



נדרים דף ע"א

POINTS TO PONDER

1. The משנה says that if a lady is engaged and gets divorced and becomes engaged again the same day, her father and last חתן can undo the נדר together. How can she get engaged again the same day? She needs to wait 3 months for הבחנה so that we know whose child it is.
2. The שלא שמע אותם ר"ן ד"ה ודלמא הני מילי בנדרים שלא נראו לארוס ראשון explains, isn't it obvious that it means that he didn't hear them?
3. The בריתא writes שמע בעלה והפר לה ולא הספיק האב לשמוע עד שמת הבעל וכו' since the point here is that the father can now be מיפר the portion of the בעל, why does it say that the father didn't hear it? Even if he heard it, as long as he wasn't מיפר he should be able to be מיפר the portion of the בעל.
4. The גמרא asks whether גירושין is like שתיקה or like הקמה. Since the question is only if he can be מיפר if she gets engaged again to him that day, why is the גמרא asking if it like שתיקה? Obviously if it's not הקמה he can still be מיפר.
5. The דמיון ד"ה או כהקמה דמיון writes that it's like שתיקה where we say that since he knew that he only has a day and he didn't do anything it's like he was מקים. Does the ר"ן mean to imply that if a husband did not know that he has to do today, he can still do the next day?

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לימוד מסכת נדרים מוקדש על ידי משפחת מרמלשטיין
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