



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Nedarim Daf Ayin Aleph

MISHNA

- If a girl made a neder while she was an arusah, and she got divorced that day and entered into another eirusin that same day, even if this (divorce and new eirusin) happened 100 times that day, her father and her last (current) husband can be meifer her neder.
 - The rule is, if a girl never went out into her own reshus for even a minute, her father and her last husband can together be meifer her neder.

GEMARA

- **Q:** How do we know that the last husband can be meifer a neder that was fit to be meifer by the first husband? **A: Shmuel** said, the pasuk says, "v'ihm hayo sihiyeh l'ish unidareha *aleha*" – which means that the nedarim were already on her from before the eirusin.
 - **Q:** Maybe this allows hafarah for nedarim that took place before the eirusin only if they were not fit for hafarah by a previous husband (i.e. he had not heard about the neder), but if he had heard about it, the later husband could not be meifer? **A:** The word "aleha" is an extra word, and it teaches that even a neder that was heard by the first husband is subject to hafarah by the later husband.
 - A Braisa is a proof to **Shmuel**. The Braisa says, the father and husband of a naarah who is an arusah may together be meifer her nedarim. The Braisa continues with examples. If the father hears about a neder and is meifer, and the husband dies before ever hearing about this neder, and she then enters into a new eirusin that day, even if she enters into 100 new eirusin that day, her father and her last husband may together be meifer her neder. If her husband heard about the neder and was meifer, and the husband then died and she entered into another eirusin before the father heard about the neder, **R' Nosson** says that **B" S** say that the father should be meifer for his part and should be meifer again for the husband's part, but **B" H** say that the father cannot be meifer without the new husband.
 - The machlokes between them is that **B" S** hold that even nedarim that the first husband heard about are transferred over to the father for hafarah, because they hold that the first husband's hafarah entirely removed half the neder (and when his hafarah loses its effect upon his death, the entire neder therefore falls to the father for hafarah). **B" H** hold that the neder only became weakened in its entirety. As such, the neder still needs a husband and a father for hafarah. Since the hafarah of the first husband is no longer effective, the father and the last husband must therefore be meifer together.