



נדרים דף מ"ד

POINTS TO PONDER

THIS WEEK'S DAF IS DEDICATED L'ZECHER NISHMAS CHAYA RIVKA BAS R' DOVID Z'L

1. The גמרא says that if someone is מפקיר his field for a day, week, or a year, etc, why does it use a field, instead of just saying someone who is מפקיר something...for a day, etc.
2. The בריתא continues and says "אם משזכה בו בין הוא בין אחר אינו יכול לחזור בו" what does it mean when it says that he can't be חוזר after he himself was זוכה? Obviously if he now owns it it's no longer הפקר. Why would he want to be חוזר?
3. What's the difference between זכיה and חזרה? In both cases it back in his possession.
4. The גמרא says that after 3 days someone who was מפקיר will not be able to take it back מפני הרמאים. Why are they called רמאים? If someone brings produce into his house in a way that is exempt from מעשר (לא ראו פני הבית), he is not called a רמאי. It may be wrong to do so, but it's not רמאות.
5. The ר"ן explains that if he think that it's הפקר he may take מעשר from these fruits on other fruits which need מעשר only מדרבנן. Even if the הפקר didn't work these fruits should be considered like a מתנה, and מכירה or מתנה are both only מדרבנן?

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל

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 נדרים מוקדש על ידי משפחת מרמלשטיין
לזכות כל החיילים ולשמירה על עם ישראל