# - הניח בזוית זו ומצא בזוית אחרת פלוגתא דרבן שמעון בן גמליאל ורבנן He placed it in this corner and found it in another corner; this is a dispute between רשב''ג and the

# <u>Overview</u>

The גמרא states that if one placed the המץ in one corner and found it later in a different corner, this case is comparable to the case of an ax which was lost in a house. In that case (where he placed the ax in one corner and found it in a different corner), the המא maintain that the utensils in this house are  $\gamma$  who was to concerned perhaps the ax was moved by someone (a stranger) who was  $\gamma$ . However anintains that the house is  $\gamma$  for we assume that the owner himself moved the ax and subsequently forgot about it. The similarity here by according to  $\gamma$  is understood; we assume that it is the same  $\gamma$  that was in the original corner (the owner moved it and forgot about it); the house therefore does not require  $\beta$ . It is not clear however, according to the ruling will be by  $\gamma$  of  $\gamma$ .

# דלרבנן צריך בדיקה דחוששין שמא עכבר עשה<sup>2</sup> ולא זהו שהניח –

For according to the רבנך, then בדיקה is required, for we are concerned that perhaps a mouse moved it from the original corner, and this which he finds in another corner is not the one which he placed in the original corner.

ולית להו לרבנן הוא שאבד הוא שנמצא<sup>6</sup> – And the רבנן הוא שאבד הוא שנמצא do not maintain that 'the one which was lost is the one which was found' (in which case we would assume that the המץ in the new corner is the same as the original<sup>4</sup>) -

אלא כרבן שמעון בן גמליאל דאמר תיבדק כל השדה כולה<sup>5</sup> – But rather they agree with רשב"ג who maintains 'the entire field must be searched'. Here too (by המץ) the entire house must be searched (and it is not sufficient that we

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Even if we assume that someone moved the המץ from one place to the other, this would not require בדיקה.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The concern is not that a person removed it from its initial place, but rather that a mouse dragged it away. If a person removed it we would assume that he either placed in the other corner or took it out of the house (since he is aware that he is approaching), and  $\Box \nabla \nabla D$  would not be required. See 'Thinking it over' # 2.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  See on עמוד א<br/>the מחלוקת between רבי ורשב"ג concerning a שאבד בה קבר.

 $<sup>^{4}</sup>$  A mouse (or another person) brought back the המץ to this new corner.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Once a קבר was lost in a field we must search the entire field (no matter how many קברים we find before we finish searching the entire field); the same is by המץ, the entire house must be searched completely.

cease searching if we find המץ)

חוספות offers an alternate view:<sup>6</sup>

#### אי נמי אתי אפילו כרבי –

Or you may also say that the רבנן כמח even follow the view of הוא שאבד is because -

ומיירי כגון שאין יודע כמה ככרות הניח וצריך בדיקה שמא לא מצא כולם: We are discussing a case where for instance he does not know how many loaves he placed initially in the first corner, and therefore בדיקה of the entire house is required for perhaps he did not find them all. The amount of loaves in the second corner may be less that the original amount (and the same holds true with any amount of loaves that he subsequently finds).

# <u>Summary</u>

The רבנן (who argue with רשב"ג) maintain that the whole house must be searched, for we are concerned that mice removed the original המץ and the new המץ is different (for these המץ agree with האבד that רשב"ג); alternately we do not know the initial amount of loaves set aside.

### <u>Thinking it over</u>

1. מה שאבד is not מה שמצא וthat מה שמצא) רשב"ג (that מה שאבד) and therefore מה שאבד is required. What would be the ruling of רשב"ג in this case?

2. If we do not know how many loaves were in the first pile (according to the אי אי אי); why, according to רשב"ג is there no requirement for בדיקה?<sup>7</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> הוספות may find it difficult to accept that the קרדום שאם in this issue (of קרדום שאבד בבית), agree with ג'ישאבד in the case of קרדום.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See footnote # 2.