## Let these first sets say, etc.

לימרו הנד קמאי כולי –

## **OVERVIEW**

The ברייתא states if they were מזים all three sets of עדים (who testified that his ox is a עדים are all liable to pay ([the extra מועד for the following המרא). The asks if we maintain לייעודי גברא (which means that the owner must be warned on three separate days), why are the first two sets of עדים liable for making the ox a מועד, they can claim, 'we did not know that after three days another set of אועד will make him into a תוספות '' מועד suggests there is another (but similar) question on the ruling of the ברייתא (if we maintain עדים ).

הוא הדין דהוי מצי למפרך מבתראי שלא ידעו בראשונים  $^2$  כיון שבאו בג' ימים - It is equally true that the גמרא could have asked from the last (the third) set of מ"ד, who were not aware of the first two sets of עדים, since (according to the מ"ד the three sets of לייעודי גברא) the three sets of עדים came on three different days.

אלא מקמאי פריך בפשיטות טפי:

But the גמרא would rather ask from the first sets of עדים which is much simpler. The first sets of עדים could not have known that others would come in the future to testify falsely and make him a מועד; however it is possible that the last set was aware that he was already warned twice.

## **SUMMARY**

Any set of עדים can claim we were not aware of any other עדים.

## **THINKING IT OVER**

- 1. Can we argue and say that the claim of the בתראי that they were not aware, will not be acceptable, since the first two sets testified in בי"ד, it was well publicized, so they knew about it.<sup>3</sup>
- 2. Would anything be gained by asking from the בתראי as opposed to the קמאי?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Their claim is that their intent was just to make him pay the  $\pi$ " for this one goring for which they testified, but not to make him into a מועד.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The last set of עדים can claim we had no idea that he was already warned twice; our only intent was to make him pay a מועד for this one היינ, but not to make him a מועד.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  See חידושי הרשב"א.