22.9.5

ii

143b (שומר נפשו ירחק מהם) א<br/>144b (שומר ג') (שומר נפשו ירחק מהם)



- I משנה ג' improvement of property by adult sons or widow
  - a If: adult and minor sons inherited and adults improved property all share in appreciation
    - i אדבא. this is only if the property was improved on its own merit
      - *But*: if the adult heirs put their own effort and resources into improvement belongs solely to them
        (a) *Challenge*: ruling that even if father left them a well, the improvements are shared
        - (b) Defense: in that case, anyone can take care of it (even the minor heirs) it just requires watching
    - ii However: if adults testified that they were improving property for themselves improvements aren't shared
      - 1 *Story*: ר' ספרא י' improved property on his own; רבא ruled that he keeps the appreciation, since he wouldn't take time from his studies to improve property if not for his own benefit
  - b parallel: widow who improves property improvements are shared with other heirs
    - note: this must be a case of a woman who is also an heiress
      - 1 *justification*: א "דע she wouldn't work if not for her own benefit and we should consider it as if she declared that she was working for herself קמ"ל that without an explicit declaration it goes to the common fund
    - however: if she testified that she was improving her property only she keeps the appreciation
      - 1 *justification*: סד"א working for heirs enhancing her reputation and it is worth it for her to work for heirs קמ"ל
      - 2 *tangent*: if a man marries off his son in a house set aside for בית חתנות son acquires house
        - (a) *limitations*: only if son is eldest, the girl is a בתולה and is son's 1<sup>st</sup> wife and he is first of sons to marry
        - (b) associated: if father set aside a house which had a 2<sup>nd</sup> story son only acquires house
        - (c) *question*: what if he set aside a house that has a portico תיקו
          - (i) or: one house inside of another תיקו
      - 3 *challenge*: if father set aside a house and furniture son only acquires furniture
        - (a) answer: that is where house held a storage space of the father
        - (b) גרדעי even if he only had a dove-cote there, he holds on to the rights of ownership
        - (c) *רב יהודה ור"פ*. even if he only had a vessel holding his fish
          - (i) Story: מר זוטרא married off his son and hung up a shoe to maintain ownership of the house
          - (ii) *Story*: ר' אשי did the same putting up an oil cruse
      - 4 Summary: אוטרא points out 3 laws which רבנן formulated without giving the logic behind them:
        - (a) Our rule: if a father marries off his son in the house, house goes to son
        - (b) Assigning estate to wife: means that he has made her an executrix
        - (c) מעמד שלשתן if a lender directs his debtor to pay a third party if all 3 are present, קנה
- II משנה דו: income and expenses before division of estate
  - a *If*: one brother was taken to work for king his wages go to the estate
    - i *Associated ברייתא* if a brother was appointed to a civic position
      - *If*: it was due to the brothers (his membership in the family) wages go to common fund
        (a) *Even if*: he was sharper than the others
      - 2 *But if*: it was due to him he keeps wages
    - ii *Associated ברייתא* if a brother takes money out of fund to study or marry, brothers can tell him that if he stays in house, they will feed him; else, he may be denied funds for מזונות
      - *Reason*: as per הונא the blessing in the house is dependent on the number of its residents
        (a) *Therefore*: they do send him food as per what he would have expended were he there
    - But if: one got sick and expended funds to get better that comes from his own account
    - i *Limitation*: only if he got sick by negligence (as per v. 1) else, it comes from the fund

b