



נדרים דף כ"ח

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה says that if someone made a נדר to a tax collector and included his wife and children, according to ב"ש only the wife is exempt from the נדר while according to ב"ה everyone is exempt. Is נדר שהותר מקצתו הותר כולו relying on ב"ה?
2. The גמרא says הכי נדר and explains that he said סתם but in his mind he thought that only today they would be אסור. The גמרא further explains that even though usually we don't consider his thoughts but only his words, here it's different, because it's אנסין נדרי. It seems from the גמרא that for one day the נדר is חל, even though it's אנסין נדרי. Why is this different than the other אנסין נדרי which are not binding at all.
3. The משנה says that someone was נטיעות מקדיש because he feared that they will be destroyed. If he really gave up on the נטיעות than it's like הפקר and he would not be able to מקדיש them?
4. The ר"ן makes a distinction between חזקה as a קנין, which the ר"ן says can only work once whereas a קנין with money, can work twice. How is money different? Once the seller get paid it "his money", and it should be exactly like חזקה which can only work once?

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לימוד מסכת נדרים מוקדש על ידי משפחת מרמלשטיין
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