



## נדרים דף ט'

### POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה writes כנדרי רשעים, he becomes a נזיר has to bring a קרבן and he is בשבועה. Why do we need 3 examples? The main point of the משנה is that only רשעים make נדרים, so one example should be sufficient.
2. The גמרא says that it's talking about a case where a נזיר was passing by or there was a loaf of bread in front of him. Since this works as a יד because a נדר must be verbally expressed, how does the fact that there is a loaf in front of him, complete his statement? We still don't have a clear נדר based solely on his words.
3. The גמרא says that צדיקים don't make נדרים. If that is the case, how do we understand יעקב אבינו making a נדר when he woke up from his dream?
4. The ר"ן ד"ה אשם נזיר טמא writes that he started counting and became טמא from a מת and has to now start counting again. What is the ר"ן adding? Isn't obvious what it mean when it says נזיר טמא?
5. The גמרא says that רבי שמעון הצדיק never ate from a נזיר טמא, except for one case when a נזיר came from the "דרום" and רבי שמעון asked him why he became a נזיר. Why is the גמרא mentioning that he came from the דרום? What difference does it make if he came from a specific area.
6. Further to the above, why is it necessary to mention that he was a shepherd?
7. When he decided to cut off his hair he became a נזיר. Why didn't he just cut off his hair right away instead of waiting at least 30 days?

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