



כתובות דף 'ע

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה discusses a מדיר which is someone who doesn't want to provide מזונות. How is he different from a מורד?
2. When the משנה says that if a husband was מדיר his wife not to eat a fruit, רבי יהודה says that בישראל he can wait one day. Since רש"י explains based on the גמרא that it's a case whereby she made the נדר and he was מקיים, what does it mean wait one day? For example If her נדר was for a month, what would one day change?
3. The משנה says that if someone was מדיר his wife he should appoint a פרנס. Is this something which he must do, or is it optional?
4. The גמרא suggests that a husband can say צאי מעשה ידיך במזונותיך. Is this true only according to רב who said that a lady can say איני ניזונת ואיני עושה, or does everyone agree that a husband can say so?
5. The גמרא says that her earnings are enough to pay for the big necessities but not for the small ones. The משנה earlier (דף סד ע"ב) contains a specific list of what a husband must provide. If she has enough for those "basics" why would he be obligated to provide "extras"?
6. רש"י writes "נמצא עובר על נדרו" since the נדר was that she would not benefit from the husband, how is he violating the נדר through a שליח? We know that אין שליח אין שליח which means that the שליחות does not relate back to the sender.

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