



כתובות דף ק"ה

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה tells us that there were two גזירות in ירושלים. What is the objective of telling us this fact?
2. Further to the above, the משנה lists אדמון first, but then describes what חנן did before אדמון, why is the order reversed?
3. The גמרא (according to רש"י) writes that if a בהמה destroys someone's sapling the דיני גזירות שבירושלים said that if it's one year old he pays כסף שני etc. Why did the גמרא cite this example? Isn't this a regular case of מזיק that should be treated like any instance of damage caused by one's animal.
4. רש"י writes ומתפרנסין הימנו because they were not busy in their work. Why didn't he simply say that this was their compensation for being דיינים .
5. רש"י ד"ה בתורת שוחד writes שלא תחייבני אם זכאי אני, why did he pick this example which unusual, as opposed to saying, please make sure that I prevail even if I am wrong?
6. The גמרא says that קרנא would be violating the איסור of שוחד if he took money from both parties. What is the concern if both parties pay him the same amount? He has no bias to one versus the other?
7. The גמרא says that ר' ישמעאל בר אלישע received הגז ראשית from someone who had a תורה and wanted to use him as a דיין. He refused and still found himself thinking about this man's claims. He then said "I who didn't receive anything and if I did it was mine..". Since the ישראל can give the הגז ראשית to any כהן and choose to give it to him, than he did receive something tangible. In fact the גמרא considers הנאה טובת הנאה as ממון.

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