

Bava Basra - Simanim

דף קכו – Daf 126

פרק ח – יש נוחלין

1. A bechor who protests receives a double portion of improvements of fruit harvesting

2. בכור שנטל חלק כפשוט ויתר (machlokes if the bechor's extra portion is his before the division)

Rav Assi said: בכור שנטל חלק כפשוט ויתר a bechor who took a share in a field like an ordinary son, he has foregone his double portion. Amoraim debate the extent of this ruling. Rav Pappa quoted Rava saying:

- he has foregone his double portion in that field only but receives it in the rest of the estate. Rav Pappi quoted Rava saying: ויתר בכל הנכטים כולן – he has foregone his double portion in all the properties. The first opinion holds: אין לו לבכור קודם חלוקה – a bechor does not have any rights to his extra portion before the division and cannot waive his right in what he does not yet own. The second opinion holds: ומדאחיל – a bechor does have rights in his extra portion before the division, ומדאחיל – and since he waived his extra portion in this field, he waived it in all the properties. This dispute revolves around an incident in which a bechor sold the estate, and Rava ruled the sale was ineffective. These Amoraim dispute if it was effective for his extra portion. The Gemara rules like the second opinion.

3. A father who stipulates to divide the inheritance differently than the Torah's laws

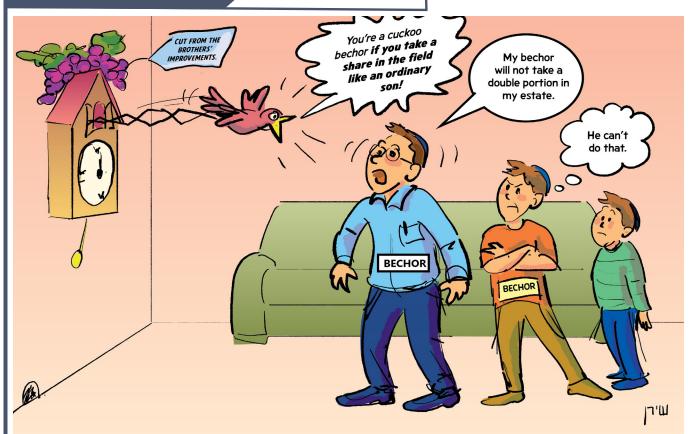
The next Mishnah states that if one says: איש פלוני בני בכור לא יטול פי שנים "Ploni, my bechor, will not take a double portion in my estate," or, איש פלוני בני לא יירש עם אחיו – "Ploni, my son, will not inherit with his brothers," איש פלוני בני לא יירש עם אחי – be said nothing, and his instructions are ignored, אמר כלום – because he has stipulated against what is written in the Torah, which is ineffective. However, if he redistributes his property to his sons as gifts, increasing one's share relative to another, or equating the bechor with the others, the gift is effective. The Gemara asks if the Mishnah disagrees with Rebbe Yehudah, who holds: בדבר של ממון תנאו קיים – regarding a monetary matter, his stipulation contrary to the Torah's laws stands. The case is where one marries a woman on condition she has no claim of שאר – food, clothing, or marital relations. Rebbe Meir says the condition is invalid, but Rebbe Yehudah says it is effective. The Gemara answers that in that case, ידעה וקא מחלה – ידעה וקא מחלה – ידעה וקא מחלה – in the disadvantaged one does not agree to waive his legal rights.

Siman – Cuckoo Bird Clock

The bechor who had protested his brothers' improving the estate before dividing it, took the double portion in the improvements, and decorated his cuckoo bird clock with the grapes they had cut, was so startled when the little bird called out, "You're a cuckoo bechor if you take a share in the field like an ordinary son," that he declared that his bechor would not take a double portion in his estate.

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things to remember

- A bechor who protests receives a double portion of improvements of fruit harvesting
- בכור שנטל חלק כפשוט ויתר 2.
- 3. A father who stipulates to divide the inheritance differently than the Torah's laws

