

Nedarim 71

Who heard and nullified	Who died?	Who didn't heard before the death?	If she got engaged that same day, who can nullify the vow?	
			Beit Shamaï	Beit Hillel
Father	Husband	Husband	Father and new husband	No one
Husband	Husband	Father	Father only	Father and new husband

Case 1

- Father hears and Nullifies
- Husband dies – his rights “empty out” to the father – or not – depending on whether you hold *meigaz gayiz* (it is cut) or *miklash kalish* (it is weakened)
- She gets engaged (same day) – if the father has rights, then the new husband gets rights as well

Beit Shamaï – Father and husband nullify together – the first half of the father *meigaz gayiz*, the second part then was passed to the father. At betrothal it is shared by the second husband (because it wasn't seen by the first)

Beit Hillel – There is no possibility of nullifying. When the father nullified it weakened the vow and therefore the father cannot gain rights to the first husband's half

Case 2

- Husband hears and Nullifies
- Husband dies – his nullification is cancelled
- Father hears
- She gets engaged (same day)

Beit Shamaï – only the father nullifies – what is known to the first husband, can't be passed to the second. And what the first husband did is cancelled and that father has exclusive rights to the whole vow.

Beit Hillel – Both nullify – as one husband can nullify what was seen by the other – what the father gained rights to as death of the first husband passes to the second husband as betrothal.