



כתובות דף פ"ג

POINTS TO PONDER

THIS WEEK'S DAF IS DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF

ISAAC NAHON Z'L

&

ALEXANDRE AVRAHAM LOOK Z'L HYD

1. The משנה says וכו' לאשתו וכי הכותב לאשתו וכו' and then says "אם כן למה כתב לה". Why did the משנה add this statement? It should have just stated the הלכה that he eats פירות and inherits her assets?
2. If the wife sells some of the assets, what happens with the money she receives? Does she keep it or does she have to buy a different property and the husband will eat the פירות?
3. The גמרא quotes a בריתא which says האומר לאשתו and then asks about writing to his wife. The גמרא then asks וכי כתב לה מאי הוי. Since the גמרא is asking how does writing it help, why does it first bring the בריתא about saying it which doesn't seem to add anything to the question?
4. The גמרא compares our משנה to a case where one partner told the other that he no longer wants to have anything to do with the property. Why can't we answer that here in the case of a husband who only has rights to the פירות he should be able to say "אין לי עסק בהם"?
5. רש"י ד"ה בתקנת חכמים writes that they instituted it for my benefit, and it's not good for me. Why is he adding this explanation? Wouldn't he be able to say that he doesn't want it even if it is good for him?

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6. Further to the above, כדרב הונא, ד"ה רש"י gives a lengthy explanation for why a woman may say אי אפשרי בתקנת חכמים. Why is a reason necessary? Could she change her mind in the future if circumstances change.
7. The גמרא says that משנה is talking in a case where he wrote it while she was a ארוסה. What would happen if he did it before the אירוסין?

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל
ע"נ הרב צבי ליפא בן יחיאל ישראל זצ"ל

If you have any comments or suggestions, please email Rabbi Grunhaus at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com

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