



כתובות דף פ"ו

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The גמרא tells a story about רב נחמן advising a relative what to do, in a situation where someone else will lose out and his relative will benefit. He later regretted giving the advice. Is this type of advice מותר if it's given to a third party who is not a relative?
2. The גמרא says that if we don't hold that גרמי is responsible to pay, then he only collects the paper of the שטר. Who does the שטר belong to in a regular situation? If the loan is forgiven shouldn't the borrower get back the שטר?
3. The גמרא says that if someone owes a debt for a loan and a debt resulting from a כתובה and he only has one קרקע it is given to the lender. The words of the גמרא seem redundant, because it says we give it to him and NOT to the wife. Why is this necessary, obviously if we give it to one than we don't give it to the other?
4. Further to the above the גמרא says that there is only one parcel of land. Why doesn't it simply say that the value is only enough to satisfy one of the debts? Wouldn't the הלכה be the same if there are multiple parcels which together only equal one of the debts?
5. The גמרא says that paying back a loan is a מצוה. Does this principle mean that there is no שיעבוד דאורייתא?
6. The גמרא says that if someone doesn't want to build a סוכה or get a לולב we force him to do it. Since the מצוה is to sit in a סוכה how can we force him to build one, which is not a מצוה?

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

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