



כתובות דף צ"ט

POINTS TO PONDER

1. כ"ש writes that she still has to collect and there is no אונאה by קרקע and רש"י adds here that it's not a שתות. How does her needing to collect more affect the sale? Secondly, what is רש"י adding by saying that it not a sixth? He already said that there is no אונאה by קרקע.
2. The גמרא says אבל הכא גזור מנה ראשון אטו מנה אחרון. What is the גמרא proving, maybe it would be the same regardless of which field had the mistake, and not only the last field?
3. The גמרא says that if the שליח sold a כורא instead of selling a ליתכא the sender can claim that he doesn't want many שטרות. Does this mean that the only time that a sender can void what the messenger does on his behalf is when he has a valid reason? Why can't he just say that the שליח didn't follow his instructions.
4. The משנה writes that דיינים who made a mistake of more than one sixth when selling off assets of an estate the sale is void. Does this pertain to מטלטלין or even to קרקע? The difference being that by מטלטלין there is a דין אונאה whereas by קרקע there is no דין אונאה.
5. The גמרא brings a proof from our משנה that selling to 4 is okay, even though selling to one may be better. In our משנה she is selling to collect her כתובה so maybe she can have more leeway than a שליח. While a שליח doesn't have to sell and he can just go back to the sender, she must sell to get her money?

בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל
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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