



OVERVIEW DAF 11

Section 1: The Argument of R. Yochanan and Reish Lakish

Remember: R. Yochanan said a minor girl acquires through her Chatzer and four Amos. Reish Lakish said she doesn't.

Three Ways to Understand Their Disagreement:

Answer #1: Regarding a Get (divorce document), everyone agrees her Chatzer acquires like her hand.

They argue about a **Metzi'ah** (found item):

- **R. Yochanan:** We learn from Get to Metzi'ah
- **Reish Lakish:** We don't learn from Get to Metzi'ah

Answer #2: Everyone agrees that regarding a GIRL, we learn from Get to Metzi'ah (her Chatzer acquires like her hand).

They argue about a **BOY**:

- **R. Yochanan:** We learn a boy from a girl (his Chatzer acquires like his hand)
- **Reish Lakish:** We don't learn a boy from a girl

Answer #3: R. Yochanan and Reish Lakish don't argue at all! They're discussing different things:

Version #1:

- **Reish Lakish:** A BOY doesn't acquire through his Chatzer or four Amos
- **R. Yochanan:** A GIRL acquires through them

Version #2:

- **Reish Lakish:** A girl doesn't acquire a METZI'AH through her Chatzer or four Amos
- **R. Yochanan:** She acquires a GET through her Chatzer or four Amos

Section 2: Acquisition Through a Field

The Mishnah:

Reuven saw people chasing a lost item in his field (like a lame deer or baby birds that can't fly yet). He said "my field should acquire for me" → He acquires!

But if they were chasing a healthy deer or birds that CAN fly, saying "my field should acquire for me" does nothing.

Rav Yehudah's Condition:

This only works when Reuven is **STANDING BY** his field.

Question: Why? His field should acquire for him even if he's not there!

R. Yosi bar Chanina: A man's field acquires for him without his knowledge!

Answer: That's only when the field is **GUARDED**. If not guarded, it only acquires if he's there.

Source for This Rule:

From a Beraisa: Imagine Reuven was in the city and said, "I know workers forgot a sheaf in my field. It shouldn't be Shichechah (a forgotten sheaf left for the poor)."

Question: Maybe it's NOT Shichechah?

Rejection: The verse says "And you will forget a sheaf **IN THE FIELD**" - when you forget while **IN** the field, but not when you forget while in the city.

Wait, there's a problem: The Beraisa implied it **MIGHT** not be Shichechah, but then says it **IS** Shichechah!

Answer: We understand the verse this way:

When he's **IN THE FIELD**:

- If he forgot from the beginning → It **IS** Shichechah

- If he remembered it and THEN forgot → It's NOT Shichechah (because his field acquires for him since he's there)

When he's IN THE CITY:

- Even if he remembered and then forgot → It IS Shichechah (because his field doesn't acquire for him since he's not there)

Alternative understanding: Maybe the verse means it's ONLY Shichechah when he's in the field, NOT when he's in the city!

Rejection: Another verse says "do not RETURN to take it" - this includes Shichechah of the city.

Question: We need that verse to teach that taking it back violates a negative commandment!

Answer #1: It could have just said "do not take it" for the prohibition. "Do not RETURN" includes city Shichechah.

Question: We need "do not return" for a different law!

Mishnah: What's in FRONT (during harvesting) is not Shichechah. What's BEHIND is Shichechah, because "do not return" applies.

The general rule: Shichechah only applies where "do not return" applies.

Answer #2 (Rav Ashi): The verse says "IT WILL BE" - this includes city Shichechah.

Section 3: Must You Be By The Field?

Ula and Rabah bar bar Chanah:

The field only acquires when the owner is standing by it.

R. Aba's Challenge:

From a Mishnah: R. Gamliel was on a boat with R. Yehoshua and R. Akiva. He said:

- "The tithe I will separate (Ma'aser Rishon) is given to R. Yehoshua. The area it rests on is rented to him."

- "The second tithe (Ma'aser Oni) is given to R. Akiva for the poor. The area it rests on is rented to him."

Problem: R. Yehoshua and R. Akiva weren't by the field, yet they acquired!

Ula's response: You ask like someone who never learned!

R. Aba repeated this conversation to the rabbis in Sura.

Answer #1 (A Wise Person):

The land didn't acquire the tithes for them. Rather, they acquired the tithes "Agav" (along with) acquiring the land!

"Agav" means you can acquire movable property along with acquiring land.

- **R. Zeira:** Accepted this answer
- **R. Aba:** Did not accept it

Rava: This answer is indeed unacceptable!

Question: Why didn't they use Chalipin (symbolic exchange)? They surely had a garment to do Chalipin!

Rava's answer: Since R. Gamliel didn't own the tithes themselves (only the right to choose WHO gets them - "Tovas Hana'ah"), Chalipin doesn't work. Similarly, you can't acquire something Agav when the giver only owns the right to give it.

So R. Gamliel made it like Hefker (free property), and the field acquired it for them.

Rejection and Answer #2:

Chalipin can't be used for gifts to a Kohen because the Torah said they should be GIVEN. Chalipin is a method of COMMERCE (buying/selling).

But Agav IS a method of giving, so it can be used!

Section 4: The Law Is Different When Someone Gives

Answer #2 to R. Aba's Challenge (Rav Papa):

R. Gamliel's case is different. Since someone with "Da'as" (intelligence/intention) gave the tithes, the field can acquire even if the owner isn't there.

Source for this:

Mishnah: If Reuven saw people chasing a lost item in his field... (his field acquires).

R. Yirmiyah: This only works if you COULD chase and catch it (lame deer, baby birds).

R. Yirmiyah's question: What about a GIFT?

R. Aba bar Kahana: Regarding a gift, even if you CAN'T catch them, the field acquires!

Why is a gift different? Because someone with Da'as (intention) gave it.

Rav Simi's Challenge:

Someone with Da'as gives a Get (divorce document), yet Ula taught that when the husband threw it into his wife's Chatzer or house, she's ONLY divorced if she's BY her Chatzer or house!

Rav Papa's answer: A Get is different because she acquires it AGAINST HER WILL (she might not want the divorce).

Rav Sheshes brei d'Rav Idi's objection: That doesn't make sense!

Even though she acquires a Get against her will, she must be by her Chatzer.

A person CHOOSES to receive a gift. So even MORE SO he should have to be by the field!

Bottom Line: This section explores when a field can acquire things for its owner, whether the owner needs to be present, and how gifts are different from other types of acquisition.