תקנה despite the fact that he meant to gift everything from now?

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לימוד מסכת כתובות מוקדש : לע"נ ר' חיים יהודה ב"ר אליעזר ז"ל  
IN MEMORY OF MR. HERBY STAVSKY