22.7.4

b

106a (סיום הפרק) → 108a (סיום הפרק)

- I משנה גני if he indicated the property by its borders (or landmarks)
 - a If: the overage/underage is less than 1/6 (far more than the 1/24 of "more or less") the deal is valid
 - b If: the overage/underage is more than 1/6 , he must compensate the difference
 - i Status of exactly 1/6: (each interprets wording of משנה to support his read)
 - 1 רב הונא : like less than 1/6 (deal is final)
 - 2 *הב יהודה*: like more than 1/6 (must be compensated)
 - (a) Challenge (to תוספתא כתובות if they used the formula "by its borders and markers" (as in our
 - משנה) and misestimated by a 1/6 (over or under) it is like a court's appraisal and the deal is final
 - (i) Explanation: in the case of court's appraisal, 1/6 is "over the limit" and cancels the שום
 - (ii) *Counter*: it also states הגיעו (the deal is final)
 - (iii) Rather (הווא): it is like ווא שום insofar as 1/6 is the אעור; but dissimilar; here a 1/6th stands, there it is null
 - 3 Story: סאה bought 20 סאה of land, turned out to be 15
 - (a) אביי no recourse our ruling is only for a buyer who isn't familiar with the land
 - (i) Challenge (**7**"): the seller declared "20"!
 - (ii) Defense: he meant "land that is as good as 20 -worth"
- II אורל if brothers divide using a גורל, once one of their portions is determined, the split is final
 - a Reason (ד׳ אלעזר): as per original division of land
 - i *Challenge*: if so, should require all of the appurtenances (קלפי, או"ת) etc.)
 - ii Rather (ר' אשי): since they all agreed to divide this way, the הנאה that they all obey each other's agreement is מקנה
 - Related discussion: if brothers divide and then a (previously unknown) brother shows up:
 - i 27. original division is nullified
 - ii שמואל the brothers contract their holdings to make room for the new brother (i.e. maintain original division)
 - 1 *Challenge (רב א דריג לר"נ)*: → דין is nullified; if so, when 2 of 3 partners divide, should be null
 - (a) Defense: in that case, the 2 knew about the third and included him in their consideration
 - 2 Challenge (ישמואל אי דין: (שמואל s ruling re: 'שמואל' s ruling re: בטל etc. indicates that בטל can be בטל
 (a) Defense: in that case, חכמים made ruling that benefits buyer and seller (allowing to renege) (לא שייך כאן)
 - c *Related discussion:* if brothers divided and a **r***"***u** of father came and took property of one
 - they must redivide brothers dividing are יורשין
 - ii *שמואל* the brother loses brothers dividing are שמואל.
 - iii יורשיע they must pay him ½ of his loss –money or land he is in doubt if יורשין or יורשין יות לקוחות יו
 - 1 Final ruling (מר רב (רב (רב אמימר): in all these cases, the other brothers readjust; אמימר division is null (as per רב
 - d *Related discussion:* if 3 people go to assess a property for collection; 1 says 100, 2 say 200, follow majority (also inverse)
 - i But if: 1 says 80, 1 says 100, other says 120
 - 1 *דבנן*: 100 (as middle position)
 - 2 *אב"צ* 90; middle ground between 80 <->100 (120 is ignored as תפסת מרובה)
 - 3 אחרים 93.3 divide difference between poles (40) into 1/3 (=13.3) add to lowest assessment
 - ii *Ruling:* ר' הונא, who had same position) אחרים, who had same position)
 - 1 *Challenge (ר' אשי)*: we don't understand this position; how can we accept it as normative?
- III משנה ד' selling a section of a field
 - a If: sells ¹/₂ a field, they estimate the value of the field and he gives him half (value)
 - b *If*: sells ½ in the south, they estimate the value of the field and he gives him half (value) in south
 - i שיפא buyer gets poorer ½; split is value (as implied by סיפא)
 - c And: buyer must use some of his space for fence, ditch and sub-ditch
 - i *Ditch*: 6 שמחים wide needed behind fence to keep animals from jumping over, using sub-ditch (which is narrow) to stand on its edges
 - ii Subditch: 3 טפחים wide needed below ditch to keep animals from using ditch to climb over
 - 1 And: 1 חריץ separates טפח from בן חריץ