



OVERVIEW DAF 8

Section 1: How We Split the Document (Continued)

Question About Rava's Golden Garment:

Remember Rava said they divide a golden garment? What would the halves be useful for?

Answer: They'd be suitable for children of kings!

Proof from a Mishnah: "If two were riding on an animal..."

Question about this: How can they divide an animal?

- With a kosher (Tahor) animal, they can split the meat
- But splitting a non-kosher (Tamei) animal is a huge loss! You can't even eat it!

Answer: We must mean they split the VALUE, not the actual animal.

Conclusion: Same with documents - they split the value!

Section 2: Can You Pick Up a Found Item for Someone Else?

Rami bar Chama's Theory:

From our Mishnah, we learn that if you pick up a found item (Metzi'ah) to acquire it FOR someone else, it works!

His proof: If it didn't work, it would be like each person holds half while the other half is on the ground (and then he wouldn't acquire anything)!

Rava's Rejection:

Rava says: Actually, picking up something to acquire it for another person does NOT work!

Here's what really happens: "**Migo**" (since) he CAN acquire for himself, he CAN acquire for his partner.

Support: If Reuven tells an agent "steal for me":

- Reuven is EXEMPT from punishment (the agent is guilty)
- But if PARTNERS steal, they're BOTH liable!

Why? Migo (since) each partner can acquire for himself, he can also acquire for his partner.

Rava's Application - The Deaf Person:

Rava: Since we say "Migo," if a Cheresh (deaf-mute) and a Pike'ach (normal person) lift a found item together:

- Since the Cheresh acquires, the Pike'ach also acquires!

Objection: We understand how the Cheresh acquires (the rabbis made a rule that he can). But how does the Pike'ach acquire?

Correction: Actually, the Cheresh acquires, but the Pike'ach does NOT.

Question: How does this use "Migo"?

Answer: Migo that two Chereshim picking up together WOULD acquire, a Cheresh also acquires when picking up with a Pike'ach.

Another Objection: Even if you CAN pick up for another person, that only works if you INTEND for them to acquire. Here, the Pike'ach wants it for HIMSELF but can't get it. Does he intend to acquire for someone else?!

Final Correction: Actually, since the Pike'ach doesn't acquire, the Cheresh doesn't either!

Question: Why is this different from two Chereshim together? They DO acquire!

Answer: Two Chereshim is a special rabbinical rule to avoid arguments. Here, the Cheresh realizes the Pike'ach doesn't acquire, so he doesn't expect to acquire either.

Finding Rami bar Chama's Source:

Question (Rav Acha brei d'Rav Ada): Where did Rami bar Chama learn that two people picking up together both acquire?

First attempt: From the beginning (Reisha) where two are holding a garment.

Rejection: There, each claims HE picked it up himself!

Answer #1: It says "Reuven says 'it is all mine.' Shimon says 'it is all mine.'" This is EXTRA teaching - it teaches you can pick up for another!

Objection: We already established "I found it" is about found items, and "it is all mine" is about bought items!

Answer #2: He learns from the Seifa (middle part): "Reuven says 'it is all mine.' Shimon says 'half is mine.'" This is extra, to teach you can pick up for another!

Objection: Maybe the Seifa is ALSO about bought items, not found items!

Response: Then what's the new teaching?

Answer: You might think since Shimon only claims half, he's like someone returning a lost object (Meshiv Aveidah), so he's exempt from swearing. The Mishnah teaches NO - maybe he's scheming! He knows claiming everything requires an oath, so he claims only half to avoid it.

Answer #3: He learns from the third clause: "if two people were riding..."

This is extra, to teach you can pick up for another!

Objection: Maybe this just teaches that RIDING also acquires!

Answer #4: He learns from the last clause: "when they admit, or have witnesses, they divide without swearing."

Question: What's the case?

- If it's about a bought object, this is obvious!

Answer: It must be about a found item (they picked up together). It teaches you can pick up for another!

Rava's response: We can't learn from this. It's only because **Migo** (since) he can acquire for himself, he can acquire for his partner.

Section 3: Acquiring an Animal

The Mishnah and Shmuel's Teaching:

Mishnah: "If both were riding..."

Shmuel taught Rav Yehudah: Riding OR leading acquires, but NOT both at once - the other person doesn't acquire.

Rav Yehudah's question: Which one acquires?

Clarification of the question:

- We're not talking about someone alone (obviously leading works!)
- We're talking about leading while ANOTHER person is riding

Rav Yehudah's doubt:

- Maybe RIDING is better (he holds the animal himself - Rashi; he holds the halter - Tosfos)
- OR maybe LEADING is better (he makes the animal move)

Version #1 - Rav Yehudah's Answer:

From a Mishnah: If someone leads two different species pulling a wagon (forbidden mixing - Kil'ayim), and someone sits in the wagon, both get lashes!

R. Meir: The one in the wagon is exempt.

Shmuel: The opinions must be SWITCHED - the Chachamim exempt the one in the wagon.

Rav Yehudah's inference: Shmuel holds that riding alone doesn't acquire, and definitely not when another is leading!

Rav Yosef's objection: How can you learn about riding from sitting in a wagon? Someone sitting doesn't hold the halter!

Rav Yehudah's answer: Both Rav and Shmuel say that holding the halter does NOT acquire a free animal (Hefker).

Version #2:

Rav Yosef resolved it from the Mishnah (like above).

Abaye's objection: How can you learn about riding from sitting in a wagon? Someone sitting doesn't hold the halter!

Rav Yosef's answer: Idi recited a teaching that holding the halter doesn't acquire a free animal.

R. Chelbo's Teaching:

Taking the halter FROM THE SELLER acquires (when buying), but this does NOT acquire a free animal (Hefker).

Question: What's significant about the word "Mosirah" (halter)?

Idi's answer: It's like someone who is "Moser" (hands over) something to another person.

This works for buying, but nobody "hands over" free stuff!

Question from the Mishnah:

Mishnah says: "If both were riding on an animal..."

Question: Who's the author?

- **Suggestion:** R. Meir (according to Shmuel's switched version)
- **Rejection:** He holds even SITTING in a wagon acquires! He wouldn't need an extra clause teaching riding acquires.

Answer: It's the Chachamim. This proves riding acquires!

Counter: The Mishnah is about someone who conducts (controls) the animal with his legs.

Problem: The beginning says "one was riding and one was leading." If he conducts with his legs, both are leading!

Answer: The Mishnah discusses TWO KINDS of leading.

You might think riding is better because he both leads AND holds the animal. The Mishnah teaches: No, they're equal!

Bottom Line: This section explores when you can acquire items for other people, and which methods (riding vs. leading) actually work to take ownership of an animal.