



POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה says "האשה שמכרה נכסים לה נכסים", why didn't it simply say האשה שמכרה נכסים? Would it make a difference if she had these assets for many years before she got engaged?
2. The משנה says that when they came to ask ר"ג he said על החדשים אנו בושים וכו' is he arguing with, or complaining about the פירות בעל that the בעל should eat תקנת חכמים?
3. The משנה writes that if she sold assets which fell to her after she married everyone agrees that the husband can get them back from the buyers. Why doesn't it simply say that the sale is בטל?
4. When the משנה says לא תמכר is it a problem for the buyer as well, meaning he should not buy assets from her, or is it only telling her don't sell?
5. The beginning of the משנה says "שמוכרת ונותנת וקיים", but in the next line where it says "לא תמכר" it doesn't mention מתנה. Why did it leave out מתנה?
6. רש"י ד"ה ידועין writes that the husband was waiting to get these assets. Why would it make a difference if he was waiting for them? Wasn't the תקנה that the husband eats פירות from all her assets?

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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 Z"L