



כתובות דף ס"ט

POINTS TO PONDER

THIS WEEK'S DAF IS DEDICATED L'ZECHER NISHMAS Baruch Yitzchak ben Shlomo Zalmen

1. The גמרא says that in case 2 daughters and one son inherited the father's estate and the first daughter took עישור נכסים and then their brother died before the second one had a chance to collect, she doesn't collect. The גמרא uses the term ויתרה. Why doesn't it simply say הפסידה?
2. This הלכה doesn't depend on her waving her rights, so why use this expression?
3. רש"י writes "ובת על הבת אין לה עישור נכסים" ד"ה ויתרה. The גמרא already said that she forfeited her claim?
4. The גמרא says that בי רב כהנא used to collect עישור נכסים from the rental income of the estate's properties. Does this include rent, which was earned before the father passed away, or only rentals which started after he passed away?
5. The גמרא says that a daughter is considered בעלת חוב with respect to the עישור נכסים. If there is a אלמנה in addition to the daughter and the אלמנה is demanding מזונות, whose claim comes first?
6. The משנה says that someone who left money with a trustee for his daughter, and she wants him to give it to her husband, according to רבי יוסי he should do what she wants. רבי יוסי says what if it was a שדה and she wanted to sell it, it is מכורה מעכשיו. Why does it say "מעכשיו"? The main point is that she can do as she wants?
7. רבי מאיר asks why רבי יוסי needs to give a reason in the משנה, if he holds that there is המת דברי דבריה. Maybe רבי יוסי only argues in the case of תנו שקל לבני, because in that case, the father is trying to control of what happens AFTER his death when he is no longer in possession of the assets, whereas in the משנה he directed the trustee who now is in control?

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל
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If you have any comments or suggestions, please email Rabbi Grunhaus at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com

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