



כתובות דף פ"ד

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The Gemara compares the question of a husband inheriting his wife's property to מתנה על מנת שאין לך עלי אונאה. In the case of the husband being מסלק himself his words don't seem to contradict the תורה, he is relinquishing his rights today and because of that there nothing to inherit. This should be viewed differently than אונאה where he is making a condition which goes directly against the תורה. How is the גמרא comparing the two?
2. The משנה writes "אין מרחמים בדין" רבי עקיבא what is רבי עקיבא adding with this statement? His reasoning is because יורשים don't need שבועה so how is רחמנות a factor?
3. רש"י writes that רב נחמן learnt this from his Rebbe. Why is he adding this statement, and how does רש"י that this was actually the case?
4. When רבי יוחנן heard that ר"ל issued a ruling that they need to return the פרה he said, what can I do but my colleagues argue with me. Since they already had possession, why didn't he tell them to keep it? We have a rule that המוציא מחבירו עליו הראיה.
5. רש"י writes that's it's enough to rule like ר"ע לכתחילה. How can we have a הלכה which is only לכתחילה?
6. The גמרא asks, how can he claim that he bought the cow, since we have a rule that הגודרות אין להן חזקה. The גמרא answers that the cow was by a shepherd. How does that change anything? The rule regarding גודרות should apply to every animal.

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